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TO

JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
1833-1834.

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

Appendix.

Appendix.

	•• 3
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.
2.	Statement of monies paid to the Receiver General of Lower Canada, between the first January and first July 1833, arising from duties collected at the Port of Quebec.
3.	
4.	Abstract of Warrants issued on the Receiver General, under Provincial Enactments, from the 6th October to the 31st December 1832, inclusive,
5.	
в.	
7.	
8.	Abstract of Warrants issued on the Receiver General of the Province, from first July to fifth October 1833, inclusive.
9.	Statement of the Receiver General's Receipts and Payments of the Provincial Revenue, from the first July to the fifth October 1833, inclusive.
10.	Account of Revenue 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.
11.	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.
12.	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.
13.	Account of Revenue from Licenses issued to Hawkers and Pedlers, from the first October 1832, to the 30th September 1833, inclusive.
14.	
15.	Estimate of the Civil Expenditure of 1834, and arrears of 1832 and 1833.
· 16.	General Estimate of the Expenditure and resources of the Province for the year 1834.
17.	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.

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

COPY, No. 1.

STATEMENT of monies paid into the hands of the Receiver General of Lower Canada, between the first July 1832, and the first January 1833, arising from duties on Importations by Sea into the said Province, in virtue of the Imperial Act, 14th Geo. 3d. Chap. 88. and of sundry Provincial Acts, to a proportion of which the Province of Upper Canada is entitled, agreeably to the provisions of the Imperial Act, 3d Geo, 4, chap. 119.

ACTS.	Quarte 5th Jul	R ENI	DED 32.	QUARTE	R END	ED 1832.
Under Imperial Act 14th Geo. 3rd, chap. 88, Under Provincial Act, 33 Geo. 3rd, Under ditto do. 35 do. do. Under ditto do. 41 do. do. Under ditto do. 53 and 55, Geo. 3rd, chap. 2, Under ditto do. 55 do. do. chap. 3,	£ 18,548 737 2,005 31 19,911 3,319	s. 0 1 5 18 4 10	5 10 10 3 5 11	£ 18,353 1,298 12,281 506 7,035 1,272	s. 18 6 11 19 2	D. 10 10 0 4 0 4
Amount to 7th July, 1882,	44,553	1	8	40,748	1	8
Deduct expenses of collecting, viz.— Incidental expenses at Quebec,	714 50	4 0	6 1 0	85,301 764	3	63
Upper Canada's proportion of one-fourth, is.			• • •	84,536	18 4	51
Equal to, Sterling.		• • •		19,020	16	2

Note.—The amount outstanding on Bonds is £63,228 0 8, Currency, including £1,755 6 10, stated to be under prosecution, subject to deduction and casualties. The net sum will form part of the amount, to a proportion of which Upper Canada will be entitled, on the 1st July next. (Signed) JOS. A true Copy.

JOS. CAREY, I. G. P. P. A.

GEORGE H. MARKLAND,
Inspector General.

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 Importations by Sea into the said Province, in virtue of the Imperial Act 14 Geo. 3rd, chap. 88, and of sundry Provincial Acts, to a proportion of which the Province of Upper Canada is entitled, agreeably to the provisions of the Imperial Act 3rd Geo. 4th, chap. 119.

ACTS.	Quarte 5th Janua			QUARTER ENDED 5th April. and up to 1st May, 1833.			
Under Imperial Act 14th Geo. 3rd, Under Provincial Act 33rd Geo. 3rd, Under ditto do. 35th ditto, Under ditto do. 41st ditto, Under ditto do. 53rd and 55th Geo. 3rd,	1,451 27,228 1,070 7,734	s. 5 15 1 18 18	D. 7 10 5 3 8	£ 515 4 210 0 154	s. 13 14 17 0 19	D. 7 5 5 0 11½	
Under ditto do. 55th Geo. 3rd, chap. 3rd,	47,229	8	7	33,265 34,151 47,229	12 8	0 4½ 7	
Deduct sundry expenses of collection, viz.— Incidents at Quebec,	7 0 0	81,381 277	13	11½ 7			
				81,103	7	41/2	
Upper Canada's portion of one-fourth is	şi.			20,275	16	10	

QUEBEC, 1st JULY, 1833.

(Signed)

JOSEPH CAREY,

Insp'r. Gen'l. P. P. Acc'ts.

A true Copy.

GEORGE H. MARKLAND,

Inspector General.

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 Parliament 3rd Geo. 4th, chap. 119.

Net amount of Duties levied in Lower Canada, between the first July 1832, and the first January 1833,	£	S.	D.
as per statement rendered,	84,536	18	5
Do. levied between the 1st January and the 1st July, 1833, as per do	81,103	7	42
Total, Currency,	165,640	5	. 91
Proportion for Upper Canada, one-third, is	55,213	8	7
Equal in Sterling to	49,692	1	.9.
On account of which Upper Canada has received, up to 1st January, 1833, Sterling, £19,020 16 2 do. do. do. up to 1st July, 1833, do. 18,248 5 2		ati s	0.31
uo. uo. uo. up to 1st bully, 1000, uo. 10,240 0 2	37,269	1	4
Balance due to Upper Canada,STERLING, £	12,423	0	5

QUEBEC, 6th August, 1833.

(Signed)

JOSEPH CAREY,

A true Copy

GEORGE H. MARKLAND,
Inspector General.

Insp'r, Gen'l. P. P. Acc'ts.

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 6th October to the 31st December 1832, inclusive.

ENACTMENT.	To WHOM PAID, AND FOR WHAT SERVICE.	Project of the state of	Currency.
and 7th Geo. 4, Ch. 20,		10,066 13 4	A 3 T. 100
do. do. do.	The Honorable John Henry Dunn, Receiver General, to enable him to pay the interest due upon Debentures Nos. 17, 18, 24, 25, 27 and 28, to 16th October 1832,	120	
	AST THE CONTRACT OF THE CONTRA		10.952 7 3

			7.1		The state of the s	1	Land Control
appendix.	ENAC	rments,		To whom Paid, and for what Service.	Currency.	Currency.	Appendix.
	59th Geo.	3, Ch.	7.	Samuel P. Hurd, Esq. Surveyor General, for 187 Returns furnished	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	11th Geo.	4, Ch.	10.	the Treasurers of Districts,	· .	24 5 0	
	do. '	do.	do.	Daniel Fisher, Esq. President of the Agricultural Society of the County of Carleton, being a portion of the annual appropriation in aid of	100 0 0		
	do.	do.	do.	Agricultural Societies, in the Bathurst District,	50 0 0		
	do.	do.	do.	tion in aid of Agricultural Societies, in the Johnstown District, Joseph A. Keeler, Esq. on behalf of the Agricultural Society of the County of Northumberland, being so much of the annual appro-	50 0 0	- 1 A V	
	C 3			priation in aid of Agricultural Socities, in the Newcastle District,	, 50 0 0	250 0 0	
••	4th Geo.	4, Ch.	8.	William Clark, Esq. Treasurer of the Niagara District, being the sum appropriated in aid of Common Schools in the said District, for the year 1832.	r	250 0 0	
	1st. Wm.	4. Ch	. 14.	The Honorable John Henry Dunn, Receiver General, being to re-pay to the Crown funds the amount advanced therefrom to pay the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Kings Bench, the Members of the	-		
				Executive Council, the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, and the Clerk of the Executive Council, from the 23d September to 31st December 1831, inclusive,	e ·	1	
	do.	do.	do.	The Hon. John Henry Dunn, Receiver General, being to re-pay to the Crown funds the amount advanced therefrom to pay the salary of His Excellency the Lientenant Governor, from the 23d Sept.)		
, ,				to the 31st December 1831, inclusive,	608 0 0	1,978 13 10	
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	8th Geo.	4, Ch.	17.	Thomas G. Ridout Esq. Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank on Government Debentures. Nos. 93, 94 & 95, for £7000, from the 26th April to the 25th Oct	s .		•
	do.	do.	do.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq. Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank on Government Debentures	S ·		
	do.	do.	do.	No. 36 to 45, and 47 to 53, for £12,500, from the 16th June to the 15th December 1832,	375 0 0		
~	• •			vernment Debenture No. 46, for £500, from the 16th June to the 15th December 1832,	. 15 0 0	- 600 0 0	·
4 .	1st Wm.	4, Ch	. 26.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq. Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank on Government Debenture. No. 256, for £500, from the 22d March to the 21st Dec. 1832,	e	15 0 0	·
	7th Geo.	4, Ch.	20.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq. Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank on Government Debenture. No. 26, for £1,666 13s. 4d., from the 8th April to the 7th Oct	e e		
	do.	do.	do.	1832, Thomas G. Ridout Esq. Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank on Government Debenture	. 50 0 0		•
	do.	do.	do.	No. 29, for £2,666 13s. 4d., from the 8th May to the 7th Nov 1832,	80 0 0		
<i>3.4</i>		W- 5.	u o.	six months interest due the said Bank on Government Debenture Nos. 30, 31 and 32, for £12,000, from the 8th June to the 7th December 1832,	s	e de la companya del companya de la companya del companya de la co	• .
	2nd. Wn	n. 4, C	հ. 22	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq. Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being	g	490 0 0	
	1 .4	3.11		six monshs interest due the said Bank, on Government Debentur No. 258, for £3,000, from the 4th May to the 3d Nov. 1832,	e	. 88 2 6	
***	1st. Wm	. 4, Cl	1. 25	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq. Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank on Government Debenture	g e		
	2d. Wm.	4' Ch	. 23.	six months interest due the said Bank on Government Debenture		75 0 0	
	1st. Wm	. 4. Cl	ı. 17	No. 257, for £2000, from the 28th April to the 27th Oct. 1832, Thomas G. Ridout, Esq. Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank on Government Debenture	:s	. 58 15 0	
	do.	do.	do	Nos. 210 to 213, for £1,900, from 18th May to the 17th Nov. 1832. Thomas G. Ridout, Esq. Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank on Government Debenture	g es		
	do.	do.	do	206 to 209, for £1,900, from the 17th May to the 16th Nov. 1832. Thomas G. Ridout, Esquire, Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government De	1 .		
in .	5 a. €1.:	a.	"ـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	bentures, Nos. 203 and 204, for £2,000, from 16th May to 15th November, 1832, Thomas G. Ridout, Esquire, Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada	60 0 0		
	do.	do.	uo.	being six months interest due the said Bank on Government De bentures, Nos. 214 to 217, for £1,600, from the 26th May to	:-		ta Anno 1904 Anno 1904
왕) 1 설년 -	do.	do.	do.	the 25th November, 1832, Thomas G. Ridout, Esquire, Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada	48 0 0)	and the second
	grand and a second			being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government De bentures Nos. 218 to 234, for £1,700, from the 27th May to the 26th November, 1832,	· Colors		
Maria de la Companya			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Carried forward,		- 273 0 0	And the second s

Public Accounts-Continued.

ix.	ENACTMENT.	To whom Paid, and for what Service.	Currency.	Currency.	Appendix.
\ \ !	let Wm 4 Chan 17	Brought forward,	£ 5, D.	£ s. v. 273 0 0	
•	st with 4, Chap. 11,	being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government De- bentures Nos. 235 and 236, for £2,000, from the 16th June to the 15th December, 1832,			,
٤	3th. Geo. 4, Ch. 18.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esquire, Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government De-		333 0 0	
ε	8th. Geo. 4, Ch. 19.	benture No. 99, for £3,000, from the 24th May to the 23rd November, 1832, Thomas G. Ridout, Esquire, Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada,		90 0 0	
		being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government De- bentures Nos. 96, 97 and 98, for £2,500, from the 15th May to the 14th November, 1832,		75 0 0	
	11th Geo. 4, Oh. 11.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq. Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debentures Nos. 100 to 192, for £25,000, from the 11th May to the 10th November, 1832,		750 0 0	,
1	11th. Geo. 4, Ch. 12.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq. Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debentures Nos. 193, 194 and 195, for £2,000, from the 28th May to the	1	,	
	do. do. do.	27th November, 1832,	· .		
		Nos. 109, 200 and 201, for £1,000. from the 23rd May to the 22nd November, 1832,	30 0 0	90 0 0	
	th Geo. 4, Ch. 8 & 16	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq. Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debentures Nos. 19 to 23, for £5,000, from the 22nd June to the 21st De-			
4	11st Geo. 3, Ch. 12.	cember, 1832,		150 0 0	
	do. do. do.	James Fitzgibbon, Esquire, Clerk of the House of Assembly, being the allowance for Copying Clerks in his Office, during the third Session of the 11th Provincial Parliament,			
	Address of the House of Assembly	Mr. N. H. Baird, being the amount of his travelling expenses in ascertaining the most suitable place for the crection of a Bridge		50 0 0	· .
1	st. Wm, 4, Ch. 17.	across the River Trent,	i t	24 9 4	
		ture No. 205, for £200, from the 16th November, 1831, to the 15th November, 1832,		12 0 0	
ł	House of Assembly §	the expense of executing an order of the House of Assembly, TOTAL, CURRENCY,		60 0 0 16,416 12 113	

RECAPITULATION.

AUTHORITY.	SERVICE.	Curr	ENC	ĸ.	Curr	ENC	r.
		£	s.	D.	£	8.	D.
4th Geo.4,ch. 8 & 16, }	Redemption of Debentures,				10,666	13	4
& 7th Geo. 4, ch. 20, 5	Interest on Debentures,	00-		1	1		
do. do. do.				1	l		
Sth Geo. 4, Chap. 17,		600		0			
1st Wm. 4, Chap. 26,	do. do		0	0			
7th Geo. 4, Chap. 20,	do. do	490	0	0	İ		
2nd Wm. 4, Chap. 22,	do. do	68	2	6	. ,		
1st Wm. 4, Chap. 25,	do. do	75	0	0	į .		• •
2nd Wm. 4, Chap. 23,		58	15	0	1		
Ist Wm. 4, Chap. 17,	do. do	345	0	0			
Bih Geo. 4, Chap. 18,	do. do	90	0	0			
" " 19,	do. do	75	0	0			
11th " " 11,	do. do	750	0	0	1		
12,	do. do	90	0	0	,	1 .	
4th " "8&16		150	Õ	0	1		
41st Geo. 3, Chap. 12,	do. do. Contingencies of the Legislature,	110	ő	ŏ	i .		
115. Gtor o, o.ap. 12,					3,222	11	51
59th " " 7.	Expense of Returns to District Treasurers, by Surveyor General,				24		0.5
11th Geo 4 Chan 10	Appropriations in aid of Agricultural Societies,	• • • • • •	* • •	• • • •	250	ő	0
4th " " 8,	do. in aid of Common Schools	• • • • • •	• • •	•••	200	_	V
1st Wm. 4, Chap. 14,		• • • • • • •	•••	•••	250	0	10
Address of the	do. for the Civil Expenses of the Government,	• • • • • • •	• • •	•••	1,978	13	10
	Expenditure on account of the Bridge over the River Trent,				24	9	4
House of Assembly, §						•	•
		1.00		1			
	Total, Currency,		• • •		16,416	12	114

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

1

GEORGE H. MARKLAND. INSPECTOR GENERAL.

UPPER CANADA.

Appendix.

No. 5.

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

RECEIPTS.	Curi	REN	æ.	PAYMENTS.	Curi	RENC	Y.
Balance in hand on the 5th October, 1832,	£ 23,713	s. 9		Amount of Warrants issued by His Excellen-	£	н,	D.
Amount of Loan on Debenture for the com-	20,110	Ü	040	cy the Lieutenant Governor on the Re-			
pletion of Kettle Creek Harbour,	500	0	0	ceiver General of the Province, as per			
Amount received from Collectors of Customs,		_	•	Abstract No. 4,		12	113
on account of Duties on Imports from				Amount of the Receiver General's allowance			
the United States,	1,809	6	33	of one half per cent on £20,819 1 10,			
Amount received from Collectors of Customs.	2,555	_	0.4	Currency, received from the Receiver			
on account of the duty of 6d. per bushel				General of Lower Canada, as this Pro-			
on Salt imported from the United States,		18	61	vince's proportion of Import Duties col-			
Amount received from Collectors of Customs,			- 3	lected at the Port of Quebec, for the			
on account of the duty upon Hawkers'				quarters ended 5th January, 5th April,			
and Pedlers' Licences,	178	5	0	and up to the 1st May, 1832,		1	107
Amount received from Collectors of Customs.		•	•	Balance in the Receiver General's hands on			_
on account of the Duty upon Licenses to				the 31st December, 1832,		0	0
Auctioneers, and upon Sales at Auction,	5	0	0		·		
Amount received from the Collector of Cus-		-					
toms at the Port of York, on account of							
Light-House duties,		10	0				
Amount received from Inspectors, on account							
of duties upon Shop, Inn-Keepers' and							
Still Licenses,	665	1	67				
Amount received on account of Tolls collected							
at the Burlington Bay Canal,	653	0	0				
Amount received from John Macaulay, Esq.				{			
being the balance unexpended of the ap-							
propriation for the erection of a Light							
House, at Nicholson's Island,	144	6	11				
Amount received as Interest on Loans,	221	17	6				
			·				
Total, Currency,£	28,620	14	1045	Total, Currency, £	28,620	14	101

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

GEORGE H. MARKLAND, INSPECTOR GENERAL.

UPPER CANADA.

No. 6.

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

ENAC	TMENTS,	r	To whom Paid, and for what Service.	Cuni	RENC	Y.	Cun	RENC	Y.
ist. Wm.	4. Ch.	14.	Lieut. Colonel William Rowan, Civil Secretary, being the portion of the salary of the Lieutenant Governor, from the 1st July to the 31st		s.		£	s.	D.
do.	do.	do.	December 1832, inclusive,	1,111	2	21			
			for the same period,	55	11	13			
do.	do.	do.	The Honorable & Reverend John Strachan, Member of the Executive	[7			
			Counil, his salary for the same period,		11	13			
do.	do.	do.	The Honorable Peter Robinson, Member of the Executive Council,		٠	}			
	•		his salary for the same period,	55	11	11			
do.	qo.	do.	The Hon. George H. Markland, Member of the Executive Council,			- () - ()			
		_	his salary for the same period,	55	11	14			
do.	do.	do.	The Honorable Joseph Wells, Member of the Executive Council, his	,		_ }			
_	_	_	salary from the 1st July to the 31st December 1832, inclusive,		11	14			
do.	do.	do.	The Honorable John B. Robinson, Chief Justice, his salary for the		_				
			same period,	833	6	8			
do.	do.	do.	The Honorable Levius P. Sherwood, Judge of the Court of King's						
	_		Bench, his salary for the same period,	500	0	0		,	
do.	do.	do.	The Honorable James B. Macaulay, Judge of the Court of King's	-00	_		ļ.		
. 377			Bench, his salary for the same period,	500	0	0			
1st. wm.	4, Un.	15.	The Honorable John Henry Dunn, Receiver General, his salary for	,			200		~ ,
7 XX7	4 (7)	1.6	the same period.	100	• • • •		388	3 17	9 1
ist. wm.			Henry John Boulton, Esq. Att'y. Gen'l. his salary for the same period.		13	4			
do.	do.	do.	Christopher A. Hagerman, Esq. Solicitor General, his salary for the	111	0	01			
3.	٠,	3	same period,	111	Z	22			
do.	do.	uo.	John Beikie, Esq. Clerk of the Executive Council, his salary for the	111	2	01			
:			same period.	111	4	21		9	13
							3,611	. 4	14
•			Carried forward,			1	3,999	19	11
D			. Adrited to indicate the section of the section of the section of	i	• • • •	• • • • !	1 0,000	, 10	**

Appendix.	Ena	CTMENT		To WHOM PAID, AND FOR WHAT SERVICE.	CURRENCY.	CURRENCY. Ap
	59th Geo	. 3. Ch	. 13.	Brought forward,The Honorable James Baby, Inspector General, his salary for the	£ s. d.	£ s. p. 3,999 19 11
				same period,		202 15 61
	2	,		for the same period,		37 10 0
	4th Geo.	•		Colonel Nathaniel Coffin, Adjutant General of Militia, his salary for the same period,	182 10 0	
	do.	do.	do.	Colonel Nathaniel Coffin, Adjutant General of Militia, his allowance for the contingencies of his office for the same period,	42 10 0	225 0 0
	4th Geo.	4, Chap	. 27,	Colonel Walter O'Hara, Assistant Adjutant General of Militia, his sal-	h	
	41st & 48	Geo.	3, }	ary for the same period		100 0 0
	Ch. 12 do.	& 6. do.	do.	same period,	100 0 0	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e
	41st Geo.	3, Chap	o. 12,	for the same period,	100 0 0	
	do.	ďo.		ary for the same period,	100 0 0	
	do.	do.		1st July to 31st December, 1832, inclusive,	25 0 0	
	đo.	do.		cil, his salary for the same period,	25 0 0	
	_	_		the same period,	25 0 0	
	do. do.	do. do.	go. ao.	David Macnab, Esq. Sergeant-at-Arms, his salary for the same period, Mr. Hugh Carfrae, Door-keeper to the Legislative Council, his salary	25 0 0	
	2nd Geo.	4, Ch.	20.	for the same period,	10 0 0	
				for the same period,	10 0 0	420 0 0
	2d Geo. 4th Geo.	4, Ch.	20. 28.	Mrs. Elizabeth Law, her pension for the same period,		10 0 0
	2d. Geo.	4, Ch.	24.	Mr. Peter Miller, his pension for the same period,		10 0 0
•	4th. Geo.	4, Ch.	8.	The Honble. Zaccheus Burnham, Treasurer of the Newcastle District,		10 0 0
	•			being the sum appropriated in aid of Common Schools in the said District, for the year 1833,	250 0 0	
	do.	do.	do,	Donald McDonald, Esq. Treasurer of the Ottawa District, being the sum appropriated in aid of Common Schools in the said District,		
	do.	do.	do.	for the year 1833,	250 0 0	A.7
				sum appropriated in aid of Common Schools in the said District, for the year 1833,	250 0 0	
	do.	do.	do.	Alexander McLean, Esq. Treasurer of the Eastern District, being the sum appropriated in aid of Common Schools in the said District,		with Jily 1
	da	J.,	٠.	for the year 1833,	250 0 0	(1) 14th
	do.	qo.	ao.	Elijah Secord, Esq. Treasurer of the Gore District, being the sum appropriated in aid of Common Schools in the said District, for the		
	do.	do.	do.	year 1833,		
	do.	do.	đo.	for the year 1833,	250 0 0	e gregaries.
•				sum appropriated in aid of Common Schools in the said District, for the year 1833,	250 0 0	
	do.	do.	go.	John McKay, Esq. Treasurer of the Bathurst District, being the sum appropriated in aid of Common Schools in the said District, for		
	do.	do.	đo.	the year 1833,		
,	,			appropriated in aid of Common Schools in the said District, for the year 1833,	250 0 0	
	59th Geo.	5. Ch.	4.	Mr. Stephen Randall, Master of the Gore District School, being his half	ing the straight of the	2,250 0 0
				years salary, from the 1st July to the 31st Dec. 1832, inclusive Mr. John Stewart, Master of the Bathurst District School, his half years	50 O O	
,				salary for the same period,	50 O O	
,	_			Mr. Hugh Bushby, Master of the Johnstown District School, his salary for the same period,	50 0 0	
	do.	do.		Mr. James Ralston, Master of the Niagara District School, his salary for the same period	50 0 0	
	po.	do.		Mr. George Baxter, Master of the Midland District School, his salary for the same period,	50 0 0	
	do.	do.	do.	Mr. David Ovans, Master of the Newcastle District School, his salary for the same period,	50 O O	
,	do.	do.	do.	The Rev. Hugh Urquhart, Master of the Eastern District School, his salary for the same period,	50 0 0	James Callery Com
	4th. Geo.	4, Ch.	28.	The Rev. John McLaurin, Master of the Ottawa District School, his		Jan Jan Jan
	48th Geo	. 3, Ch.	16.	salary for the same period,	50 0 0	
	do.	do.	do.	for the same period, Mr. William Johnson, Master of the Western District School, his salary	50 0 0	The second of th
			•	for the same period,	50 0 0	500 0 0
	7th Geo.	4, Chap	6,	The Hon. John Henry Dunn, Receiver General, being to enable him to pay the Militia pensions, in advance, for the half year commen-		
	•			cing. 1st January 1833,		500 0 0
				Carried forward,		8,275 5 51

1	do. do. do.	do. d	o.	Brought forward, Daniel Fisher, Esq. President of the Bathurst District Agricultural Society, being the sum due the said District of the appropriation in aid of Agricultural Societies for the year 1832,	50 () 0	£ 8,275		D. 5½	
	do. do.	do. d	0.	in aid of Agricultural Societies for the year 1832,	<i>5</i> 0 (,				
	do.	do. d	0.		100 () n				
	do.	e ,		George Hamilton, Esq. President of the Agricultural Society of the Ottawa District, being the sum appropriated in aid of Agricultural	*					
		do. d		Societies in the said District, for the year 1832,	100 (0				
	3rd Wm.		0.	tural Societies in the said District, for the year 1832,	100 (k		~a#•		
3		4, Chap.	54,	The Honorable John Henry Dunn, Receiver General, being to enable him to pay certain expenses incurred during the prevalence of the			450	0	Ò	
	Address of	of the Assembly	}	cholera in the year 1832,			4,725	12	114	
	do.	do. d	0.	the late Session of the Provincial Legislature,	1,484 19					
	do.	do. d	0.	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	409 (3,232 (102			;	١
	do.	do. d	ο.	the same Session,	863			ŋi.	5 1	•
3	3rd Wm.	4, Chap.	19.	Lieutenant Colonel William Rowan, his Salary as Civil Secretary, from the 23rd June to the 31st December, 1832, inclusive, at the		41		•		
	do.	do. d	o.	rate of £200 Currency per annum,	104 18 277 18					
	đo.	do. d	0.	Arthur Gifford, Esquire, being his Salary as Second Clerk in the Government Office, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1832, inclusive,	200 (^	
	do.	. :	- 1	James McDonell, Esquire, being his Salary as Third Clerk in the Go- vernment Office, for the same period,	170				, ,	
•	do.	do. d	0-	James Nation, Esquire, being his Salary as Senior Clerk in the In- spector General's Office, for the same period,	250 (0				*
,	do.	d0. d	0-	Mr. Raymond H. Baby, being his Salary as Junior Clerk in the Inspector General's Office, for the same period,	200 (·		•
	go.	do. d	0.	William H. Lee, Esquire, being his salary as First Clerk in the Executive Council Office, for the same period,	250 (•	
	do.	do. d	0.	Bernard Turquand, Esquire, being his salary as Senior Clerk in the Receiver General's Office, for the same period,	250 (
,	do.	do. d	0.	Mr. Walter Rose, being his salary as Junior Clerk in the Receiver	1. 185					
	do.	do. d	ο.	General's Office, for the same period,		0		· .		4
	do.	do. d	0.	Surveyor General's Office, for the same period,	17 S	0				
•	do.	do. d	о.	Surveyor General's Office, for the same period,	100	0				
	do.	do. d	0.	veyor General's Office, for the same period,	200	0 0			* :	
	do.			veyor General's Office, for the same period,	150	0 0		. ** 	i .	
* *	do.			General's Office, for the same period,	150	0			. • '	
•	do.		*:	Council Office, from the 1st Jan. to the 15th July 1832, inclusive, Mr. James Stanton, being his salary as Junior Clerk in the Executive	107 1	3 0	.		7%	
			,	Council Office, from the 16th July to the 31st December 1832, inclusive	92	7 0				
	do.	do.		Robert Stanton, Esq. Government Printer, being the amount of his contingent account, for the half year ended the 30th June 1832, audited in Council 6th September 1832,	127	4 4		, - 1 , - 1, a	- / .	*
	do.	do.	lo.	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,	280					
	do.	do. c	lo.	James Nation, Esq. being with the sum of £100 Cy. paid him by Warrant No. 320, dated 29th March 1832; and the sum of £280 Cy. paid him by Warrant I 31, dated the 2d March 1833, the amount of his account of disbursements, for the contingencies of the Public						
	do.	*	lo.	Offices for the year 1832—audited in Council 4th April 1833 James Nation, Esq. being so much in advance on account of the appropriation for defraying the contingent expenses of the Public	新 (a) 大概以		a a			
	do.	do.	lo.	Offices for the year 1833; Henry John Boulton, Esq. being to make up the sum of £1,200 Cy.	100	id. Žir		, i . i	1	
and the first of the second se	do.	do.	lo.	the amount of his salary and emoluments for the year 1832,	485 1	2 9			Digital	
	do.	· March Mar	1	The Hon. John Henry Dunn, Receiver General, being the amount of		5 7				
				his account of the ordinary and incidental expenses of his office for the year ended 31st December 1832,	118 1	5 3	<u> </u>			

Appendix.	. Ena	ACTMENT.		To whom paid, and for what Service.	Curr	ENCY.		Curri	NCY.	Appendix.
==	3rd Wm.	4, Chap	. 49.	Brought forward,	j	s. 1 10 1		£ 19,440	s. p. 5 10	}
	do.	do.	do.	in Council 19th March 1833,	65	14	93			
	do.	do.	do.	1832, the amount of his account of the ordinary and incidental expenses of the Government Office, for the half year ended the 30th June 1832—audited in Council 19th March, 1833,	106	3 - (03			
	do.	do.	do.	January 1833, the amount of his account of the ordinary and incidental expenses of the Government Office, for the half year ended 31st Dec. 1832—audited in Council 19th March 1833, Robert Stanton, Esq. Government Printer, being the amount of his account against the Government, for the half year ended 31st	191	17	6.3		,	•
	do.	do.	do.	December 1832—audited in Council 19th March 1833, Lt. Colonel William Rowan, Civil Secretary, being to enable him to defray the expense of repairs of the Government House for the		14 1	0	•		
	do.	do.	do.	year 1832, as per acc't. audited in Council 25th March, 1833, Lt. Colonel William Rowan, Civil Secretary, being to enable him to defray the expense of repairs of the Government House during the	200	0 (D		,	
	do.	do.	do.	present year, as per acc't. audited in Council 25th March, 1833, Lt. Colonel Wm. Rowan, Civil Secretary, being to enable him to defray the expense of Postage of letters on the Public Service to and from	197	10 5	93			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	do.	do.	do.	the Government Office, for the quarter ended 31st March, 1833, Thomas Phipps, Usher of the Court of King's Bench, being the am't of his salary for the year 1832,	131 40	0 (•			
	3rd Wm.	4, Chap	. 34,	The Hon. George H. Markland, Inspector General, being to enable him to provide in part for the maintenance of four Light-houses in				5,741	0 6	
		_		this Province, Charlotte Wier, widow of the late Timothy C. Pomeroy, being the am't. of her pension, from the 1st July 1832 to 30th June 1833, inclusive,		••••		300 20	0 0	
			1	Christopher A. Hagerman, Esq. Sol. General, being a balance due him of his salary, from the 1st July to the 31st December 1831, John Covert, Esq. being the third years allowance for keeping in re-	• • • • • •	• • • • •	• •	30	8× 92	
	56th Geo. 1st Wm.	3, Chap 4, Chap.	.12, 26,	pair the Hemp machinery erected by him,	• • • • • • •	• • • • •		20		,
	3rd Wm.	4, Chap	. 52,	bour, on acc't. of the appropriation for completing said Harbour, The Rev. Robert Boyd, being the sum appropriated for the relief of sick Emigrants at Prescott,	••••••	••••	• •	250 250		•
	3rd Wm.	4, Chap	. 54,	William B. Robinson, Esq. one of the Commissioners for expending the sum of £7,500 on the Welland Canal, being so much of the	2000			i ja		•
	do.	do.	do.	said appropriation,	2,000			F 000		
	2d & 3d W	7.4, c. 32	& 26'	The Hon. John Henry Dunn, Receiver General, being on account of the monies arising from the duties upon Salt and Whiskey, to enable him to apply the said sum to the payment of losses sustain- ed by certain inhabitants of this Province during the late war with				5,000	0 0	• •
	3rd Wm.	4, Chap.	43,	the United States,	••••••	• • • •	•	5,500	0.0	
	3rd Wm.	4, Chap.	35,	appropriated for that purpose,	• • • • • •	••••		4,166 1	*	
	3rd Wm.	4, Chap.	51,	of the appropriation for that purpose,	• • • • • • •	• • • • •		750 3,500		
	7th Geo.	4, Chap.	9,	George Savage, Esq. Collector of Customs at the Port of York, being the amount of his account of disbursements, for the maintenance of the Light House on Gibralter Point, for the half year ended					1 4 2	,
	3rd Wm.	4, Chap.	31,	the 31st December 1832—audited in Council 27th May 1833, Mr. Jedediah Jackson, one of the Commissioners for erecting a Bridge over the Grand River, at Brantford, being on account of the ap-		••••	•	98 1		1.
	1st Wm. 4	l, Chap.	56, I	propriation for that purpose, Donald McDonald, Esq. Treasurer of the Ottawa District, being the sum appropriated in aid of Common Schools in the said District,			•	500	() 0	
	do.	do.	do.	for the year 1833, Francis T. Billings, Esq. Treasurer of the Home District, being the sum appropriated in aid of Common Schools in the said District, for the year 1833,	100 750					
	3rd Wm.	4, Chap.	33, J	James G. Bethune, Esq. being the sum appropriated for the improve-		<u> </u>	-	850	0 0	
		1	1	ment of certain inland waters in the Newcastle District,			•	2,000	0 0	
	_	_	[for building a bridge over the River Trent,			•	500	0 0	
				£3,000 appropriated for the erection of an Hospital at Kingston, William Elliott, Esq. one of the Commissioners for the erection of a Light House on Point Pele Island, in Lake Erie, being the sum			•	1,000	0 0	
-				appropriated for that purpose,		••••	•	750	0 0	
•			·	Carried forward,	• • • • • •	• • • •	• }	50,717	3 21	

Appendix.	Enactment.	To whom paid, and for what Service.	Currency.	Currency.	Appendiz.
	3rd Wm. 4, Chap. 58.	Brought forward,	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 50,717 3 2½	
		granted to him for certain services,	• • • • • • • • • • • • • •	600 0 0	•
	31st Geo. 3, Chap. 12,	purpose,		500 0 0	
	8th Geo. 4, Chap. 17,	salary for the year 1832 The Hon. John Elmsley, being six months interest due to him on Government Debenture No. 54, for £3000, from the 1st August		50 0 0	
	do. do. do.	1832, to the 31st January 1833, inclusive, Thomas G. Ridout, Esquire, Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government De-	90 0 0		
	do. do. do.	bentures Nos. 55 to 77, for £12,000, from 1st August 1832, to the 31st January 1833, inclusive,			
,		six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debentures Nos. 78 to 92, for £15,000, from the 12th September 1832 to the 11th March, 1833. inclusive.			
	do. do. do.	Thomas G. Ridout Esq. Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank on Government Debentures Nos. 93, 94 & 95, for £7000, from the 26th October 1832 to the			
	do. do. do.	25th April 1833, inclusive,			•
		six months interest due the said Bank on Government Debentures No. 36 to 45, and 47 to 53, for £12,500, from 16th December 1832 to the 15th June 1833, inclusive,	375 0 0		
	do. do. do.	The Hon. John Elmsley, being six months interest due to him on Government Debenture No. 46, for £500, from 16th December 1832, to 15th June 1833, inclusive,	15 0 0		
•	1st Wm. 4, Chap. 17,	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq. Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank on Government Debentures		1,500 0 0	
	do. do. do.	Nos. 237 to 243, for £6,700, from the 11th July 1832 to the 10th January 1833, inclusive, Thomas G. Ridout, Esq. Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being	201 0 0		
		six months interest due the said Bank on Government Debentures Nos. 245 to 248, for £2000, from the 19th July 1832 to the 18th January 1933, inclusive,			
	do. do. do.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq. Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank on Government Debentures Nos. 218 to 234, for £1,700, from the 27th November 1832 to			,
	do. do. do.	the 26th May 1833, inclusive, Thomas G. Ridout, Esq. Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank on Government Debentures	51 0 0		,
	do do do	Nos. 210 to 213, for £1,900, from the 18th November 1832, to the 17th May 1833, inclusive,	57 0 0		
	do. do. do.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esquire, Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debentures, Nos. 203 and 204, for £2,000, from the 26th Novem-			. 6 P)
	do. do. do.	ber 1832, to the 15th May 1833, inclusive, Thomas G. Ridout, Esq. Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank on Government Debentures			
	do. do. do.	Nos. 206 to 209, for £1,900, from the 17th November 1832, to the 16th May 1833, inclusive,	57 0 0		
		being six months interest due the said Bank on Government De- bentures, Nos. 214 to 217, for £1,600, from the 16th November 1832 to the 25th May 1833, inclusive,	1		· ;
	do. do. do.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esquire, Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debentures Nos. 235 and 236, for £2,000, from the 16th December	Special Section		Î.
	Let Wm 4 Chan 26	1832, to the 15th June 1833, inclusive,	60 0 0	594 0 0	
	res vim 4, Onap. 20,	six months interest due the said Bank on Government Debenture No. 244, for £1,000, from the 11th July 1832 to the 10th Janu-			3 4
	do. do. do	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq. Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debenture			" }
	do. do. do	No. 252, for £500, from the 6th July 1832, to the 5th January 1833, inclusive, Thomas G. Ridout, Esq. Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being	15 0 0		
		six months interest due the said Bank on Government Debenture No. 259, for £500, from the 7th July 1832, to the 6th January 1833, inclusive,	15 0 0		
	do. do. do.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq. Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank on Government Debenture No. 256, for £500, from the 22d September 1832 to the 21s			
		March 1833, inclusive,	15 0 0	75 0 0	

ndix.	ENA	OTMENT.	•	To whom Paid, and for what Service.	Currency.	Currency.	Appendi
				Brought forward,	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 54,036 3 2½	,,
	11th Geo	. 4, Ch	ap. 12	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq. Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being	• • • • • • • • • • • •	54,036 3 24	
		,	•	six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debentures			
				Nos. 249, 250 and 251, for £750, from the 2d of August 1832, to the 1st February 1833, inclusive,	22 10 0		*
	do.	do.	do.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq. Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being			
				six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debentures		,	
				Nos. 196, 197 and 198, for £1,000, from the 29th July 1832, to the 28th January 1833, inclusive,	30 0 0	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	•
	do.	do.	do.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq. Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being			
				six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debentures			
				Nos. 253, 254 and 255, for £250, from 4th August 1832, to the 3d February 1833, inclusive,	7 10 0		
	do.	do.	do.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esquire, Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada,		·	
				being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government De- bentures Nos. 199, 200 and 201, for £1,000, from 23d November.			
				1832, to 22d May 1833, inclusive,	30 0 0		
	do.	do.	do.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esquire, Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada,			
			·	being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government De- bentures Nos. 193, 194 and 195, for £2,000, from the 28th Nov.		7.	
				1832 to the 27th May 1833, inclusive,	60 0 0		
	9th Can	4 Ch	10			150 O O	
	8th Geo.	4, Cn.	. 13.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esquire, Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government De-			
				bentures Nos. 33, 34 and 35, for £2,000, from the 3d Sept. 1832			
	do.	do.	do	to the 2d March 1833, inclusive,	60 0 0		
	uo.	40.	uo.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esquire. Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government De-			
				bentures Nos. 96, 97 and 98, for £2,500, from the 15th Novem-			,
				ber 1832 to the 14th May 1833, inclusive,	75 0 0	135 0 0	
	7th Geo.	. 4, Ch.	20.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esquire, Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada,		100	
				being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government De-			
				benture No. 26, for £1,666 13s. 4d., from the 8th Oct. 1832 to the 7th April 1833, inclusive,	50 O O		
	do.	do.	do.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esquire, Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada,			
				being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government De-		, .	
			,	benture No. 29, for £2,666 13s. 4d., from the 8th Nov. 1832 to the 7th May 1833, inclusive,	80 0 0	,	
	do.	do.	do.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq. Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being			
				six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debentures Nos. 30, 31 and 32, for £12,000, from the 8th Dec. 1832 to the			
				7th June 1833, inclusive,	360 0 0		
	od Wm	4 Chan	09	Oliver C. Diday Park Carling Cala Dark CII Carling India		490 0 0	
	20 Win. 4	r, Chap	. 20,	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq. Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debenture	. `		
				No. 257, for £2,000, from the 28th Oct. 1832 to the 27th April			
1	2d Wm. 4	4. Chan	22	1833, inclusive,	• • • • • • • • • •	58 15 O	
Î	,	., Op		six months interest due the said Bank on Government Debenture		,	
				No. 258, for £3,000, from the 4th Nov. 1832 to the 3rd May		00 0 0	
	1st Wm.	4. Ch.	25.	1833, inclusive,	• • • • • • • • • •	88 2 6	
		.,		six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debenture			
				No. 202, for £2,500, from the 4th Nov. 1832 to the 3d May 1833, inclusive.	· path.	75 0 0	
	11th Geo.	. 3, Ch	. 11.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq. Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being	• • • • • • • • • • • •	13 0 0	
				six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debentures			
			Í	Nos. 100 to 192, for £25,000, from the 11th Nov. 1832 to the 10th May 1833, inclusive,		750 0 0	
1	8th Geo.	4, Ch.	18.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq. Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being	• • • • • • • • • • • • •	.00 0 0	
	.,	•		six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debenture	8 	. ,	
			. ~	No. 99, for £3,000, from the 24th Nov. 1832 to the 23rd May 1833, inclusive,		90 O O	
	4 Geo. 4,	Ch. 8	£ 16,	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq. Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being	-9.7		!
				six months interest due the said Bank, on Government Debentures Nos. 19 to 23, for £5,000, from the 22nd Dec. 1832 to the 21st	A Company		
				June 1833, inclusive,	*	150 0 0	
5	2d Wm. 4	i, Chap.	. 24,	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq. Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being		FARL STATE	
		,	.	six months interest due the said Bank, on the undermentioned Go- vernment Debentures:			,
		•	;	No. 1 for £1,000, from 30th May 1832 to 29th May 1833, £60 0 0	156		
	4		: [" 2 " 1,000, " 11th June " 10th June " 60 0 0	ing an death of start in	Section Section	
				" 3 " 1,000, " 25th " " 24th " " 60 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	ing in the second of the secon		,
				" 5 " 1,000, " 11th Aug. " 10th Feb. " 30 0 0			•,: '
					ন্দ্ৰী ৮৬ সম্পূৰ্ণ বিধি এটুছি	240 0 0	• 4,
			í	그 사람들은 사람들이 가장 하는 사람들이 되었다. 그 사람들은 사람들은 사람들이 가장 다른 사람들이 되었다. 그 사람들은 사람들이 되었다.	1		

Appendix.														
مستم	AUTHORITY.	SERVICES.	CURRENCY.	Currency.	Appendix.									
	1 Cl 14	Administration of Tration and the support of the Civil Government	£ s. d.	£ s. D.										
,	1st. vym, 4. Ch. 14	Administration of Justice and the support of the Civil Government,	• • • • • • • • • • •	3,641 \10 11\frac{1}{2}										
	1st. Wm. 4. " 15.	Receiver General,	• • • • • • • • • • •	388 17 91										
	59th Geo. 3, " 13,	Clark of the Communication of		202 15 61										
	1st. Wm. 4, " 16.	Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Adjutant General of Militia,	• • • • • • • • • • •	37 10 0										
	4th Geo. 4, " 6.	Adjutant General of Militia,		225 0 0										
	4th Geo. 4, " 27.	Assistant Adjutant General of Militia,	• • • • • • • • • • • •	100 0 0	*									
		ia: D ·	1 11	~~ ~										
	2nd Geo. 4, " 20 &c.	Six Pensioners,	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	80 0 0										
	4th Geo. 4, "8.	Common School appropriation,		2,250 0 0	:									
-	48th Geo. 3, " 16 &c.	District Schools,		500 0 0										
	7th Geo. 4, " 6.	Militia Pensions,		500 O O										
	11th Geo. 4, "; 10.	Agricultural Societies,		450 0 0										
	3rd. Wm. 4, " 54.	Cholera Expenditure,		4,725 12 111										
	Address H. Assembly.	Contingencies of the Legislature,		$5,989$ 7 $5\frac{1}{4}$	~									
	3rd Wm. 4, Ch. 49.	Appropriation for the Civil Expenses of the Government,		$5,741 0 6\frac{1}{4}$	•									
	3rd Wm. 4, " 34,	Ditto for the support of Light Houses,		300 0 0										
	2nd Geo. 4, " 17.	Common School appropriation, District Schools, Militia Pensions, Agricultural Societies, Cholera Expenditure, Contingencies of the Legislature, Appropriation for the Civil Expenses of the Government, Ditto for the support of Light Houses, Repairs of Hemp Machinery, Appropriation for the completion of Kettle Creek Harbour		50 O O										
	1st. Wm. 4, " 26.	Appropriation for the completion of Kettle Creek Harbour,		200										
	3rd Wm. 4, " 52.	Appropriation for the completion of Kettle Creek Harbour, Ditto for the relief of Emigrants at Prescott,		250 O O										
	3rd Wm. 4, " 54.	On account of the appropriation for the Welland Canal,		5,000 0 0										
	3rd W. 4. chs. 32 & 26	Appropriation in aid of the payment of War Losses,	1	5,500 O O	,									
	3rd Wm 4 Chan 43	On account of the appropriation for a Penitentiary	1 '!	4.166 13 4										
	3rd Wm. 4, " 35.	Appropriation for a Light House near Kingston, Ditto for completing the Parliament House,		750 O O										
	3rd Wm. 4, " 51.	Ditto for completing the Parliament House,		3,500 0 0										
				98 14 8										
	3rd Wm. 4. " 31.	On account of the appropriation for the Brantford Bridge,		500 O O										
	3rd Wm. 4, " 56.	Appropriation in aid of Common Schools, Do. for the improvement of the inland waters of the Dist. Newcastle,		850 O O										
	3rd Wm. 4, " 33.	Do. for the improvement of the inland waters of the Dist. Newcastle,		2,000 0 0										
	3rd Wm. 4, " 34.			500 0 0										
	2nd Wm. 4, " 28.	On acc't. of the appropriation for the erection of Hospital at Kingston,		1,000 0 0										
	3rd Wm 4 4 40	Appropriation for Light-house at Point Pele Island in Lake Erie.	1	750 0 0										
	3rd Wm. 4, " 58.	To remunerate the Receiver General for certain services,		600 0 0										
	ard vvm. 4. " 32	ion account of the appropriation for a filer in fork partoour,		500 0 0										
	8th Geo. 4, " 17.	Interest on Debentures.	1.500 0 0	, ,										
	1st Wm. 4, " 17.	Interest on Debentures, Ditto, ditto, Ditto ditto. Ditto, ditto,	594 0 0											
	1st Wm. 4, " 26.	Ditto. ditto.	75 0 0	· '										
	11th Geo. 4, " 12.	Ditto. ditto.	150 0 0											
	8th Geo. 4, " 19.	Ditto, ditto,	135 0 0											
	7th Geo. 4, " 20.	Ditto, ditto,	490 0 0		ï									
	2nd Wm. 4, " 23.		58 15 0											
	2nd Wm. 4, " 22.	Ditto, ditto,	88 2 6											
	1st Wm. 4, " 25.	final community of the community was the community of the	75 0 0											
	11th Geo. 4, " 11.	Ditto, ditto,	750 0 0											
	8th Geo. 4, " 18.		90 0 0	•										
	4th Geo. 4, Chs 8 & 16		150 0 0											
	2nd Wm. 4, Ch. 24.	Ditto, ditto,	240 0 0	4,395 17 6										
		】	1											
	300	Total, Currency,		56,263 0 83										

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

GEORGE H. MARKLAND, INSPECTOR GENERAL.

No. 7

UPPER CANADA.

Statement of the Receiver General's Receipts and Payments of Provincial Revenue, from 1st Jan. to 30th June 1833, inclusive.

RECEIPTS.	CURRENCY.	PAYMENTS.	CURRE	NCY.
	£ s. d.		£	s. D.
Amt. of balance in Recr. Genl's. hands on 31st Dec. 1832,				
Amount received from the Receiver General of Lower		cellency the Lieutenant Governor on	."	4.5
Canada, as this Province's proportion of Import Du-		the Receiver General of the Pro-		,
ties collected at the Port of Quebec, for the quarters		vince, as per Abstract No. 6,	56,263	0 81
ended 5th July and 10th October, 1832,	21,134 4 8	Amount of the Receiver General's allow-		
Amount 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 O O	4s. 71d. currency, received from the	,	
Amount received from Collectors of Customs, on account		Receiver General of Lower Canada,	. 49	
of Duties on Imports from the United States,	4,504 18 33	as this Province's proportion of Im-	•	• 4.
Amount rec'd. from do. on account of the Duty upon Salt,	1,724 19 113	port Duties collected at the Port of		
Amount rec'd. from do. on account of the Duty upon Li-		Quebec, during the quarters ended	,	•
cences issued to Hawkers and Pedlers,	165 10 O ₄	5th July and 10th October, 1832,	105	13 5
Amount rec'd. from do. on account of Auction Duties	294 19 9	The wife of the first of the first of the control o		• 1
Amount rec'd. from Collector at York, on account of Light		But I go be the season with the control of the cont		
House dues,	54 5 0	the service of the se		
Amount rec'd. from Inspectors, on account of Duties on	The control of the co	बी के हुआ है अर्थे के लेक्ष्य हैं है जिसे हैं जा रेगरे हैं जा है		
Shop, Tavern and Still Licences,	し みょンソレ エレ、 リオイカ	間望さい おとこうだっしょうごしょ あめ まとう しゅう まっさんき シェスティー・ライン・コープ		
Amount rec'd. on account of Tolls at the Burlington Canal,	650 0 0	Bet engage which is to represent the first	. 4, 1	, ~
Amount rec'd. on Debentures issued, viz.: On account of the Welland Canal loan,£1,250		erana kan di kan internationali di		
On account of the Welland Canal loan,£1,250		the grade of a little particular of the the little state		
On account of the loan for the improvement of	The second of th	Bernard Control of Sale Commence		1, 217
the inland waters of the Newcastle District, 2,000	i participa de la compania del compania del compania de la compania del compania del compania de la compania de la compania del compa	Page 10 of Carlos and		
On account of the River Trent Bridge	3,750 0 0		. ,	
Amount rec'd. on account of Ale and Beer Licences issued,	0 10 -0		`4	64
Amount of Interest received on loans, viz:			, , ,	,
Oakville Harbour Loan, £75 0 0 0 Desjardin Canal do 150 0 0 Cobourg Harbour do 88 2 6 Port Hope do 58 15 0	وراغه المراجع المساهرة المراجع المراجع			
Desjardin Canal do	the state of the state of the state of	# ५ १८ है उने देख खरीरक र करें ।		
Cobourg Harbour do. 88 2 6	The rate of the first state of the	The state of the s		
Port Hope 3 do	371 17 6	the control of the second of t	4,5	•
Amount received on account of tolls collected at Kettle		#styre of an all of the transfer of the following the first of the fi		,
Creek Harbour,	31450.		4,2,14	
Amount of balance of appropriation for Cholera expenses,	2 8 111			
Amount of balance in advance by the Receiver General,	3,810 4 7		٠, ٠	,
Total, Currency,		TOTAL, CURRENCY,£	56 969 1	14 11
Inspector General's Office.	20,000 14 14	GEORGE H MARKI.A		14 14

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

GEORGE H. MARKLAND, INSPECTOR GENERAL.

UPPÉR CANADA.

Appendix.

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.

Ena	CTMENT	г.	To whom Paid, and for what Service.	Curr	ENC	r•	Cur	RENC	Y.
1 st Wm.	4, Chap	. 14,	Lieutenant Colonel William Rowan, Civil Secretary, being the amount of the Salary of the Lieutenant Governor of the Province, for the	£	s.	-	£	s.	D.
đo.	do.	do.	half year ended 30th June, 1833,	1,111	2	21			,
do.	do.	do.	from the 1st January to the 19th February, 1833, inclusive, The Hon. and Rev. John Strachan, being the amount of his Salary as a Member of the Executive Council, for the half year ended 30th	15		33			
đo.	do.	do.	June, 1833,		11	14			
do.	do.	do.	Executive Council, for the same period,	'	11	- 1		,	
đo.	do.	do,	tive Council, for the same period,		11	14	'		
do.	do.	do.	the Executive Council, from 20th February to 30th June, 1833, John Beikie, Esquire, Clerk of the Executive Council, being his Sa-		6	81			
do.	do.	do.	lary from 1st January to 30th June, 1833,	111		21/2			
do.	do.	do.	same period		6				
do.	do.	do.	his salary for the same period,		0	. ;		•	
do.	do.	do.	Bench, his salary for the same period,	500		0		,	r
do.	do.	do.	General, from the 1st January to the 29th April, 1833, inclusive, Christopher A. Hagerman, Esq., Solicitor General, his salary from 1st	108		53			
			January to 30th June, 1833, inclusive,	111	2	2½ ——	3,49	7 11	21
3rd Wm.	4, Chaj	p . 49,	Lieutenant Colonel William Rowan, Civil Sccretary, his salary for the same period,	100	0	0		, .	
do.	do.	do.	Edward McMahon, Esquire, his salary as Chief Clerk in the Government Office, for the same period,	138	17	9	2.4	ν,	, , , ,
do.	do.	do.	Arthur Gifford, Esquire, his Salary as Second Clerk in the Government Office, for the same period,	100	0	0		3	
đo,	do.	do.	James McDonell, Esquire, his Salary as Third Clerk in the Government Office, for the same period,	85	.0	0			
do.	do.	do.	William H. Lee, Esquire, his salary as First Clerk in the Executive Council Office, for the same period,	125		0	,	,	•
do.	do.	do.	Mr. James Stanton, his salary as Second Clerk in the Executive Council Office, for the same period,	100		ñ			
do.	do.	do.	James Nation, Esquire, his Salary as Senior Clerk in the Inspector General's Office, for the same period,	125	0	0			
do.	do.	do.	Mr. Raymond H. Baby, his Salary as Junior Clerk in the Inspector			0			
do.	do.	do.	General's Office, for the same period,	'		0			
po.	do.	do.	ceiver General's Office, for the same period,	125	0		``		
đo.	do.	do.	ral's Office, for the same period,John Radenhurst, Esquire, his Salary as Principal Clerk in the Sur-						.′
do.	do.	do.	veyor General's Department, for the same period, James G. Chewett, Esquire, Senior Surveyor and Draftsman in the	150	,	.			,
do.	do.	do.	Surveyor General's Department, his salary for the same period,. George C. Ridout, Esq., Second Clerk in the Surveyor General's De-	150					
do.	do.	do.	partment, his Salary for the same period,	100	٠,		i jan en		1.71
đo.	do.	do.	his salary for the same period,		0	İ			,
đo.	do.		his Salary for the same period,		0	0			*1*
			expense of postage of public letters to and from the Government Office, for the quarter ended 30th June, 1833,	103	19	2		ľ	
do.	do.	do.	Henry John Boulton, Esq. being the amount of his additional salary, from the 1st January to the 29th April, 1833, inclusive,	158	6	72			* :
do.	do.	do.	Christopher A. Hagerman, Esquire, being the amount of his additional salary, for the half year ended the 30th June, 1833,	1 1 1	17	91			
đo.	do.	do.	Robert Stanton, Esq. Government Printer, being the amount of his account against the Government for the half year ended 30th June					1.0	•
đo.	do.	da	1833—audited in Council 25th July, 1833,	159	10	9		er Emilio	. 1
uu.	uv.	uu.	Robert Stanton, Esq., Government Printer, being the amount of his account for printing the Provincial Statutes of 1833—audited in	2.6	13	æ			
đo.	do.	do.	Council 25th July, 1833, James Nation, Esq. being on account of the appropriation for defray-		0		14 T		
đo.	do.	do.	ing the contingent expenses of the Public Offices for year 1833, James Nation, Esquire, being on account of the appropriation for defeating the contingent expenses of the Public Offices for the year		U		18 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
			fraying the contingent expenses of the Public Offices for the year 1833,	100	0	0			44. *
			Carried forward,	3,449	. 5	73	3,49	7 11	21

ppendix.				To whom paid, and for what Service.	Curr	ENC	r	Currency.			Appendix.		
	and Wm	4 Chan		Brought forward,	£ 3,448	s. 5	D. 7½	£ 3,497	s. 11				
	_	_ •	_	Mr. Thomas Phipps, Usher of the Court of King's Bench, being his salary for the half year ended 30th June, 1833,	20	0	0		,		`		
	do.	do.	ao.	Lieutenant Colonel William Rowan, Civil Secretary, being with the sum of £131 8s. 7d., paid by Warrants on the 4th April, and the	{								
				sum of £108 19 2, paid by Warrant on the 4th July, 1833, the amount of his account of the ordinary and incidental expenses of									
	do.	do.	do.	the Government Office, for the half year ended the 30th June,	214	14	41						
				The Hon. George H. Markland, Inspector General, being the amount of his account of the ordinary and incidental expenses of his office,]		-2						
	do.	do.	do.	for the same period. Audited in Council, 27th Aug. 1833,	17	18	1 1				•		
				The Hon. Thos. Clark, one of the Executors of the late Hon. James Baby, Inspector General, being the amount of the contingent ex-				,					
	do.	do.	do.	penses of the Inspector General's Office, for the year 1832. Account audited in Council 27th August, 1833,	39	7	9						
				John Beikie, Esq. Clerk of the Executive Council, being the amount of his account of the ordinary and incidental expenses of his office,					; ;5				
	do.	đo.	do.	for the half year ended 30th June 1833. Audited in Council 27th August 1833,	·	15	10		•	*			
			,	The Hon. John H. Dunn, being to transfer to the Crown Fund the		10		, ,		u *			
			.	amount of the undermentioned advances therefrom in 1832, on account of the Civil expenses of the Government, viz:—		,	.	*			•		
			•	On account of the contingencies of the Public Offices, for the year 1832,£100 0 0									
				On account of ditto of Government Office,				,	,	•			
	1st Wm. 4	, Chap.]	The Honorable John Henry Dunn, Receiver General, being his salary	1,063	14	7	4,853	16	21			
			- 1	for the half year ended 30th June 1833,		• • •	•••	388	17	91			
		· ·		James Baby, being the amount of the Inspector General's salary				٠,	٠				
	do.	do.	do.	from 1st January to the 19th February 1833, inclusive, The Hon. George H. Markland, Inspector General, being the amount		.11	- 1						
,		*	_	of his salary, from the 5th March to the 30th June 1833, inclusive,		2	2 <u>1</u>	186	13	38			
	4th Geo.			Colonel Nathaniel Coffin, Adjutant General of Militia, his salary for the half year ended 30th June 1833,	182	10	0		1	_			
	do.	do. (do.	Colonel Nathaniel Coffin, Adj't. Gen'l. of Militia, being the amount of the allowance for the contingencies of his office for the same period,	1.77		0						
	Sth Geo. 4	1 Ch. 9		Colonel Walter O'Hara, Assistant Adjutant General of Militla, his sal-				225	0	0			
			ļ	ary for the same period		•••	• • •	100	0	0			
		A 5.4	٠ (Archibald McLean, Esq. Speaker of the House of Assembly, his salary for the same period,	100	0	0				•		
				Grant Powell, Esq. Clerk of the Legislative Council, his salary for the same period,	100	0	0						
	do.		1	The Reverend William Macaulay, Chaplain to the Legislative Council, his salary for the same period,	25	0	0		`				
	do.	do.	do.	D'Arcy Boulton, junior, Esq., Master-in-Chancery, his salary for the same period,	25	.;;0	0		• •				
	do.	do.	do.	William Lee, Esq. Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, being his salary for the same period,	25		- 1				-		
	do.	do.	do.	James FitzGibbon, Esq. Clerk of the House of Assembly, his salary	30.2				-				
	do:	do.	do.	for the same period,	100				- 1	. :			
	do.	do.	do.	salary for the same period,		, .0	0						
	. do. (do. •	do.	same period,		0.	.0		. `.				
				same period,	10	0	0				•		
				keeper House of Assembly, his salary from the 1st January to the	4	5	0身						
*	4 a.4. \$37			18th March 1833, inclusive,				439		02	,		
				Samuel P. Jarvis, Esq. Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, his salary for the half year ended 30th June 1833,		- i.	•	37		0			
	3rd Wm. 4	l, Chap.	56.	Archibald McLean, Esq. Treasurer of the Eastern District, being the amount appropriated in aid of Common Schools in the said Dis-	a ji waning m		^ [[4 -	9				
	do.	do.	do.	trict, for 1833,	500	0	0	i ija	1				
				amount appropriated in aid of Common Schools in the said Dis-	500	0	0		•				
*	do.	do.	do.	trict, for the year 1833, Elijah Secord, Esq. Treasurer of the Gore District, being the amount							•		
				appropriated in aid of Common Schools in the said District, for the year 1833,	600		0	r V					
	do. (do.	lo.	The Honble Zaccheus Burnham, Treasurer of the Newcastle District, being the amount appropriated in aid of Common Schools in the	C14, #113		* 1 g			1 m			
	0 00 00 do.	4 411	lo.	said District, for 1833,	<i>5</i> 00	0	0		<i>.</i>		1		
	A4 65 10	الأدام المالية المالية المالية المالية المالية المالية المالية المالية المالية المالية المالية المالية المالية المالية المالية	amount appropriated in aid of Common Schools in the said Dis-	600		0		, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		•			
	do.	do.	do.	trict, for the year 1833,	000								
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			amount appropriated in aid of Common Schools in the said District, for the year 1833,	750	0	0						
				Carried forward,	3,450	0	0	9,728	13	61			
,	<u> </u>	O			,		11	· • •		-	78-		

	Enac	TMENT.		To WHOM PAID, AND FOR WHAT SERVICE.	Curr	ENCY	•	Curri	ency.	_ 1	Append
3rd	1. Wm.	4, Ch.	56.	Brought forward,	£ 3,450		0	£ 9,728	,	6‡	
20	d Geo.	4, "	20.	Mrs. Elizabeth Law, her pension for the half year ended 30th June 1833,		• • • •		3,800 10	0	0	
	d Geo.	4, Ch.	. 24.	Mr. Peter Miller, his pension for the same period,				10		0	
	ı Geo. d Geo.			Mr. James Carrol, his pension for the same period,				10		0	
	th Geo.		16.	Mr. James Ralston, Master of the Niagara District School, his salary	}	• •			•	. •	
	do.	do.	do	for the same period,	50	0	0				
	uo.	uu,		the same period,	50	0	0			•	
	do.	do.	do.	Mr. James Baxter, Master of the Midland District School, his salary		Λ	^				
	do.	do.	đo.	for the same period,	50	0	υ				
	ما الم	.1		for the same period,	50	0	0				
	do.	do.	по.	Mr. Stephen Randall, Master of the Gore District School, his salary for the same period,	50	0.	0				
	do.	do.	do.	The Reverend William Johnston, Master of the Western District School,)			ر ،			
	do.	do.	do.	his salary for the same period,		0	0				
	u o.	40.		salary for the same period,	50	0	0	Ï			
	do.	do.	do.	Mr. John Stewart, Master of the Bathurst District School, his salary	.	4					
	do.	do.	do.	for the same period,		0	U				
	do.	do.	do.	for the same period,	50	0	0				
				Mrs. Penelope McLaurin, widow of the late J. McLaurin, being the amount of salary due to him at the period of his decease as Master							
				of the Ottawa District School, viz. from the 1st to the 30th January	∥ ;		•	ŕ			
l s	t Wm.	. 4, "	26	1833, inclusive,	8	4	41/2	450	A	41	
43	4 4 111	. 4,		James Hamilton, Esq. one of the Commissioners of Kettle Creek Har-		A		400	4	42	
ο	.1 \$37	4 Cham	. 07	bour, being on account of the appropriation for completing the				2.0	_		
Sr.	u wm.	4, Chap). J1	said Harbour,		• • • •	•••	250	0	0	
3d	Wm. 4	4, Chap.	55,	Light at the Burlington Canal,				100	; 0	0.	
	do.	do.	do.	William B. Robinson, Esq. being on account of the appropriation of £7,500, for the use of the Welland Canal,	1,000	Ô	0	./.			
	40.			William B. Robinson, Esq. being the residue of the appropriation of						1	
2.1	Wm	4 Chan	20	£7,500, for the use of the Welland Canal,	1,500	0	0	0.500	ο:	•	
Su	1 1 V III. 4	4, Chap.	. 32.	James G. Chewett, Esq. one of the Commissioners for erecting a Pier	1			2,500	U	0	
		C .1 -		in York Harbour, being on acc't. of the appropriation of £2,000		1.	,			• • • •	
	ddress of		lv. {	for that object,		• • • •		500	0	;0	
		,		of the River Trent and other places, pointed out in an address of	 				_		
3r	d Wm.	. 4, Ch	. 34	the House of Assembly, dated 5th February 1833, James G. Bethune, Esq. being on account of the appropriation for		• • • •	•••	50	0	0	
Sr	d Wm.	. 4, "	36	building the River Trent Bridge,				1,000	0	0	
				The Honorable George H. Markland, Inspector General, being the						,	
41	h Geo.	4, "	8.	residue of the appropriation for the support of Light-houses in this Province for 1833,			•	300	Ó	0	
				The Honorable George H. Markland, Inspector General, being the					. '	·;-	
11	th Geo.	4, Cha	p. 10	amount appropriated for the purchase of Books, for the use of Common and Sunday Schools, for the year 1833,				. 150	0	0	
			-	Joseph K. Hartwell, Esq. President of the Agricultural Society of the		• •		. == •	="		
	do.	do.	do.	County of Leeds, being the sum due the said County, for the year communing March 1832,		. ; O	Ó		,*	*•,*	
			~	John Macaulay, Esquire, President of the Agricultural Society of the	 _{2, 4}			(1	1.2	ι,	
	do.	do.	do.	County of Frontenac, being so much due to the said County, for the year commencing March 1833,	25	0	0				
			٠.٠	Joseph A. Keeler, Esq. on behalf of the Agricultural Society of the	-		9	0			
				County of Northumberland, being the sum due the said County,		Λ	Δ.				
3rc	d Wm.	4, "	31.	for the year commencing March 1833,		0		125	0	0	•
		-	FO	Mr. Jedediah Jackson, being on account of the appropriation for erect-				`			
ore	d Wm.	. 4, "	5 3.	ing a Bridge over the Grand River,	•••••	• ,• • •	• • •	500	· ; O '	, U	
		,		count of the appropriation in aid of the funds of that institution,	250	0	0	· .			
1	do.	do.	do.	James Nation, Esq. Treasurer of the York General Hospital, being the residue of the appropriation in aid of the funds of that insti-		. ÷.		1, 9%	.*	į	
				tution,	250	0	0			**	
Q	4 1 V	A 44	40	The contract of the state of th				500	0,8	.0	
ÐI(d Wm.	4, "	49.	Edward McMahon, Esq. being the amount of his Salary as Acting Civil Secretary, from 1st January to 22nd June 1832, inclusive,.			_	95	1	74	•
411	Geo.	4, Chaj	p. 8,	John Harris, Esquire, Treasurer of the London District, being the			- 1		, • 9		
				amount appropriated in aid of Common Schools in the said Disrict for the year 1833,	Programme F			250	 •	Λ	
				The time great 2000; es e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	11 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	we.		200	0	<u> </u>	
				Total, Currency,	II		£	20,346	19	61	

RECAPITULATION.

Appendix.

Authority.	SERVICES.	Currency,				
		£				
1st. Wm. 4. Ch. 14	Administration of Justice and support of the Civil Government,	3,497		21		
	Appropriation for the support of the Civil Government,			9 2		
	Receiver General's Salary			-		
59th Geo. 3. " 13.	Inspector General's Salary,	186		-		
	Adjutant General of Militia, Salary and allowances,			0		
4th Geo. 4. " 27.	Assistant Adjutant General of Militia	100	0	0		
41st Geo. 4. " 12 &c.	Assistant Adjutant General of Militia,	439		- 03		
1st. Wm. 4. " 16.	Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.	37	_	0		
3rd Wm. 4. " 56.	Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,	3,800		0		
4th Geo. 4. " 8.	Ditto ditto ditto, and Books for ditto,	400				
2nd Geo. 4. " 20 &c.	Four Pensioners,	40				
48th Geo. 3. " 16 &c.	District School Masters,	458				
	Kettle Creek Harbour,					
	Appropriation for a light at the Burlington Canal,		0	n		
	Residue of appropriation for the Welland Canal,					
	On account of appropriation for the erection of a Pier in York Harbour,					
	On account of the Survey of the River Trent,	11 .				
3rd Wm A Chan 24	On account of the appropriation for the River Trent Bridge,					
3rd Wm. 4, 4 36.	Residue of appropriation for the support of Light Houses,	300	ñ	ñ		
11th Cos 4 4 10	Appropriations in support of Agricultural Societies	125				
2nd W 4 4 91	On account of appropriation for Grand River Bridge,	500		•		
and Wm 4 4 50	Appropriation in aid of the York General Hospital,	500		-		
Jiu wiii. 4, 33.		300				
	Total, Currency,	20,346	19	64		

Inspector General's Office, \\ 19th 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.

RECEIPTS.	Curr	ENCY		PAYMENTS. CURRENCY.
	£	ы.	D.	1 4 0 0
Amount received from the Receiver General			·]	By amount of the balance in advance by the
of Lower Canada, as this Province's pro-		1.	3	Receiver General on the 30th June, 1833, 3,810 4 7
portion of Import Duties collected at the	.*1 11			" amount of Warrants issued by His Excel-
Port of Quebec, for the Quarters ended		* *	.	lency the Lieutenant Governor on the
5th January, 5th April, and up to the				Receiver General of the Province, as per
1st May, 1833,	20,275	16	10	abstract No. 8,
Amount received from the Receiver General		٠.	j	" balance in the Receiver General's hands on
of Lower Canada, being the sum due	*	•	٠.	the 5th October, 1833, 15,632 13 3
this Province under the award of the Ar-		• • •	٠.	The state of the s
bitrators of the 26th June, 1833, being	7 m.			
the difference between one-third and one-			- •	March 19 The 19th of the Control of
fourth of the Duties collected at the Port				The state of the s
of Quebec from the 1st July, 1832, to the	• • •			
1st July 1833,	13,803	7	11	
Amount of the twenty-first Bank Stock Divi-		• •	j	The state of the s
dend,	1,000	0	0	
Amount received for Débentures issued, viz:	•	*	•	
For the River Trent Bridge, £1,000				
For the Brantford do 1,000				
and the second of the second o	2,000	0	U	A control of the cont
Amount received on account of Duties on		17		
Importations from the United States,	1,025	11	21	
Amount received on account of the Duty on			•	
Salt imported from the United States,	57	16	$7\frac{1}{2}$	
Amount received on account of Licences issued	i di Nama	٠		
to Hawkers and Pedlers,	228	5	0	
Amount received on account of Licences issued				
to Auctioneers, and on Sales at Auction,	216	2	4	
Amount received on account of Licences issued		,	•	
to Shop-Keepers, Inn-Keepers, Distillers,				The state of the s
82Co	915	8	3	
Amount received on account of Tolls at the			1	
Burlington Bay Canal,	265	10	0	
Amount received on account of Ale and Beer	Caller of Profession	ra G		
Licences,	2	0	0	
	1. 1140 2.	<u></u>		The second of th
Toral, Currency,£	39,789	17	44	Total, Currency,£ 39,789 17 42

GEORGE H. MARKLAND, INSPECTOR GENERAL.

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

UPPER CANADA.

Appendix.

No. 10.

AN Account of Revenue arising from Duties on Licenses issued to Shop-keepers, Inn-keepers, Distillers, &c. from the 5th October, 1832, to the 4th October 1833, inclusive, as reported by the several Inspectors.

Districts.	Inspectors.	No. of Steam Boats.	No. of Shops.	No. of Inn- keepers.	No. of Billiard Tables.	Stills. Gallons.		uty o m Be		Bi	ity o lliar ables	d		y on		Do Inn-	uty o			ity o	1		OTAI	
Bathurst, Eastern, Johnstown, Midland, Newcastle, Home, Gore, Niagara, London,	Alex. Macdonell, Anthony Leslie, Philip Vankoughnet, John Weatherhead,. James Sampson, Elias Jones, Hon. A. McDonell,. John Willson, John Claus, James Mitchell, William Hands,	2 1 2	46 39 49 61 39 79 32 57	109 66 108 127 80 119 96 106 55	1	360 260 1,3653 1,5991 8581 809	10 5	0	0 0 0	£	0	0	£ 40 230 195 245 305 195 395 160 285 95	s. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	10000000000	102 327 330 555 826 346 780 447 395 167	0 10 0 10 10 10	D. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	32 170	0 10 14 18 6 2	0 0 0 41 9	£ 157 602 535 837 1,302 740 1,332 708 720 403 230	18 16 12 3 2	n. 0 0 0 0 0 4 1 9 3 6 9 6 0
Allowanc	e to Inspectors			·		6,739 1	1		0	40	0	0	2250 225	0 0	0	4412 377		0 11 1	842 84	8	1½ 93	7,569 686		1 3 9
Ne	t Revenue,	•••	••••	4.		*****	25	0	0	40	0	0	2025	0	0	4034	6	03	758	3	33	6,882	9	41

GEORGE H. MARKLAND,

Inspector General.

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

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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.

PORTS.	COLLECTORS.	WHOLE COLLECTION.	EXPENSE OF COLLECTION.	NET REVENUE.
River Aux Raisins,	John Cameron,	£ s. d. 54 7 0	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cornwall,	John Crysler,	16 14 10	27 3 6 8 7 5	27 3 6
Prescott,	Alpheus Jones,	479 10 10	189 S. Take Take T	8 7 5
Johnstown,	Richard D. Fraser,	154 16 23		361 0 11
Brockville,	Richard D. Fraser,	1,059 13 13	77 8 1 <u>1</u> 100 0 0	77 8 1
Gannanoque,	Ephraim Webster,	50 18 11		959 13 5
Kingston,	Thomas Kirkpatrick,	2,301 19 11	- 4	25 9 5
Bath,	Colin Mackenzie,	228 7 93		1,192 9 11
Hallowell,	Andrew Deacon,	266 5 73		178 15 10
Newcastle,	William M. Bullock,	66 8 42	10 19 114	195 9 8
Cobourg,	Richard Bullock,	204 6 6	100 0 0	66 8 4
Port Hope,	Richard Bullock,	212 8 113	1 .755 7 7.1	104 6 6
Belleville,	Henry Baldwin,	. 134 8 7	105 18 4 <u>4</u> 67 4 33	106 10 7
York,	George Savage,	4,008 11 10	100 0 0	67. 4 3
Burlington,	John Chisholm,	1,064 7 3	100 0 0	3,908 11 10
Niagara,	Thomas McCormick,	914 9 103	100 0 0	964 7 3
Queenston,	Robert Grant,	268 5 44	93 11 10	814 9 10
Chippewa,	Robert Kirkpatrick,	627 14 31	146 17 31	174 13 6
Fort Erie,	George Hardison,	. 784 14 63	100 0 0	
Turkey Point,	James Mitchell,	. 24 10 41	12 5 2	684 14 6 12 5 2
Dover,	George Ryerse,	103 1 2	51 10 7	
Port Talbot,	Mahlon Burwell,	461 15 21	100 0 0	51 10 7 361 15 2
Sandwich,	William Hands,	. 87 0 11	43 10 03	
Amherstburgh,	Francis Caldwell,	171 17 71	85 18 9 3	43 10 0 85 18 9
Penetanguishine,	T. G. Anderson,	292 5 93	146 2 108	85 18 95 146 2 11
Dalhousie,	William H. Merritt,	267 15 10	130 3 61	
Goderich,	John Brewster,	No Return.	100 0 02	137 12 3
		(524 335 2453 6		
Whole Collection	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	£ 14.306 16 3	4 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	and the Control
			the fire and straight of the	STORY STREET
Expense of Collecti	on, 🥴 👙	£	2,069 19 03	
Net Revenue. Curr	ency,	1 3 Same	are the contract of the contra	10.000 14 0

GEORGE H. MARKLAND,

Inspector General.

App	endix.

UPPER CANADA.

No. 12.

Amount of Revenue arising from Duties imposed on Salt imported into this Province from the United States of America, from 1st October 1832, to 30th September 1833, inclusive, as reported by the Collectors of Customs.

PORTS.	Wil	OLE CCT1		Exr			N Rev	ET ENU	е.
Cornwall, Prescott. Bath, Kingston, Gannanoque, Hallowell, Newcastle, Belleville, Port Hope,	149 541 11 132 9 103 96	s. 12 10 15 8 12 17 10 16 16	D. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	£ 0 4 36 9 5 39 0 51 29	s. 0 18 15 4 16 8 0 18 10	6	£ 1 27 112 432 5 93 91 51	s. 12 11 19 4 16 8 10 18	6 7 6 0 3 9 0 0 6
Cohourg, York, Burlington, Dalhousie, Niagara, Queenston, Chippewa, Fort Erie, Dover, Turkey Point, Port Talbot, Amherstburgh, Sandwich, Brockville, Johnstown,	197 25 26 37 13 5 8 64 11 0 83 34	17 17 12 1 17 10 2 10	396000666666060	97 2 0 8 1 2 4 9 5 0 2 17	13 1 6 0 15 15 18 6 18 18 5 5	0 10 13 8 6 0 8 9 8 9 9 9 9	100 22 26 28 12 2 4 54 54 50 30	13 0 19 8 16 5 5 2 18 6 3 18 5 5	3 10114 0 0 9 3 9 3 0 9 0 9 0
Penetanguishine, Whole collection, Expense of collect	2,747		0	396	5	51	7	8	8
Net Revenue, Cur	rency,	•••	•••		• • •		2,351	.8	63

GEORGE H. MARKLAND,

Inspector General.

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

Note. 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 1833, inclusive, as reported by the Collectors of Customs.

PORTS.	Persons Licenced.	Description.	Durr.	Total.
River aux Raisins,	Thomas Bigley	on foot,	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
66	Wm. M. Edward.	66	5 0 0	
•	Joseph McEwen, Thomas Cline,	, 66, 1,	5 0 0	
64	Joseph Robson,	61	5 0 0	
64	Thos. Bigby, Wm. McEdward,	60	5 0 0 5 0 0	1 1
	J. McEwen	1 horse,	10 0 0	
	Hugh Campbell,.	7 2 1 3 4 2 .	10 0 0	55 O O
Cornwall,	James Johnston, Peter Kenney,	on foot,	5 0 C	
· ·				15 0 0
Brockville,	H. A. Blanchard Robert Hillis,	on foot	10 0 0 5 0 0	
66	Joshua Bates	66	5 0 0	
66	James Mathers,		5 0 ()
*	13% 海湖洋海河	الوثوء جيها	 	- 25 0 0

LERNIZERA LEGISERAN

PORTS.	Persons Licensed.	Description.	I	OUTY.		T0	TAL.		Appendix.
	5 4 1 4	· .	£	s. 1	D.	£	8.	D.	
Kingston,	Pat. Maguire, Dan'l. Bowen,	on foot,	5		0				
46	Hugh Ross,		5		0				
4.6	Jos. Campbell,		5	0	0				
66 66	F. Armstrong, James Gilchrist,.	66	5 5	. 0	0				
66	William Kelly,	"	5	ŏ	o				
66	II. Pullen,	66	5	0	0				
. 66	N. Gorman, S. Thewlet,		5 10	,0 0	0				
46	John Alley,	2, 66	10	ŏ	0				
46	Jonathan Pond,	66	10	0	0				,
46	Thos. Truckell,. Homer Spencer,.		10 15	,0 0	0				•
		'	<u> </u>		_ 1	100	0	0	
Bath,	Leicester Phelps,	1 horse,	ιo	0	0	10	0	0	
Hallowell,	Henry S. Davis,.	"	10	0	0	-0	v	Ĭ	
44	Josiah Pond,	44	10	0	0				
	J. Dillingburgh, E. S. Taytor,	66	10 10	0	0	•			
66	II. N. Cady,	cc .	10		0				
66 66	Sam'l. Rosell,	" C	110	0	0				
	Henry Tuthill,	on 100t,	5		_	65	Ö	0	
York,	Jas. Clenaulian, .	"	5	0	0				
46	Jas. Brown, Wm, Spencer,	"	5 5	0	0				
44	Jas. Reynolds,	1	5	ŏ	o		•		
44	Ralph Dynes,	1 horse,	10	0	0				
. 65	James ———, Valentine Dimes,	on fact	10	.0	0				
$r = r \cdot r$		on 1001,	-		_	45	0	ø	
Burlington Bay,	John Burley,	4	5	0	0				
"	Michael Bradley, James Gault,	**	5	0	0				
46 .	Matthias Harcle,	"	5 5	ŏ	0				
46	Barnard Collins, .		5	0	0				
44	James Fargus, David Evans,	44	5 5	0	0				
46	M. C. Nickerson,	2 horses,	15	0	ŏ				
46	E. F. Nickerson				0				
	Richard Ewin,		10 10		0				
	H. II. Norton,	.\ "	10	0	0				
16	William Hardy,		15		0				
	Jas. Johnston,				0	120	0	0	
Niagara,	David Sharrer,			_	0				
44	James Smith, Pat. McGuire,		5 10		0				
"	Benj. Woodruff,		ιο		o		,		
Gl:	W. Kasalas		-		_	30	0	0	
Chippewa,	John Bearland,		10 10	_	0				
"	C. Caistinker,	. "	10	0	0				
"	Julius Curtis,		10 10		0				
	Josh. Fitzgerald, Julia Curtis,	• •	10		0				
"	D. M. Thomas,.		10	0	0				
*	Alfred Stone,	. 2 horses	15	0	0	35	0	0	
Turkey Point,	Peter Clayton,		10	0	0	ł	•	-	
L	Aaron Cole,		10		0	1			•
A ST CONTRACTOR	Pelmidus Perkin M. C. Nickerson	•	. LO		0	•			
	Dudley W. Ston	e on foot,	1 5	0	Ō			,	
•	Peter Clayton,. Alex. Defield,	. 2 horses	, 15	0	0	3		,	
44	Patrick Coyne,	on foot,	5	0	ΰ	i '			
**	Jas. C. Hughes,		5		0		_		
Dover		1 horse,	10	<u> </u>	0	85	. 0	0)
Dover,		1 4 4			_	10	O	0	,
Port Talbot,	John Sutton,	• "	10	0	0	1	ે		
Sandwich,	Patrick Toban,.		10) 0	0		0	Ü	•
		•	-			1	0	O)
	and the second s	et in a total a Language in a second	1		· c	665	0		•
Collectors'	allowance, 5 per c	ent.	.)		ندر	33		C	
	the control of the second second	1		, -	, ,				•
Net Re	evenue, Currency,			••••	-		15	C	
	GEORG	ен. м	AR	KL	ĬÑ	īD,			e e
用 こうしゅう かんか	Construct per contract and a contract of the c	فآواه وممراهم		de de	11.0°	., .	_`		-

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

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Appendic.

UPPER CANADA.

No. 14.

ACCOUNT of Revenue arising from Duties on Licences issued to Auctioneers, and on Sales at Auction, from the 1st October to the 13th February, 1833, as reported by the Collectors of Customs.

PORTS.	PERSONS LICENCED.	D	UTY	•	T	OTAL	
Bath,	John Johnston,	3£ 5	s. 0	p. 0	33	s.	υ.
" "	Thomas T. Orton, Erasmus Fowke,	5 5 5 5	0	0	5	0	0
•••	John Brown,	5 5	0 0	0	15	0	0
66	James Thury,	5 5	0	0	20	0	0
Brockville,	Steel Smith,	5 5 5	0 0		20	Ŭ	
16	Thomas Freel,	5 5	ő	0	25	0	0
York,	Joseph Hewitt,	5 5 5	0 0	0 0 0		·	v
66 46 68	Patrick Handy, H. M. Mosley, McDonald, Brent & Co.	5 5 5	0 0	0 0			
**	J. W. Crosby,	5	ō	Ü	35	0	0
	DUTY ON SALES. Bath,£ 0 12 8 Port Hope, 10 12 75			£	100	0	0
	Kingston, 213 18 74 Brockville,. 69 17 84 York, 42 4 7						
	BurlingtonBay 97 15 0 Niagara, 4 14 0½				439	15	23
	Total, Collector's allowance of 5	per e	cen	£		15 19	23 6
	Net Revenue, Currency,	• • • •		£	512	13	5音

GEORGE H. MARKLAND,

Inspector General.

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

UPPER CANADA.

Appendix.

No. 15.

ESTIMATE of the Civil Expenditure for the year 1834, and so much of the same for the years 1832 and 1833, as remains unprovided for by the Legislature, exclusive of the appropriation by Statute 1st Wm. 4, chap. 14.

One Clerk,	action by Statuto 1st With 4, Chap. 14.			
Travelling expenses of the Judges of Assize, and the Attorney and Solicitor General	A DMINISTRATION OF THEMSON			
the Attorney and Solicitor General			s .	D.
Do. for the years 1832 and 1833, 200 0 0 0	the Attornov and Solicitor General	450	Λ	Δ
Salaries of the Sheriffs of the Home and Midland Districts	Do. for the years 1832 and 1833.	200	-	
Districts,	Salaries of the Sheriffs of the Home and Midland	300	v	Ū
Attendance of the Sheriff of the Home District on the Court of King's Bench, and contingent expenses,			0	0
Attendance of the Sheriff of the Home District on the Court of King's Bench, and contingent expenses,		33	. 0	
Cxpenses,	Attendance of the Sheriff of the Home District on	1		
Do. for the years 1832 and 1833, 180 0 0		11		
Clerks of Assize,	expenses,	((0	0
Do. for the years 1832 and 1833, 300 0 0		11	-	0
Salary of the Clerk of the Crown, and contingent expenses,	Ulerks of Assize,	150		
Cxpenses, 125 0 0	Do. for the years 1832 and 1833,	300	0	0
Do. for the years 1832 and 1833, 250 0 0 3,045 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0			^	^
Salary of the Speaker of the Legislative Council, Do. for the years 1832 and 1838,	Do for the years 1999 and 1993			
Salary of the Speaker of the Legislative Council, Do. for the years 1832 and 1838,	Do. for the years 1002 and 1000,			
Do. for the years 1832 and 1838,	Salary of the Speaker of the Logislative Council			_
Secretary's Salary,	Do. for the years 1832 and 1833.			
Secretary's Salary, £182 10 0 Three Clerks, 603 0 0 0 Executive Council Office. Two Clerks, 450 0 0 Contingencies, 125 0 0 Receiver General's Office. Two Clerks, 450 0 0 Contingencies, 130 0 0 Inspector General's Office. Two Clerks, 450 0 0 Contingencies, 130 0 0 Inspector General's Office. Two Clerks, 450 0 0 Contingencies, 50 0 0 Surveyor General's Office. Five Clerks, 450 0 0 Contingencies, 50 0 0 Surveyor General's Office. Five Clerks, 990 0 0 Contingent Accounts, 175 0 0 Government Printer, 250 0 0 Government Printer, 250 0 0 Government Expenses of the Public Offices in the New Building, West Wing. House-Keeper, £45 0 0 Assistant Messengers, 67 10 0 Assistant Messengers, 22 10 0 Fire-Wood, 130 10 0 Repairs, &c. 45 0 0 Public Offices, East Wing, 333 0 0 Casual and Extraordinary Expenses, 500 0 0 Total, Sterling, £45 0 0 Total, Sterling, £45 0 0 Total, Sterling, £45 0 0 Total, Sterling, £45 0 0 Total, Sterling, £45 0 0 Total, Sterling, £45 0 0 Total, Sterling, £45 0 0 Total, Sterling, £45 0 0 Total, Sterling, £45 0 0 Total, Sterling, £45 0 0 Total, Sterling, £45 0 0 Total, Sterling, £45 0 0 Total, Sterling, £45 0 0 Total, Sterling, £45 0 0 Total, Sterling, £45 0 0 Total, Sterling, £45 0 0 Total Receiver £45		, 20	U	•
Three Clerks,	Secretary's Salary£182 10 0) <mark>}</mark>		
Contingencies,	Three Clerks,)		
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE. Two Clerks,	Contingencies	1.485	10	Λ
Two Clerks,		2,400.	10	v
Contingencies,		ŀ	•	
RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE. Two Clerks,	Contingencies,	575	Ω	Λ
Two Clerks,		0.0	v	٠
Contingencies,				,
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE. Two Clerks,	Contingencies,	580	۵	α
Two Clerks,		300	U	v
Surveyor General's Office. Surveyor General's Office. Secretary and Register's Office. Secretary & Register £300 0 0 One Clerk,				
SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE. Five Clerks,		500	Ω	Λ
Secretary and Register's Office. Salary of the Secretary & Register £300 0 0		000	v	U
Secretary and Register's Office. Salary of the Secretary & Register £300		990	0	0
One Clerk,			•	-
Contingent Accounts,	Salary of the Secretary & Register £300 0 0			
For the years 1832 and 1833,				
For the years 1832 and 1833,	Contingent Accounts, 175 0 0	İ		
Government Printer,				
Government Printer,	For the years 1832 and 1833,1,250 0 0	1.875	0	0
Contingent Expenses of the Public Offices in the New Building, West Wing. House-Keeper,	Government Printer,	•	_	
New Building, West Wing. 1000 1	Printing the Statutes,	500	O	0
New Building, West Wing. 1000 1	Contingent Expenses of the Public Offices in the			
Assistant do. 22 10 0 Two Messengers, 67 10 0 Assistant Messenger, 22 10 0 Fire-Wood, 130 10 0 Repairs, &c. 45 0 0 Public Offices, East Wing, 333 0 0 Repairs of the Government House, 200 0 0 Casual and Extraordinary Expenses, 500 0 0 Total, Sterling, £ 12,246 10 0 GEORGE H. MARKLAND,	New Building, West Wing.			
Two Messengers, 67 10 0 Assistant Messenger, 22 10 0 Fire-Wood, 130 10 0 Repairs, &c. 45 0 0 Public Offices, East Wing, 333 0 0 Repairs of the Government House, 200 0 0 Casual and Extraordinary Expenses, 500 0 0 Total, Sterling, £ 12,246 10 0 GEORGE H. MARKLAND,	House-Keeper,£45 0 0			•
Assistant Messenger,				
Fire-Wood,	Assistant Massangers			
Repairs, &c	Fire-Wood 130 to 0		,	' '
333 0 0 666 0 0 Repairs of the Government House,				
Public Offices, East Wing,333 O O G666 O O Repairs of the Government House,				
Repairs of the Government House,			_	-
Casual and Extraordinary Expenses,				
Total, Sterling,£ 12,246 10 0 GEORGE H. MARKLAND,	Casual and Extraordinary Expanses		_	-
GEORGE H. MARKLAND,				
GEORGE H. MARKLAND,				0
				1.,,,,

No. 16.

UPPER CANADA.

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

GENERAL ESTIMATE of the Expenditure and Resources of the Province, for the year 1834.

EXPENDITURE.	Cunne	NCY.		resources.	Curr	ENCY	•
Appropriation for Roads and Bridges, Do. for Penitentiary at Kingston. Do. for Ilospital at do. Do. for Common Schools, Do. for York Harbor, Interest on Public Debt, Militia Pensions, District Schools, Officers of the Legislature, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Adjutant General of Militia, Inspector General, Receiver General, Six Pensioners, Contingencies of the Legislature, Maintenance of the Light-Houses, Permanent Salaries, 1st Wm. 4, chap. 14, Civil List Estimate,	£ 4,535 4,166 1,000 8,550 1,000 11,615 900 1,100 890 75 650 406 778 120 6,000 1,000 7,223	s. 0 0 0	D. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	RESOURCES. Revenue from Lower Canada, under Imperial Act 14 Geo. 3, chap. 88,	£ 55,000	8.	
Agricultural Societies,	800 12,935	0	0	Balance in the Receiver General's hands after completing the service of 1833,	2,000	0	0
£	77,350	0	0	£	77,350	0	0

Inspector General's Office, 3 19th November, 1833.

GEORGE H. MARKLAND, Inspector General.

Inspector General.

UPPER CANADA.

No. 17.

STATEMENT of monies outstanding in the hands of Collectors and Inspectors, on account of Provincial Duties, on the 5th October 1833.

			==
COLLECTORS.	Curr	ENC	Y.
Talla Canada	£	5.	D.
John Cameron,	56	17	63
John Crysler,	98	19	9
Alpheus Jones,	9	0	01
Walter H. Denaut,	53	7	103
Estate of the late William Jones,	12	1	1
Colin McKenzie,	7	6	03
Andrew Deacon,	547	0	21
William M. Bullock,	329	6	7%
Dougald Campbell—the amount collected by		•	•4
him from 1st October 1831 to the 31st			
March 1833, of which no returns have			^
been made,	0	0	0
John Chisholm,	643	1	53
John Chisholm, as Collector of Tolls at the			
Burlington Bay Canal	382	4	3 <u>3</u>
William H. Merritt,	75	5	31
Robert Grant,	40	12	01
Robert Kirkpatrick,	233		5
Estate of the late John Warren,	155	15	2
	23	14	$\tilde{6}_{\frac{1}{2}}$
George J. Ryerse,	42		0 <u>1</u>
James Mitchell,	,	-	
Mahlon Burwell,	549	12	11
Francis Caldwell,	46	11	1
T. G. Anderson,	93	7	10‡
Richard D. Fraser,	429	19	1
* Thomas Kirkpatrick,	830	15	103
Ephraim Webster,	8	10	81
George Savage,	1,095	9	5
Richard Bullock,	229	15	8
Thomas McCormick,	18	12	91
George Hadison,	255	11	31
Marcus F. Whitehead,	78	â	02
Estate of the late John Wilson, exclusive of		0	•
	1		
his collections in the years 1828, 1829,	!		
and 1830, of which no returns have	i .	• •	~ ^
been made,	158		93
Christopher A. Hagerman,	284		51
Estate of the late John Cameron,	26	.12	4
Estate of the late A. McMillan,	34	4	5. <u>‡</u>
Estate of the late John Symington,	43	17	$5\bar{1}$
Estate of the late Robert Smith,	6	11	5 <u>‡</u>
Carried forward,	6,892	7	23

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

Inspectors.			Currency.			Appendix.		
£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.	•		
Amount brought forward,			6,892	7	23			
John Clause, 69	17	3						
* James Mitchell,	4	1	1					
Elias Jones,	7	41						
James Sampson, 95	8	4	1					
John Weatherhead, 43	10	11						
Estate of the late Honorable Neil			1					
McLean, 10	0	0	1					
Philip VanKoughnett, 22	10	0	(
John Willson	16	0.	 					
Anthony Lesslie, 1	0	5						
Alexander McDonell, (Ottawa) 141	6	ō	ŀ					
Estate of the late Isaac Swayze, 357	-	6	ľ					
Estate of the late Oliver Everts, . 88	2							
Estate of the late John Cumming, 545		01		4	34			
Listate of the fate both Cumming,040			~,010					
TOTAL, CURRENCY,		…£	9,202	11	64			

GEORGE H. MARKLAND, INSPECTOR GENERAL.

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

* From the balance due by Mr. Mitchell, is to be deducted the amount of monies paid by him for the maintenance of the Light House at Long Point, Lake Erie, in 1832 and 1833, the account of which has not yet been received.

UPPER CANADA.

No. 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.	Curr	ENC	Y
	£	s.	D.
Francis Caldwell,	43	0	0
Henry Baldwin,	67	0	0
R. D. Frascr,	310	10	. 0
John Chisholm,	210	0	0
Robert Kirkpatrick,	175	0	0
George Ryerse,	12	5	0
William H. Merritt,	40	18	6
Ephraim Webster,	8	11	3
Thomas Kirkpatrick,	590	0	0
Alpheus Jones,	26	11	6
Richard Bullock,	71	0	4
Mahlon Burwell,	145	2	6
Robert Grant,	33	6	33
John Gameron,	18	0	0
George Savage,	900	0	0
Allan H. McLean,	108	7	03
Thomas G. Anderson,	8	6	13
1			
Inspectors.	2,768	2	103
Philip Vankoughnet,£22 10 0			
John Weatherhead			
Anthony Leslie, 14 8 4			
James Thompson, 49.10 0			
Elias Jones,			
John Willson, 100 0 0	379	12	4
Total Cur'y£	3,147	15	23
GEORGE H. MARKL	AND.		

Inspector General's Office, 6th December, 1833.

INSPECTOR GENERAL.



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

Appendis

COMMITTEE,

Messrs. Monris, Chairman.

Monris, Chairman Benczy, Chisholm, Robinson, Merritt, McNab,

Nos. 1 & 2. Contain a statement of monies paid into the hands of the Receiver General of Lower Canada, between the 1st July 1832, and 1st July 1833, arising from duties on importations by sea, of which this Province is entitled to one-fourth, and which has subsequently been paid to the Receiver General of this Province, viz. £41,410 1 5 provincial currency.

PERRY.

No. 3. Is a statement of the amount due to Upper Canada under the award of the Arbitrators of the 26th June, 1833, being the difference between 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: £13,803 7 1.

No. 4. Is an abstract of warrants issued by His Excellency the Licutenant Governor on the Receiver General, under the several enactments of the Province, between 6th October and 31st December, 1832, amounting to the sum of £16,416 12 11½.

No. 5. Is a statement of the Receiver General's Receipts & Payments of Provincial Revenue from the 6th October to the 31st December, 1832, amounting to £28,620 14 104, shewing a balance in his hands of £12,100, carried to account No. 7.

No. 6. Is the amount of Warrants issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the Receiver General, from the 1st January to 30th June, 1833, £56,263 0 8,

No. 7. Is an account of the Receipts and Payments by the Receiver General of provincial revenue, from 1st January to 30th June, 1833, amounting to £56,368 14 14, shewing a balance in advance, by that Officer on the latter day, of £3,810 4 7, which is carried to No. 9.

No. 8. Is the amount of Warrants issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the Receiver General, from the 1st July to the 5th October, 1833, £20,346 19 6.

No. 9. Is an account of the Receipts and Expenditure of the provincial revenue, from the 1st July to 5th October, 1833, amounting to £39,789 17 44, and shewing a balance in the Receiver General's hands, on that day, of £15,632 13 3.

No. 10. Is an account of the Revenue arising from duties on licenses to Shopkeepers, Innkeepers, Distillers, &c., from the 5th. October, 1832, to 4th October 1833, amounting to £6,892 9 4½. Your Committee 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 Revenue collected at the several ports of entry on goods imported from the United States, from 1st October 1832, to the 30th September 1833, amounting to £12,236 17.2}. The Committee cannot help remarking, that, from the manner 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 remuneration not sanctioned by the laws of the Province; they therefore recommend, that it be made in future so that this objection may be obviated.

No. 12. Shows the amount of Revenue collected on Salt imported from the United States for the year ending on the 30th September 1833, being £2,351 8 64. This item forms part of the amount shewn in the preceding account.

No. 13. Is an account of duties on licences issued to 82 Hawkers and Pedlers, between the 1st October 1832, and the 30th September 1833, amounting to £621 15 0.

No. 14. Is an account of duties on licenses issued to Auctioneers and on Sales at Auction, between the 1st October 1832 and the 13th of February 1833, amounting to £512 13 53. The law having expired on the latter day, the committee draw the attention of the House to the subject.

No. 15.7 Is the estimate of the Civil Expenditure for the year 1634, amounting to £12,246 10,0 sterling. The committee inform the House that the following items are included in the above sum:

Travelling expenses of the Judges and Crown	£	5	D
Travelling expenses of the Judges and Crown Officers,	450	0	0
Do. do. for the years 1832 and 1833,	900	0.	0
Salaries of the Sheriffs of the Home and Midland		10.4%	\$ 7.7
Districts.	200	0 *	0
Do. do. for the years 1832 and 1833,	400	0	0
Attendance of the Sheriff of the Home District in			[`· ``
the Court of King's Bench and contingences,.	90	0	0.
Do. do. for the years 1832 and 1833,	180	0	0
Clerks of Assize	150	0	0
Do. for the years 1832 and 1833,	300	0	0
Salary of the Clerk of the Crown and contingent	1.300	4.3	[::
Ovnongog	125	0	0
Do. for the years 1832 and 1833,	250	0.	40
Salary of the Speaker of the Legislative Council,	360	0	0,
Do. for the years 1832 and 1833,	720	0	0.
Salary of the Secretary & Register,£300	200		
Do. of Clerk,		1	
Contingent accounts	625	0	0
Contingent accounts,	1250	O	io.
The state of state 2000 and 1000, the state of the state		-	
Sterling, £	6000	Ò.	0

No. 16. Is the general 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 Inspectors and Collectors on the 5th of October last, amounting to £9,202 11 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, of which £3,147 15 2 $\frac{3}{2}$ has since been paid, leaving a balance still outstanding on the 6th December 1833, of £6,054 16 $3\frac{1}{2}$.

Your Committee, upon an examination of the several accounts referred for their consideration, have in the first place, to draw the attention of the House to the flourishing condition of the Provincial Revenue. The amount received as the proportion due to this Province for the year ending on the 1st July 1833, is £41,410 1 5½ since which the sum of £13,803 17 1½ has been paid under the authority of the Award of the Arbitrators, for the same period, as the amount of the difference between one fourth and one-third of the revenue, which Upper Canada will continue to receive until the 1st July 1836, when a new arrangement will take place.

The total amount therefore which this Province	e has Cur	RENCY	r.
received from Lower Canada from 1st	July £	s	D
1832, to 1st July 1833, 1s		8	7
The following sums have come into the Rec	eiver		
General's hands between the 1st January	r and	1	7 976
5th October, by which will be seen at	one		3.00
view the amount of the whole Revenue of			1.47
Province:			4.4
Bank Stock Dividends	2000	0	0
Do. Bonus,	1500	Ö	ñ
Duties on Imports from the United States,	5530	ິດ	5
Salt, and replacement do	1782	16	7
" Hawkers and Pedlers licenses	393	15	0
"Goods sold at Auction		2	7
" Light house, York hurbour,		5	ñ
Shop, Tavern, and Still Licenses,		18	61
Ale and Beer Licenses,	100	10	. A 2
Tolls at Burlington Bay Canal		1 1 1	17
「打 with a to the ball and the confidence of th		10	0
Tolls collected at Kettle Creek harbour,		17	6
Monday & Wall American Broad Salah in The Control	813	5	0
Total	74495	17	87

The undermentioned items in the general estimate for the service of the year 1834, are chargeable on the above Revenue, by authority of ects of the Provincial Parliament, viz:

for the repair of Roads and Bridges,	4535 0 0
"Support of Common Schools,	8550 0 0
"Militia Pensions,	900 0 0
District Schools,	1100 0
" Officers of the Legislature,	890 0 0
" Receiver, General, Adjutant General and	CHECKE STATES
other heads of Departments,	1909 0 0
Six Pensioners	120 0 0
	1000 0 0
" Permanent Sciaries 1. Wm. IV. chap: 14.	7223 0 0
Agricultural Societies,	800 0 0
	BROWN BY BOTH TOTAL
	27027 50 0

It is proper to remark, that although the importations from the United States would seem, from the above statement, to have fallen off; such is not the fact, for it appears by account, No. 11, that the nett Revenue from that source for the year ending the 30th Septem.

more than was collected for the corresponding period of the former year. This circumstance compels the attention of Your Committee to the account of monies outstanding in the hands of Inspectors and Collectors, by which it is shown that an injurious want of punctuality still exists on the part of several of these Officers, notwithstanding the repeated notice taken of the subject by the Finance Committee for several years past. The balance unaccounted for by Inspectors and Collectors on the 4th day of December 1832 was £2374, and on the 6th day of December last it amounted to no less than £5820 16 3½, i. c. in the hands of Inspectors £1930 11 11½ and in the hands of Collectors £3890 4 4.

Your Committee would suggest the propriety of addressing His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to remove from office all persons who hold public monies in their hands for a period exceeding three months beyond the time, when by law such monies ought to be paid, and to request that His Excellency may instruct the Attorney General to take the necessary steps to recover the monies so outstanding. Such delinquencies have already caused serious loss to the public, and, therefore, prompt and effective measures should be adopted to prevent a recurrence of a similar injury to the public

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

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

54	No. Shops.	Nett duty on Shop	lacenses.	Nett on Licer	Inn		Not on !		uty Us.	as t po due Ca In tio	the ortic	U. a on rta- at	Dui	y or dlars	, 001	ictio	ode	ion in	No of Pediers.	No. of Inns.
1833	450	2025	0	1031	6 0	3	758	3	33	551	213	8 7	621	15 (519	2 13	5	20	82	93
1839	485	1467	18	3732	8 2	3	952	0	73	.134	159	5 9	494	0 (34	7 16	93	23	72	96

By which it will be observed that an increase is yearly taking place. The duty on Ale and Beer Licenses is reported to have been, for the past year, L2 10s. only; and as it is a subject of public noteriety, that a very great 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 either defective or the Magistrates and Inspectors do not discharge their duty. It occurs to Your Committee that the imposition of this duty was intended by the Legislature as

a means to prevent the sale of beer and spirituous liquors in houses of disreputable character. But the small amount of duty collected would indicate 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 resources of the Province for the year 1834, Your Committee observe that a surplus of L12,935 is stated as applicable to the redemption of Debentures. But if the grants of last session for the payment of the War Losses, for the improvement of the St. Lawrence, and the Roads, are made effectual by increasing the rate of interest it is obvious that no part of the public debt will be paid off during the year, as the funds of the Province, in place of being chargeable with an annual interest of L11,615, as stated in the Estimate, will have to bear the additional interest on these grants, namely, L9,300, consequently the balance on hand, at the close of the year 1834, would amount House continue to withhold its vote for the payment of the services of the several public works.

Appendix. ber last, amounts to the sum of £12,236 17 21, being £4527 17 111 | included in the estimate for the civil expenditure, and which Your Appendix. Committee have already detailed. If the debt of the Province could be transferred to Stock in England as former Finance Committees have recommended, for which object two several acts of the Legislature have been passed; it is supposed that the affairs of the Province would be greatly benefitted, in place of paying 6 per cent. interest, and being unable to redeem the debentures which are due, as is the case at the present moment, the whole might bo converted into terminable annuities by the appropriation of 7 per cent. on the Capital borrowed-five as the interest, and two as a sinking fund. It would seem by the papers sent down by His Excellency, that the Honorable J. H. Dunn, His Majesty's Receiver General, has so far effected an arrangement with a respectable Banking House in London, that should their offer to negotiate a loan of L200,000 sterling, be accepted by the Province within four months from the 23d September past, the monies granted at the last session may be made available, and such an amount of the outstanding debentures be redeemed as will make up the balance of that sum.

> Your Committee in recommending the transfer of the debt in the manner proposed; think it proper to observe, that the recent reduction of premium on Bills of Exchange, may have a tendency to lessen the advantages which the arrangement was supposed to prosent. But not with standing this circumstance, the Committee cannot withhold their assent to a measure which is calculated to establish the credit of the Province on a basis which will, in future, give to its money transactions, a degree of respectability and permanency, highly conducive to the public welfare. And should it again be necessary to apply for a loan in England, negotiations less expensive and even more advantageous than the one under consideration, may safely be looked forward to-at any rate, the Province will have no reason to complain if its securities command the use of Capital on terms of equal advantage with countries similarly circumstanced.

> The debentures now outstanding, no part of which have been paid off, amount to the sum of L203,133 6 8, exclusive of L50,000 issued to the order of the Welland Canal Company, under the authority of the act passed at the first session of the present Parliament, and also besides L5000 issued to the order of the Desjar. dins Canal Company at the second session, amounting altogether to L258,133 6 8, this sum includes L3000 issued to the Commissioners appointed to superintend the improvement of the St. Lawrence, and L1250 to the Welland Canal Commissioners. whole debt of the Province, including the grants of last Session, may be stated as follows:

Total amount of Debentures do. redeemed,.... 52666 13 4 aunt autotantina (Cummunau) 7 11 800100

	nding, (Currency)		03138	. 6	8
	to Welland Canal Compa Parliament,		50000 5000	0	0
Grants of las	t Session for which De		258133	8	8
Balance of St do. Wel	Lawrence improvement land Canal Grant,		67000 5750 20000	0 0 0	0 0
ver a series	Total Currency,	L :	350883	6	8

The following Table will show at one view the state of the present public debt, the rate of laterest chargeable on the several Loans, to no more than L3,635, even if aid is withheld from every object the amount of Interest on Tolls paid by each work respectively, and of public improvement during the present session. This latter sum the several sums for the re-payment of which the public holds so the amount of Interest on Tolls paid by each work respectively, and indeed may be increased by the addition of L6000, should the curity, and also the total amount granted by the Legislature in aid

Account of Debts due by the Province for the Paymont of which Debentures are now outstanding.

	Amount of Do- bentures issued for the respec- tive works of public improve- ment, & which have not been redeemed,	of Intere Cent.	Amount of In- terest for which the Province is liable.	Amount of Interest & Tolls received from the respective Grants.	Loans for which the Province holds personal security, and security on real estate.	Items the Interest upon which is to be paid by Tolls.	Total expends ture by the Pro- vince on each Work, whether by lean, stock or otherwise.
Burlington Bay Harbour,	14500 0 0	6	870 0 0	1200 C 0		14500 0 0	30000 0 0
Kettle Creek Harbour,	5500 0 0	6	330 0 0	342 17 6			5500 0 O
Oakville Harbour,	2500 0 0	6	150 0 0	150 0 0	2500 0 0		2500 0 0
Roads and Bridges,	20000 O 0	6	1200 0 0				Calle May 1
Port Hope Harbour,	2000 0 0	57-	117 10 0	117 10 0	2000 0 0		2000 0 0
Cobourg Harbour,	3000 0 0	53	176 5 0	176 5 0	3000 0 0		3000 0 0
St. Lawrence Improvement,		5	150 0 0			3000 0 0	70000 0 0
Inland Waters Newcastle District,		6			_2000, 0 0 0	• • • • • • • • • • •	2000 0 0
River Trent Bridge,	2000 0 0	6	120 0 0			2000 0 0	2000:0:0
Brantford Bridge,	1500 0 0	6	90 0 0			1500 0 0	1500 0 0
War Losses,		5	2727 10 0				
Desjarding Canal,	5000 0 0	6.	300 0 0	300 0 0	5000 0 0		5000 0 0
Welland Canal Company,	91333 6 8	6	5480 0 3			117583 6 1	157500:0.0
Welland Canal Company,	51250 0 0	5	2562 10 0	2562 5 2	25000 0 0	(11,1000,011	10.000
Votes of last Session for which De-	258133 6 8		14273 15 3	4848.,17, 8	39500 ≥ 0 00		
bentures have not yet been issued,.					Application of the second	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
T .	250000 0 0	I	*	and the second			

Appendix.

The Committee have also thought it proper to append a tabular statement, in detail, of the expenses of the Legislature as far as they have the means of doing so; this will enable the House to judge of the expediency of continuing the allowances which are now paid to the several Officers, Clerks, and Servants, and to see at once, without difficulty, the expense of each department of the House of Assembly.

The charge for postages to and from Members, is now an item of very considerable magnitude, and suggests the adoption of some measure for its abolition; but as the subject of the Post Office Department, "generally, is under the consideration of His Majesty's Government, and as the privilege of franking letters formed part of an Address to His Majesty, at the last Session, Your Committee do not urgo the matter at present.

Your Committee think proper again to draw the attention of the House to that part of the revenue collected at the Port of Quebec, which it is contended the Canada Trade Act does not entitle this Province to any part, and as His Excellency the Lieutenant Gov. ernor has informed the House that no answer has been received to the Address of this House to His Majesty at the last Session respecting the just claim of Upper Canada to a portion of these duties; the Committe would recommend, that another Address be presented to His Mujesty, requesting that an Imperial Act may pass without delay to render to this Province that justice which she is entitled to

receive, and which the equity of the Sister Province, Your Com- Appendixmittee are persuaded, would unwillingly withhold.

The arrears of these duties already amount to a large sum, and the sooner the difficulty is removed, the less likely will be the existence of misunderstanding with Lower Canada.

The Committee have thought proper to recommend, that a detailed 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 that a similar account for the current year be laid before the House in manuscript, at the next Session

Your Committee have noticed, that in the Estimate of the Civil Expenditure for the present year, the salaries of the Attorney and Solicitor Generals which were provided for by the Act 3. William 4. chap. 49. are not inserted; and as that statute has expired .-Your Committee suppose that the omission was accidental, for all the other salaries which were paid under its authority are in the Estimate.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. MORRIS,

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

Chairman.

Appendix.

Account of the Contingent Expenses of the House with the Salaries and Allowances to the Officers and Servants of the same, for the same period.

By Statute. 2001: by statute, and 2001: by annual vote of the House. 2001: by statute, and 2001: by annual vote of the House, and for every hour of employ over that time allowance in proportion. The Clerks mentioned are considered as permanently employed; others which may at any time be employed. Semmen McMurray performed this duty part of last session and George Hill the remainder, £10 each. £50 by statute £100 by vote of the House (annual). William Knott was door keeper last Session, (deceased) John Reilly served in this office until 27th Dec. 1832. and received out of the sum charged £56 13 4. The present Mersen. ger saved the remainder of the session, the received nothing, he not having been reported to and received by the House. The balance uppears to be due to him £13 6 8. Commenced service at the latter part of the session. Employed this session in place of Mr. Bridgland. (resigned) This person is principally employed at sawing wood. No person employed in Hickley's place at present. By Statute. Vote of the House.	ţ	31 18 0 96 0 0 481 18 61 689 1 0 925 18 61 673 11 62 74770 15 74	as per Report on Contingencies of the Session, 50 0 0 0 0 153 4 04	(discharged)	Jst Messenger, 40 0 0 41 16 3 Messenger, 20 0 0 0 8 12 7 7 5 0 9 7 5 0 3 9 5 0 11 15 0	7. September 1.50 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	10s. 10s. 10s. 10s. 10s. 10s. 10s. 10s.	William Coates,	The Honorable Archibald McLean, Speaker, L L s. L L s. L s. D. L s. D. D. S. <th< th=""><th>NAMES. OPFICES. Amount of Salary. Allowance for extra Service Pay per day while employed. Allowance during Session. Allowance for Deputy. Extra allowance process. Allowance for Deputy. Extra allowance cach person for the year.</th></th<>	NAMES. OPFICES. Amount of Salary. Allowance for extra Service Pay per day while employed. Allowance during Session. Allowance for Deputy. Extra allowance process. Allowance for Deputy. Extra allowance cach person for the year.
		200000								Total for d

UPPER CANADA.

APPENDIX

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

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

No. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	John Turnbull. Baldwin, & Co. Jane McLeod. Alexauder Fee. James Williamson. William P. Cook. Joseph Carberry. William Twigg; Andrew McMurray. Nehemiah Price. John Howell. Carpenter, & Co. Benjamin Seymour. McNabb & Bull. Rose & Cameron. Hannah McDonald. Daniel Perry. Hugh Carnahan. Robert Flanaghan. Walter McCuniffe.		No. 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41	Helen Mair. John Harkes. James Fraser. C. H. McCollum. McPherson & McGregor. Thomas Henderson. Alexander Williamson. Matthew Rourke. Benjamin F. Davy. William Holditch. Robert F. Hope. William McKenzie. William McKenzie. Michael Brennan. John Dean. Henry Lash. Patrick Fleming. J. & S. Benson. Archibald McFall. William Ireland.	No. 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 60 61	Adam Hubbs. B. F. Davy. Henry Smith. Joseph Bruce. E. W. Meyers. Augustus Thibodo. Peter O'Reilly. Arthur Foster. John Everitt. John Duncan. Robert Clendenning. Michael Nutty. Elias S. Wilkins. James Johnston. William J. McKoy. John McTaggert. Orton Handcox. James Russell. Mark Crawford. Patrick Malone.		Shopkecpers Midland District.
		,	3				,	

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.

No.		No.		No.	
1	James W. Parmenter.	18	James M. Shriver.	34	Mrs. E. Dinny.
$ar{2}$	Reuben Sherwood.	19	Ephraim Dunham.	35	Solomon Breakenridge.
3	William Richardson.	20	A. & W. Morris.	36	Kenhan & Woods.
4	Solomon Henderson.	21	James Shaw.	37	E. M. Church.
5	Alexander Waugh.	22	H. & S. Jones.	38	Averill & Hooker.
6	William McQueen.	28	Lothrop and Arnold.	39	Hartwell & Stoddard.
7	William Kay.	24	Averill and Hocker.	40	John McDonell.
8	Samuel Thomas.	25	James L. Schofield.	41	Crane, Hooker, & Co.
š	Samuel Landon.	26	Elnathan Hubbell.	42	Patrick Conway.
10	William Bilton.	27	Moses Maynard, & Co.	43	Thomas Evatt.
îĭ	Samuel P. Thomas.	28	Joshua Bates.	44	George Breakenridge.
12	William Simpson.	29	Charles Jones.	45	G. C. Mittleberger.
13	William Welsh.	30	Lothrop & Arnold.	. 46	Edward Harrison.
14	Thomas O'Neil.	31	Charles Jones.	47	E. H. Whitmarsh.
15	Thomas Fraser.	32	James Gray.	48	Ezekiel Phillips.
16	Duncan McQueen.	33	Asa H. Griffin.	49	R. M. Derenzie.
17	James Harvey.				

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

D.T.		No.		No. 1	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)
No.	John Hall,	14	Walter McFarlanc,	27	James F. Smith,
2	R. Roddy,	15	William Burnham,	28	James B. Ferguson,
3	James Watson,	16	Clark, & Co.	29	Robert Nichols.
4	Bernard W. Fall,	17	Mark Burnham,	30	William McIntosh.
5	Robert Waddle,	18	Allan & Clark,	31	Benjamin Throop,
6	William Robinson,	19	Conger & Scott,	32	Morgan Gillet,
7	Adam H. Myers.	20	Daniel Griffith,	33	D. Curran,
8	George Ham,	21	Dougald Campbell, & Co.	34	Kenneth McKenzie,
9	George Boswell,	25	Lewis Moffat,	- 35	John Crowford,
10	Walter Boswell,	23	William Chambers,	36	Charles Knowlson.
11	John V. Boswell,	24	John Knowlson,	37	John Brown,
12	John Lester,	-25	John R. Benson,	38	Thomas Foster,
13	David Smart,	26	Edward Wilson,	39	William Hartwell.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

No.	No.	
1 Philip Vankoughnet,	Daniel Waggoner, 27	Duncan McDonell,
2 Archibald Fraser,	15 William Mason, 28	William Mattice,
George Robertson,	16 Martin Carman, 29	Simon Fraser,
4 John Waldroff,	17 Guy C. Wood, 30	Benjamin Z. Cozens,
5 Angus McDonell,	18 Duncan McDonell, 31	William Koile,
6 Peter McSwancy,	19 Neil McIntosh, 32	Roderick McLeod,
William Cline,	20 James Lane, 33	John A. Weart,
John McGillis,	21 Donald McNichol, 34	John Simpson.
Joshua Thompson,	22 McDonell, McCosh, & Co.	James McGillis,
10 John Devine,	23 John Cameron, & Co.	Roderick Chisholm.
Angus McPherson, & Co.	24 Angus Cattanach,	Simon Fraser, & Co.
12 Michael Piller,	25 John McDougail, 38	Horace M. Chandler,
13 William McIntosh,	26 Angus McDonell, 39	James Loney.
Control of the state of the sta		Section of the Take of Later Park

Shopkeepers Eastern District.

Shopkeepers Johnston District.

Shopkeepers. Newcastle District.

APPENDIX		· ·		HOME DISTRICT.	,		APPENDI
Shopkeepers, Rome District.	No. 1 2 3 4 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	A. E. Macdonald, Henry Stennet, & Co. Robert McClure, Alexander Legg, Julius M. Sanford, John Lumsden, Joseph Cawthra, John Cawthra, Becket & Bowman, John Sproule, Francis Hinck, R. A. Parker, William E. Smith, James M. Strange. John Armstrong. Michael Kane, Richard Crispin, Charles Fothergill, Arthur Clifton,	No. 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 49 44 42 43 44 45 46	George Paterson, Thomas Carfrae, junr. Francis Hewson; Christopher Develin, A. E. McDonald, John Robinson, R. A. Parker, John B. Spragge, George Silverthorne, John McKay, Wynne & Blake, William Turner, William Radcliffe, Peter Secor, William Sanders, Francis Logan, Ellis Place, Richard Machel, Murray, Newbigging, & Co.	No. 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72	John J. Kimball, Peter Milne, Edward Cochrane, Cornelius C. Keller, James Cockshutt, Peleg Howland, Abijah Lewis, David Stegman, Richard R. Heward, John Falby, Charles King, William Proudfoot, Andrew Mitchell, John Felt, Henry Smith, Charles King, Henry Herris, Claris & Moule, George Snider,	
•	20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	Thomas Robson, James F. Smith, James Taylor, Silas Burnham, James O. Bourchier, Cornelius Vanohsand, William Ware, William Mather,	40 47 48 49 50 51 52 53	William Koon, & Co. John McGill, John Ferries, Thorne & Parsons, John Ross, Joshua Radford, Daniel Knowles,	73 74 75 76 77 78 79	Sidney M. Sanford, Archibald Barker, Henderson & McKenzie, John Abbot, Joseph Lee, Margaret O'Hare, Thorne & Parsons.	a
				BATHURST DISTRICT.			
Shopkeepers Bathuret District.	No. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	J. & W. Bell, Robert Bell, Edward Mallock, & Co. Henry Glass, Glass & Hall, William Morris, and Co. William Fraser, Roderick Matheson, and Co. Thomas Read, Simon Fraser, William Stewart, Daniel Fisher, Henry Graham, James Murdoch, John Baird, Barriel Aumond,	No. 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	McFarlane and Gammell, Wells and McCrae, John Gammell, Brooke and Wallace, Alexander Fraser, W. R. Burford, & Co. Andrew Dickson, Daniel O'Connor, Dingwall and MacMillan, Charles Thompson, John Anderson, John Anderson, John Martin, Robert Grant, James Wylie,	No. 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46	M. Connell, James Inglis, Rogers and Thompson, McKinnon and Boyd, William Thompson, and Co. William and J. Thompson, John Richey, Louis Grison, James Hume, Stephen G. Coleman, James Johnston, Anthony Phillip, A. and G. Buchanan, Smith Leith, Thomas Knight.	
'				GORE DISTRICT.			2
Shopkeepers Gore District.	No. 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	James Crooks, Nathaniel Ives, John Secord, John Millar, Hiram Smith, Patrick Hume, William Parker, Green, & Co. John McFarland, John Young, E. Ritchie, & Co.	No. 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Manuel Overfield, John Findlay, J. A. Clark, Colin C. Ferrie, Colin C. Ferrie, Colin C. Ferrie, Hurlburt and Stone, Robert Millar, Russel Prentice, William Gilkisson, William Richardson,	No. 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32	James King, James Chip, Robert Edgar, Alexander Proudfoot, Fergus and Andruss, Thomas Sandilands, John Smith, James B. Ewart, Ewart and Stanton, George Lamprey.	
,				NIAGARA DISTRICT.	·		.
Shopkeepers Niagara District.	No. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Kenneth Reach, Samuel Falconbridge, Richard Woodruff, Woodruff and Co. Oliver Maclem, George J. King, John Smith, John Ama, Lewis Clement, Alexander Douglas,	No. 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	John Bussel, Scott, Tyre, and Co. Butler and Co. Starkweather and Co. Henry Clarke, David Thorburn, William Woodruff, William Hepburn, William Offord, Scott, Tyre, and Co.	No. 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48	James Rogers, Woodruff and Co. Richard Woodruff, Moses Brady, Timothy Hixon, John Bussel, R. M. Chrysler, William C. Chase, B. Tench, Jacob Keefer, junr.	
	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Munson and Co. George Rikert, James Rogers, James Lockhart, R. M. Chrysler, John Grier, junr. T. Lane, James Cummings, James Fitzgerald,	30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38	Gilbert McMicking, David Thompson, Andrew Thompson, George McKenzie, H. Mittleberger and Co. Clark and Macdonell, J. and R. Clark, George Rikert, Duncan McFarlane,	49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57	Buss and Skelley, James McLean, Robert Kirkpatrick, John McLean, Samuel Swayze, Peter Drummond, James Willson, Samuel Falconbridge, Henry Nelles.	
Shopkeepers	No.		No.	OTTAWA DISTRICT.	No. 1		
Ottawa District.	1 2 3	Duncan McDonell, Hamilton Low, Danniel O'Connor,	4 5 6	G. and R. Lang, J. W. Maiston, George J. Marston,	8	Peter Flemming, Angus Macdonald.	

Innkeepers Midland District.

APPENDIX	LONDON DISTRICT.	APPENDIX
	No.Elisha S. Ganson,8James Farley,15James Chrysl2R. Fitzgerald, and Co.9John Jennings,16John A. Wilk3J. Ferguson,10Charles Merrigold,17Alvaro Ladd,4William Wilson,11Dennis O'Brian,18Asahel Beach5R. Fitzgerald, and Co.12Henry W. Ham,19W. F. and J.6Byer Thomson,13Hamilton and Warren,20Winer and R.7Henry Durand,14Edward Ermatinger,21Lauriscn and	and Co. Shopkeepers London District.
	WESTERN DISTRICT.	
	No. 1 John Sloan. 8 Charles Fortier, 14 William McG 2 Henry Van Allen, 9 Thomas Paxton, 15 William Amb 3 Lewis G. Gordon, 10 John G. Watson, 16 Peter Taylor, 4 Robert S. Taylor, 11 Michael Smith, 17 George Dura 5 James W. Little, 12 George Jacob, junr. 6 Messrs. Verhoeff and Co. 13 John R. Park, 19 D. and F. Watson, 19 D. and F. Watson, 10 Peter Taylor, 11 Michael Smith, 12 George Jacob, junr. 18 Mary Johnson 19 D. and F. Watson, 19 D. and F. Watson, 10 Peter Taylor, 11 Michael Smith, 12 George Jacob, junr. 13 John R. Park, 19 D. and F. Watson, 19 D. and F. Watson, 10 Peter Taylor, 11 Michael Smith, 12 George Jacob, junr. 18 Mary Johnson 19 D. and F. Watson,	ridge, Shopkeepers Western nd, District.
	RECAPITULATION. Midland District, 61 Johnstown District, 49	
	Newcastle District, 39 Eastern District, 39 Home District. 79 Bathurst District, 46 Gore District, 32 Niagara District, 57 London District, 21 Western District, 19 Ottawa District, 8	Recapitulation
	450	* · · · · ·

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.

			1 £ s. d.	No.		£	s. d.	n No.		£		Ì.
	No. 1	Henry Herrington,	7 10 0	44	Michael Mahony,	5	0 0		John Gordonier,	5	s. u () (
		Henry Osterhout,	5 0 0	45	Henry Campbell,	10	0 0	88	Peter Davy,	7		_
	3		5 0 0	46	Patrick Regan		0 0	20	John Meduilt,			0 .
		William Ogden,	5 0 0		David Leahy,	10	0 0	00	Rachel Watson,	10		0
	4	Joseph Cooley,	5 0 0	48	William Carroll.	10	0 0	01	Joseph Dodmand	5		0
		John Cooley,	7 10 0	49	Prentice J. Fitch	5	0.0	91	Joseph Redmond,	7 1		0
.`	6	David M. Hopkins,	5 0 0	50	Mary Franklin,	5	0 0	02	Samuel Merrill,	5		0
•	7	John Wildeman, Daniel Adams,	5 0 0	51	William Ellerbeck.		0 0	04	Thomas Horne,		-	0.
	8	Peter Stickle.		52	Samuel Moore,	5	0.0	05	James Birmingham,	5	_	0
		Christopher Davenport,	5 0 0	53	William Chesnutt,	5	0 0	90	Daniel Ostram,	5		•
		Henry Lambert,	5 0 0	54	Benjamin Fullarton	10	0 0	07	George Lawrence,	5	-	0 0
		Rober Walker,	7 10 0	55	Segro Carmino,		0 0	08	John Wees,	5	-	0
,		James Cowert.	7 10 0	-56	Patrick McNinch	10	ŏŏ		Julius C. Converse,	5	0 (_
	1	Francis Lefevre	7 10 0	57	Stephen A. Irons,		~0 n		George Charters,	5	0 (
		Cornelius Milligan,	5 0 0	58	Gustavus Miriam	10	0 0	101	James Meaghar,	10	- (0
		Andrew Quackenbush,	5 0 0	59	Edward Noble	10	0 0	100	Samuel Molyneux,	5		_
	,	Jacob Vanclack,	7 10 0	60	Henry Simmons,	5	0 0	102	R. J. Nellicken	5	0 (-
		Daniel Pringle	5 0 0	61	John Davy,	5	o o		Edward O'Reilly,	5	0 (
		Milo Haight	5 0 0	62	David Daly,	-5	0 0	105	George W. Baldwin,	8		0 .
	1	Timothy McGuire,	5 0 0	63	George Strachan,	5	ŏ ŏ	106	Edmond Marsh,	5	, -	0
		Thomas Dorland,	5 0 0	64	William Harmon,	5	0 0		Robert Howard,	<i>t</i> -	0 - 0	-
the state of the s		Simeon Ashley,	5 0 0	65	Timothy Murray.		0 0		Thomas Collins,			0
		Samuel Miller.	5 0 0	66	Abner Ives,	10	0 0		Duncan P. Graham,	7.	-	0
		Charles Nelson,	7 10 0	67	Philip Whelpley,	10	-		Benjamin Olcott,	10		0
		Thomas D. Appleby,	5 0 0	68	James Mathewson.		0 0	111	George Munroe,	5		0
		Anson Hayden,	5 0 0	69	Charles Bockus,	7	14 T	119	Nehemiah Price,	5		0
		William Marsh	10 0 0	70	Robert Hampton,	5	0 0		Timothy Donohue.	10	-	0
		James Steward,	5 0 0	71	Andrew Girand,	5	0 0		Lambert Vanaistine,	, ,		0
	29	John Belonge,	10 0 0	72	William Edgar,	5			W. T. Fairman			0
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		John McQuire,	10 0 0	73	Joseph Losee,	5			William D. Young,		ŏ	,
	31	John Dowling,	10 0 0	74	Richard Fraser,		0 0	117	Royal Munroe,	7		ŏ
计 奶油泵	32	John Sheriff,	10 0 0		James Macdonald,	10	· · · · · ·	118	David Kimmerly,	5	0:	•
		Peter Moyer,	5 0 0	76	Adonijah Edwards,		ŏŏ		John Taylor,		10	
	34	John Lance,	10 0 0	77	Henry Saylor,	5		120	Jane Taylor,			0
	35	Daniel Pringle,	3 0 0	78	Matthias Smith,				Pcter Post			
	38	Jacob Adams	3 0 0	79	Samuel Hinckley,		0 0	122	John Fralic,	5	~**	0
4 c	371	Abner Ives	10 0 0		Lydia Petrie		0 0	123	James Hall,	10	0	
	92	Thomas Sanders,	10 0 0	81	Ezra Lockwood,		Ŏ Ŏ	124	Robert Kidd;	10	- ,	-
		William Jameson,	5 0 9	82			0.0	125	Stephen Griffiths,	5		
		William Walker,	5 0 0		Rebecca McNiece,	ិរិក	0 0	126	Hiram Wood,	10	0	ő ·
	41	John J. Reitter,		84	Thomas Eyres,			127	Michael Geraldi	5	Ŏ,	ñ
	49	John Fegan	107 0 0	85	William Bowen,	5.	0.0	Π			· , 24*,	
	49	George Counter,	5 0 0	SR	William Ash,	5	0 0	{	Total,	£828	10	0
20 S	<u> </u>	Property of the state of the st	ngg Tak Bakk.	V.35 - 38 3	was a grant of the grant of the second	is alty					- X ,	≅
	اِنْ الْمَالِيَّةِ الْمَالِيَّةِ الْمِنْ الْمِنْ الْمِنْ الْمِنْ الْمِنْ الْمِنْ الْمِنْ الْمِنْ الْمِنْ الْمَ	Parkers of the Control of the Contro										
							•		•			

APPENDIX		JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.	APPENDIX
Innkerpers Johnstown District.	2 Cluristopher Flauagan, 4 0 3 William Huston, 4 0 4 John Pierce, 3 0 5 Arvin Stoddard, 3 0 6 Abel Adams, 3 0 7 Michael Kelly, 5 0 8 Dennis Collins, 4 0 9 George Lewis, 4 0 10 Peter Sweeney, 4 0 11 Hiram Barnes, 4 0 12 Reuben Olmstead, 5 0 13 Thomas Hicks, 3 0 14 Abel G. Colman, 4 0 15 Felix Delorimier, 3 0 16 Dennis Connors, 3 0 17 Thomas Becket, 4 0 18 Michael Murphey, 3 0 19 Thomas King, 3 0 20 Edward Macfarlane, 4 0 21 Richard Myers, 3 0 22 William Belton, 4 0 23 James Phillips, 4 0 24 William Dagg, 4 0 25 Lyman Stone, <td< th=""><th> No. </th><th></th></td<>	No.	
		Total£ 555 0 ()
Innkeepers Newcastle District.	3 James Bailey, 5 0 4 John Williams, 3 0 5 Henry Butter, 4 0 6 Alexander Roseborough, 6 0 7 Barnabas Bletcher, 4 0 8 George Walker, 6 0 9 George Burn, 3 0 10 Hugh McFadden, 5 0 11 John Tigat, 3 0 12 Caleb Spencer, 4 0 13 James Wilson, 3 0 14 Daniel Hide, 3 0 15 William Battle, 6 0 16 Jason Gilchrist, 3 0 17 Matthew Lawson, 4 0 18 Sarah Canada, 3 0 20 Ambrose Mail, 4 0 21 Jacob Kemp, 5 0 22 Thomas Johnson, 3 0 23 Samuel Edoch, 4 0 24 John McFall, 6 0 25 David C. Frederick, 5 0 26 Lather H. Barns, 5 0	28 John Hodgson,	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
		EASTERN DISTRICT.	: .
Innkeepers Eastern District.	2 William Wood, 5 0 3 Jacob Hains, 5 0 4 Andrew Snider, 5 0 5 John M. Willard, 5 0 6 Peter Bowen, 5 0 7 Jacob Rosenburgh, 5 0 8 Elizabeth Shaver, 5 0 9 Daniel T. Broeffle, 5 0 10 Maria Pierce, 5 0 11 Joseph Southworth, 5 0 12 John W. Baker, 5 0 13 Adam Reddick, 5 0 14 Nicholas N. Ault, 5 0 Nathanial Tait, 5 0 William Emery, 5 0 Thomas Moss, 5 0 Simon Baker, 5 0 Michael Cook, 5 0 20 Sewell Cutler, 5 0 M. W. Baker, 5 0	0 23 Farquhar McLellan, 5 0 0 45 Hugh McCracken, 5 0 0 24 Hugh McMillan, 5 0 0 46 Mary Macrea, 5 0 0 25 Charles Westley, 5 0 0 47 Donald Ross, jun'r. 5 0 0 26 Benjamin James, 5 0 0 48 George Brown, 5 0 0 27 Christopher Ford, 5 0 0 49 Archibald McBean, 5 0 0 28 Daniel Campbell, 5 0 0 50 Levi Bancroft, 5 0 0 29 Duncan McMillan, 5 0 0 51 Theodore Whitney, 5 0 0 30 John Ross, 5 0 0 52 Samuel Gregory, 5 0 0 31 Archibald Stewart, 5 0 0 53 Catharine Campbell, 5 0 0 33 <t< th=""><th>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</th></t<>	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

HOME DISTRICT.

APPENDIX

Inkeepers Bathurst District.

													``	
No.		£ s.	d.	No.	-	£	s.	d. 1	No.		£	s.	d.	
1	Joseph Hewitt,	6 0	0	41	John Baker,	10	0	0 [81	Chauncy Crosby,	4	Õ	0	
2	Francis O. Hearn,	7 10	0 (42	John Montgomery,	7	10	0	82	James Trotter,	10	Ō	0	
3	Nathaniel Gamble, junior.	7 10	0	43	John W. Brown,	7	10	0	83	Christopher McCrea,	3	Ō	Ō	
4	William Garbutt,	60	0	44	John Leppard,	4	0	0	84	Zacharias Galloway,	7	10	Ō	
5	David Hart,	6 0	0	45	Mary Hamilton,	10	0	0	85	Robert Milligan,	5	0	Õ	
6	Henry Nichols,	5 0	0	46	William Ogan,	5	0	0	86	Thomas Thornton,	3	ŏ	ŏ	
7	John Gilmore,	3 0	0	47	Marianna Humphrey,	4	0	0	87	James McLean,	5	Õ	õ	
8	Robert Turnbull,	10 0	0	48	William Wallis,	10	Õ	0	88	Archibald Hamilton,	6	ŏ	ŏ	
9	Michael Keating,	10 0	0	49	William Kendrick,	ì	10	0	89	William Campbell,	10	ŏ	ŏ	
10	Robert Finch,	3 0	0	50	Christopher Appleton,		10	0	90	Daniel O'Hara,	3	Ō	Ö	
11	James Farr,	7 10	0	51	Alexander Cullen,	5	0	0	91	James Nevins,	10	Õ	ŏ	
12	William Trigg,	10 0	01	52	John Chapman,		10	οí	92	Josh. Harrington,	7	10	ŏ	
13	John M. Waugh,	10 0	0	53	Thomas Montgomery,	,	10	o l	93	John Reid,	6	Õ	ŏ	
14		10 0	0	54	Parker Mills,	,	10	ŏ	94	Joseph Farr,		10	ŏ	Innkeepers
15	William Jaques, junior	7 10	.0	55	Hugh Morrison,	10	0	0	95	Joe! Terry,	5	0		Home District.
16	Mary Cooper,	10 0	0	56	Ralph Smalley,	5	0	o l	96	John Wolfe,	4	ŏ	o .	
17	Thomas Elliott,	10 0	0	57	Richard Hodges,	3	0	0	97	G. B. R. Kendrick,	10	ŏ.	ŏ	
18	John Deacon,	3 0	0	58	George Pray	3	ŏ	0	98	Thomas Moore,	10	ŏ	ŏ	
19	Thomas Duggan,	4 0	- 1	59	John Craig,	3	ŏ	ŏ	99	Richard Harris,	7	10	ŏ	
20		10 0	1	60	Stephen Secord,	10	ŏ	~ 3	100	William Young,	7	10	ŏ	
21	Samuel Harrington,	7 10		61	John Embleton	7	10	- 1	101	James McMullen,	10	0	ŏ	
22	William Paxton,	7 10	0.0	62	Lewis J. Clement,	3	0		102	John Anderson,	7	10	Ö	
23	William Clifford,	7 10	0 1	63	Richard Drury,	3	ŏ		103	Robert McKay,	3	ō	ŏ	
24		10 0	0	64	Michael Whitmore	,	10		104	Amos Polley,	5	ő	ŏ	
25	Edward Wright,	10 0	0 0	65	George Kent,	7	10		105	William Mann,	3	ŏ	Ŏ	-
26	Thomas Matthews,	10 0	0	66	George W. Warwick,	3	0		106	John Newson,	4	0	0	
27	Hugh Marlow,	3 0	0	67	Robert Wallace,	3	0		107	William McPherson,	5	0	Ō	
. 28	David White,	3 0	0	68	Robert Armstrong,	5	0		108	Stephen Jeffrey,	5	Ŏ	0	
29	George Garside,	10 0	0	69	Elizabeth McLean,	7	10	0 (109	John Bingham,	10	0	0	
30	William Mulvin,	5 0	0	70	Francis Phelps,	7	10	0 (110	John Clark,	7	10	0	
31	Nathaniel Mick,	3 0	0	71	Austin Noble,	6	0	0	111	David Robertson,	3	0	Õ	
32	Thomas Burn,	10 0	0	72	Francis Logan,	7	10	0 (112	John Bruce,		Õ	Ö	
33	William Phair	10 0	0 (73	Peter McCollum,	17	10	o l	1113	John Barnes,	3		Ü	
34	Amos Griswold,	5 0	0	74	Francis Taylor,	5	0	0	114	George Playfair,	3		ŏ	
35	John Hide,	7 10	0 (75	John W. Crosby,	6	0	0 (115	William Cummings,	7	10	0	
36	Thomas Dawson,	5 0	0	76	Thomas Shepherd,	7	10	0		John Bingham,		0	ŏ	
37	Joseph Milburn,	7 10	0 - (77	William R. Snider,	10	0	0	1	John Kerr,	5		ŏ	
38	Edward Turley	7 10	0	78	Edward Cornell,		10	0		Benjamin Knott,	3	ŏ	ŏ	
- 39	William Mitchell, junior,	7 10	0 (79	Jacob Cook,		10	o (Woodbury Cord,	5		ŏ	
40	John Baker,	10 0	0	80	John Edmonson,		10	0		1	780		-ŏ	
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BATHURST DISTRICT.

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No.		£ s.	d. 11	No.	1	£	s.	d.	No.	1 6 . 1
1	William Matheson,	3 0	0 1	38	John Chitty,	3	0	o	75	James McMaster, 3 0 0
2	Ewen McMillan,	3 0	0	39	John Robinson,	3	ŏ	0	76	l mile and a contract of the c
3	Hugh McLellan,	3 0	0	40	John McGraves,	3	ŏ	0	77	
4	William Murphey,	3 0	0	41	Robert Barrie,	3	ŏ	o	78	
5	Ewen Cameron,	3 0	0 1	42	William Fraser,	3	ŏ	0	79	\$27*11* TEF 1*
6	John McEwen,	3 0	ō ll	43	William Moore,	3	Ö	0	80	William Wordie, 3 0 0
7	James Shouldice,	3 0	ŏ	44	George Oakes,	3	ŏ	o	81	David Hogg, 3 0 0
8	Trueman, Minor,	3 0	0 (45	James Donaldson,	3	ŏ	o	82	Michael Rivington, 3 0 0 Charles McGee, 3 0 0
. 9	Robert Makemsome,	3 0	0	46	Joseph Davis,	3	ŏ	0	83	
10	Ann Burrows,	3 0	0	47	John Legerwood,	3	ŏ	o	84	Thomas History
11	Hamilton Lowry,	3 0	0	48	William Bradley,	3	0	0	85	Thomas Hickey, 3 0 0
12		3 0	o l	49	Arch'd. Gillis,	3	0	0	86	Joseph Gallipo,
13	James McLean,	3 0	0	50	John McNabb,	3	. 0	· 0	87	1 X 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
14	J. B. Ange,	3 0	0	51	John Evans,	3	0	Ö	88	Robert Birtch, 3 0 0
15	William Vaughan,	3 0	0	52	Richard McCarthy,	3	ŏ	Ŏ.	89	Joseph Sharpe, 3 0 0 George Nowlan, 3 0 0
16	John Coffee,	3 0	0	53	Edward Fogarty,	3	. 0	0	90	
17	Allen Wilson,	3 0	0	54	Matthew Taylor,	3	ő	0	91	
18	J. B. Homier,	3 0	0	55	David Mitchell,	3	· 0	Ö	92	1 117'11' (4)
19	Pierre L'esperance,		0	56	Joseph Legarey,	3	Ö	0	93	
20	Nar. Paul,	3 0	0	57	Joseph Bourgeois,	3	ŏ	0	94	1 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1
21	Dennis Kiten,	3 0	0	58	James Armstrong,	3	Ö	0	95	I I'demand Dannat
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28	Simon Hughes	3 0	0	65	Louis Prance,	3	0	Õ	102	
29	Simon Hughes,	3 0	0	66	Alex'r. Maxwell,	3	ő	Ö	103	
30	John Cowen,	3 0	Ô	67	Adam Cragh,	3	. ŏ	Õ	104	
31		3 0		68	John Cox,	3	ő	17		
32	John Armstrong,	3 0		69	J. R. Stanley,	3	0		106	Edward Allen, 3 0 0
33	Simon Hogan,	3 0		11 0	Christopher Graham,	3	0		107	Richard O'Connor, 3 0 0 James O'Neil, 3 0 0
34	James Deacon,		•	71	Daniel McArthur,	3	-	. 0	108	
35	Wilson Little,	. (3 0		44	Isnac Firth,	3	0	0	109	Antoine Salonde, 3 0 0
36	Alexander Snedden,	3 0		11	Maria Hill,	3	ő	,]]	Patrick Ryan, 3 0 0
37	Nicholas Sparks,	3 0		11	John Toshack,	3	0	0.	1	00000
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Innkeepers Niagara District.

APPENDIX		GORE DISTRICT.	•
Innkcepers Gore District.	No. Jonathan Hathaway, William Batts, Hugh Mulholland, William Chisholm, William New, Prescott Vanorman, John Bradley, William Walker, David Lowrey, Martin Whitlemore, John Brown, Martin Whitlemore, John Brown, Martin Updegrove, Martin Updegrove, Mary Price, James Russel, Michael Olone, Mary Price, Sampson Summurs, Henry Carpenter Rachel Dunham, James Coleman, Henry Erle, David Swartz, Thomas & Kating, John Thorp, Robert Caldwell, Henry McNelly, Charles McTague, James McQuillin, Martin Dooby,		£ s. d. 6 10 0 4 0 0 5 0 0 4 0 0 6 0 0 6 0 0 4 0 0 8 0 0 8 0 0 3 10 0 8 0 0 3 10 0 4 0 0 4 0 0 4 0 0 5 0 0 6 0 0 6 0 0 6 0 0 7
		Total, $\pounds 4$	17. 10 0

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3 .7 -	t	1 6 0	A # 37-	1		A II No		· · · ·	
No.	Robert Buchanan,	£ s. 3 10	d. No 0 37		£ s. 3 10	d. No. 73	Mary Dattorson	£ s.	d.
1		4 10	0 39	John Lewis,	3 10	0 74	Mary Patterson, Peter Misiner,	1	0
2	Francis Proctor,	4 0	0 39	Robert Demming, Charles Nichols,	3 10	0 75	Pat McArdel,	4 0 4 10	Õ
- 3	C. Forsyth,	3 0	0 40	Benjamin Hudson,	3 10	0 76	Eber Rice,	3 10	Ö
4 5	Oliver Burnham,	3 10	0 41	Jos. D. Clement,	4 0	0 77	Henry Disher,	3 10	Ö.
6	Pat. Baieson,	3 10	0 42	Anne Martindale,	4 10	0 78	John Graham,	4 10	Ö.
9	John Martindale,	4 10	0 43	James Miller,	4 10	0 79	James Dandy,	3 10	0
8	Hudson Kellog,	3 10	0 44	Martha Cook,	3 0	0 80	Thomas Reid,	3 10	0
9	Adam Crysler,	5 0	0 45	George J. King,	3 10	0 81	Kenneth Maxwell,	3 0	Ö.
10	Daniel Field,	3 10	0 46	James Lenox,	3 10	0 82	Pat. Bateson,	3 10	Ö
11	Anthony Upper	3 10	0 47	Ralph Walker,	4 0	0 83	James Hurst,	3 10	-
12	Seth Keith,	3 10	0 48	Adam Fralick,	3 10	0 84	Adam Crysler,	7 10	0
13	Adam Hawley,	4 10	0 49	C. Sencebaugh,	3 0	0 85	John Dennis,	3 0	Õ
14	Wm. Moffatt,	4 10	0 50	George II. Kerr,	3 10	0 86	Emerson Bristol,	3 10	ŏ
15	James Secord,	4 10	0 51	Amos Adams,	3 10	0 87	Norris Humphrey,	3 10	ŏ
16		3 0	0 52	John II. Kilbourn,	4 0	0 88	Edward Lee,	3 10	ŏ
17	Luther Dyer,	4 10	0 53	Thomas Bryant,	4 0	0 89	Samuel Dolson,	3 10	ŏ
18	Mary Flynn,	3 0	0 54	Wm. Fitch	3 0	0 90	John P. Hannet,	3 10	Ö
19	Henry Disher,	3 10	0 55	James Humphries,	4 10	0 91	Trevor Murray,	3 10	ŏ
20	Jacob Osman,	3 10	0 56	Josiah Brown,	4 10	0 92	Bernard Roddy,	4 10	ŏ
21	Elon McArthur,	3 0	0 57	Thomas Eastham,	4 0	0 93	Walker Elliott,	4 10	ŏ
22	Henry Hoover,	3 10	0 58	Helen Fitzgerald,	3 0	0 94	Richard Yeocum,	3 10	
23	Richard Mossatt,	4 10	0 59	John Rogers,		0 95	Adam Brown,	3 10	ŏ
24	Andrew Heron, jr	4 10	0 60	James Oswald,	3 10	0 96	James Pratt,	3 10	Ö.
25	John F. Stewart,	3 10	0 61	Francis Proctor,	4 10	0 97	John McCarthy,	3 10	Ö
26	John Davids,	3 10	0 62	George M. Clement,	3 10	0 98	Pat. Kenney,	3 10	0
27	John Talbot,	4 10	0 63	Richard Hanard,	4 10	0 99	Henry C. Green,	3 10	0
28	Lawrence Furry,	3 0	0 64	Joseph Wynn,	4 10	0 100	Gilbert Anderson,	3 10	0
29	Mary Palmer,	3 0	0 65	Thos. Hall,	3 0	0 101	Jane Goodfellow,	3 0	0
30	Caleb Marlet,	4 0	0 66	John Shutusberg,	3 10	0 102	William Paulding,	3 10	Ö
31	Jacob Wilson,	3 0	0 67	Thomas Barnet,	3 10	0 103	Peter Young,	3 10	0
	Benjamin Shirk,	3 0	0 68	Christopher Lymburner,.	3 10	0 104	Elijah Armstrong,	3 10	0
33	Cornelius Dolson,	3 10	0 69	Oliver Burnham,	3 10	0 105	Richard Moffat,		0
34	Robert Staler,	5 0	0 70	Barton Farr,	3 10	0 106	Elon McArthur,		0
35	Jabez Johnston,	3 10	0 71	J. B. Cantley,	0 20	0			
36	Benjamin Chadwick,	3 10	0 72	John Wright,	3 10	0	Total, £	395 10	.0
				•					1 1

APPENDIX	LONDON DISTRICT.	APPENDIX
	No.	Innkeepers London District.
	WESTERN DISTRICT.	
	No.	Innkeepers Western District.
,	OTTAWA DISTRICT.	,
	No. £ s. d. No. £ s. d. No. £ s. d. No. £ s. d. No. £ s. d. No. £ s. d. No. 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Innkeepers Ottawa District.
	RECAPITULATION.	•
	No. £ s. d. Midland District, 127 826 10 0 Johnstown District, 108 555 0 0	
	Newcastle District, 80 346 0 0 Eastern District, 66 330 0 0 Home District, 119 780 10 0 Bathurst District, 109 327 0 0 Gore District, 96 447 10 0	Recapitulation
	Ningara District, 106 395 10 0 London District, 55 167 0 0 Western District, 45 135 0 0 Ottawa District, 20 102 0 0 931 Total, £ 4412 0 0	
		*

UPPER CANADA.

APPENDIX

Names of persons licensed as Distillers.

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

	MIDLAND DISTRICT.	NIAGARA DISTRICT.							
Names of persons licensed as Distillers,	No. 1 Charles H. Morgan, 150 Thomas Molson, $247\frac{1}{4}$ William Garrett, $254\frac{1}{2}$ Richard Vaughan, 60 Michael Nulty, 100 Jonathan Traver, 62 Joseph Solmes, $25\frac{1}{2}$ 8 John F. Flindall, $54\frac{1}{2}$ 9 T. J. W. Meyers, 110	No. Johnson Butler, 100 £ s. d. £ s. d.							
	10 Cormack & Morton, 302 1365\frac{3}{2} at 2s. 6d. 170 14 4\frac{1}{2}	No. galls. £ s. d. £ s. d. 15 0 0							
	JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT. No. Nathaniel Ketchum, galls. gall	LONDON DISTRICT.							
	James Donald, 90 260 at 2s. 6d. 32 10 0	No. E. II. & F. A. Spalding, 80 2 Thomas Mulkins, 60 3 J. & II. Anderson, 100 4 Cross & Fisher, 155 Duncan Campbell, 120 6 John Kirkpatrick, 100 7 William Willson, 134 8 Welcome Yale, 50 9 Anson Paul, 50 10 Abraham Beach, 90 11 Job Loder, 60 Robert Green, 50 1049 at 2s. 6d. 131 2 6							
	8 Eliakim Burnham, 75½ 9 John Bavis, 177½ 10 John Simson, 142½	BATHURST DISTRCT.							
	11 Henry Ceasor, 45½ John Berket, 51 Daniel Dunton, 100 David Watson, 50 Sally Crawford, 134½ 1599½ at 2s, 6d, 199 18 9	No. galls. £ s. d. 1 A. & J. Donaldson, 105 2 George Brown, 50 3 David Bowers, 40 4 W. H. Thompson, 65 5 George Lyon, 100 360 at 2s. 6d. 45 0 0							
•	HOME DISTRICT.								
	No. galls. 1 William Crookshank,	Some District State of the content of the conte							
Total,									

REPORT

APPENDIX

Of the Select Committee to whom was referred the subject of Lands granted to U. E.'s and others,—together with the Addresses to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,—His Excellency's Answers and accompanying documents relating thereto,—and an Address to His Majesty on the subject.

The Select Committee, 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 settling the Lands of the Crown, sent down in answer to an Address of this House, have agreed to the following Report:

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 Commits 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 subject of lands which was adopted and presented on the 16th January last, and to granted to U. which His Excellency, on the 25th of the same month, replied, E. sand others. that he would transmit the Address to His Majesty's Secretary of 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 Committee 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 valuable and meritorious services rendered His Majesty during the sanguinary struggle in (what was called) the American Revolution, and for their fidelity and attachment to His Majesty's Person and Government; -And 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 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 Government and by facilities 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 Committee 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 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 Government; 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 an opportunity for speculators to avail themselves of large quantities for a mere triffle, 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 clear and 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 little 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 Committee are compelled to state, that from all the information they have been enabled to procure from persons best qualified to judge of the effect, they have had a direct contrary tendency; and that the more obstacles 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 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, &c.; and they have good reason to believe that it will be viewed as altogether unjust and partial, (as it really appears to your Committee 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 their 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 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 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 selling and granting Lands should be based on the most permanent footing, and on such principles as best to suit the localities and interest of all parts of the Province, and be conducted on the most simple and economical plan, it is highly tee, to whom desirable that it should be regulated by statute law, in the framing was referred the of which, would not only be combined the wisdom of the Executive, but also that of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, together with their local knowledge and experience of the wants and interests of the several parts of the Province.—Your Committee also herewith report an Address to His Majesty, which they recommend for the adoption of your Honourable House.

granted to U. E.'s and others.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

PETER PERRY, CHAIRMAN.

COMMITTEE ROOM, COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, FEBRUARY 27th, 1634.

ADDRESS

To His Excellency for information on the subject of Lands to U. E.'s and others.

To His Excellency Sir John Colborne, K. C. B., &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We. His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons House of Assembly of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly request Your Excellency to lay before this House with as little delay as possible, all such communications and instructions from His Majesty's Government, since the first settlement of the Province, as relate to the conditions and regulations His Excellency for the location of and obtaining patents for Lands in this Province by U. E. Loyalists and Militia, discharged Officers and Soldiers, Pensioners, and all Persons entitled to Grants of Land; and also as relate to the purchase of Lands by Individuals; together with a full and detailed statement of the present system of granting and selling Lands of the Crown to the above description of persons, showing the prices, regulations, and conditions upon which the above several descriptions of persons are permitted to obtain Lands from the Crown.

Address to

ARCHO. McLEAN, SPEAKER.

Commons House of Assembly, NOVEMBER 28TH, 1833.

ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN.

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

MESSAGE

From His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, 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 applied for in their Address of the 28th 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 traffic that conveys to speculators in land a great proportion of the rights of U.F. Loyalists His Excellency to free grants, and retards the settlement of particular Townships, withdocuments the interests of the U. E. Loyalists and their descendants, and relating to U. Militia claimants, have in every respect been consulted, in the E's. &c. 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 House to the instructions issued to the Commissioner of Crown lands during the last two years, and to the accompanying Forms of

Schedule.

APPENDIX Location Tickets, Nos. 1, 2, 3, attached to the general regulations of 1789, on which free grants of land have been made; and also to those issued by the Surveyor General since the Order of 1818, for the performance of settlement duties, has been rescinded.

> GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 12TH DECEMBER, 1833.

DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the Message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the subject of granting Lands to U. E. Loyalists and others.

Schedule of Documents transmitted to the House of Assembly, with the Lieutenant Governor's Message of the 12th December,

From the Executive Council Office, marked A.

- No. 1. Rules and Regulations for the Land Department, dated at Quebec, 17th February, 1789, with three Forms of Location Tickets.
 - 2. Additional Rules and Regulations for the Land Department, dated at Quebec, 25th August, 1789.
 - 3. Second addition to the Rules and Regulations for the Land Department, dated at Quebec, 20th January, 1790.
 - Third addition to the Rules and Regulations for the Land Department, dated at Quebec, 20th of January, 1790.
 - 5. Extracts from the Rules and Regulations for the Land Department, dated at Quebec, 20th of January, 1790.
 - 6. Extract from the proceedings in Council at Quebec, on Monday, the 9th of November, 1789, respecting Lands to the Sons and Daughters of U. E. Loyalists.
 - 7. Proclamation of Lieutenant Governor Simcoe, to such as are desirous to settle on the waste Lands of the Crown, dated at Quebec, 7th February, 1792.
 - 8. Proclamation of Mr. President Russel of the 15th December, 1793. Loyalists and their children to consider themselves entitled to receive 200 acres of Land free from expense, &c.
 - 9. Extract from the Minutes in Council, of the 20th October 1819, respecting Settlement Duties.
 - 10. Rules and Regulations for the Land Boards, by Order in Council 13th March 1819.
 - 11. Order in Council 19th of January 1820, with respect to the lands to be located by the militia who served during the
 - 12. Rules and Regulations for granting of Lands, by Order in Council, 21st November 1825.
 - 13. Extract from the Minutes in Council, 14th May 1830, respecting an alteration in the Location Ticket, to discharged
 - 14. Copy of the Minutes in Council 2nd June 1831, when the general Order from the Horse Guards was read, bearing date 24th February 1831:
 - 15. Copy of the Minutes in Council 16th November 1831, when the general Order from the Horse Guards was read, bearing date 1st August 1831.
 - 16. Copy of the Minutes in Council 13th September 1832, when the Order from the Admiralty Office was read, bearing date 3rd March 1832.
 - 17. Extract from the Minutes in Council 24th May 1832, respecting Settlement Duties.
 - 18. Minute in Council, respecting Lands to the children of U. E. Loyalisis and other priviledged claimants, dated 9th November 1833.

From the Surveyor General's Office, marked B.

- No. 1. Orders in Council, commencing 14th October 1818.
 - 2. Reference of the Lieutenant Governor and order in Council 20th November 1830, regarding Settlement Duties.
 - Lieutenant Governor's letter 27th September 1833, reque ing quarterly lists of Townships proposed for location, &c.
 - Order in Council 24th May 1832, regarding Locations and Settlement Duties.
 - 5. Letter from the Lieutenant Governor, 15th October 1833, touching certain Instructions regarding Lands to Military claimants, and likewise alluding to the sale of U. E. Rights, and an Order in Council thereon.

From the Commissioner of Crown Lands' Office, marked C.

No. 1. Lord Goderich to Sir John Colborne, respecting the disposal of Crown Lands, dated Downing Street, 7th March

- No. 2. Regulations for granting Lands in the British North Ame- APPENDIX rican Provinces, Colonial Office February 1831.
 - 3. Regulations respecting Officers purchasing Land, dated Horse Guards, 1st August 1831.
 - 4. On the subject of the claims of U. E. Loyalists to Land, by letter from Colonel Rowan, to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, dated York 25th October 1832.
 - 5. Letter from Edward McMahon to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, respecting the claims of U. E. Loyalists to free grants, and the locations of Officers of the Army and Navy, dated York 13th November 1832.
 - 6. Letter from the Commissioner of Crown Lands to Colonel Rowan, on the subject of locating U. E. Loyalists, dated York 20th November 1832.
 - 7. Letter from Colonel Rowan to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, on the subject of locating U. E. Loyalists, dated York 21st November 1832.

8. Letter from the Commissioner of Crown Lands to Colonel Rowan, on the subject of locating U. E. Loyalists, dated York 6th April 1833.

- 9. Forms of the Certificates given to purchasers at the public sales of Crown Lands.
- 10. Schedule of the townships in which Lands have been offered for sale in 1833, and the upset prices.

From the Lieutenant Governor's Office, marked D.

- No. 1. Copy of a Circular Despatch, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Governor, duted Downing-street 31st August 1831.
 - 2. Extracts of a Despatch, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Governor, dated Downing street 31st October 1831.
 - 3. Extracts of a Despatch, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Governor, dated Downing strect 21st November 1831.
 - 4. Extracts of a Despatch, from the Secretary of State for the Colonics to the Lieutenant Governor, dated Downing street 1st February 1832.
 - 5. Extracts of a Despatch, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Governor, dated Downing street 1st January 1823.
 - 6. Copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Governor, dated Downing street 1st July 1833.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Quebec, 17rh Feb., 1789.

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

1. Every Board appointed or to be appointed by the Governor, in any part of the Province, for the more easy accommodation of persons desirous of forming immediate settlements on the waste conduct of land lands of the Crown, shall consist of not less than three members, granting and if composed of more, any three of them shall be a quorum for partment. the business intrusted to the whole Board.

- 2. Every such Board shall be empowered to receive applications for grants of parcels of the waste lands of the Crown, within the extent of their trust, until the first day of May, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, when the authority shall be determined, unless continued by a new appointment; every such application shall be by petition to the Governor in Council, stating the quantity, and the situation of the land prayed for, and the merits and pretensions of the petitioners. And all His Majesty's good and faithful subjects and all others worthy of being admitted as such, shall be considered as proper objects of His bounty and grace, and within the sphere of this trust.
- 3. It shall be the dúty of every such Board to hold stated and periodical meetings, made publicly known, to give free and easy access to petitioners, and to examine into their levalty, character and prefensions, and upon these and all points requisite, to take sufficient and satisfactory proofs by affidavit, deposition or otherwise, and to avoid discontents, all petitions and applications shall be taken up in the order of their being preferred, where there is no special cause for a different course of proceeding.
- 4. The safety and propriety of admitting the petitioner to become an inhabitant of this Province 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 certificateto the Surveyor General, or any person authorised to act as an agent, or Deputy, Surveyor for the District, within the trust of the Board, expressing the ground of the petitioner's admission. And such Agent or Deputy Surveyor shall, within two days, after the present-

Schedule.

APPENDIX ment of the Certificate, assign the petitioner a single lot of about two hundred acres, describing the same with due certainty and accuracy under his signature. But the said Certificate 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.

5. Every such Board shall at the end of every three months, or as soon after as opportunity offers, transmit to the Office of the Governor's Secretary the petitions of that period, and a copy of the Certificates given thereon; and when a petition contains a request for a greater quantity of land, than the Surveyor General and his Agents or Deputy Surveyors are authorised, by the fourth and seventh articles of these Regulations, to assign, upon certificates given by the said Boards, they shall report the ground of such claim and pretensions, the consideration of which is reserved to gulations for the Governor and Council; the Board transmitting with the petitions conduct of land of every period, a list expressing the names of the petitioners and granting Des the date of their certificates, and the quantum of the locations.

- 6. The Boards shall from time to time, forward like lists to each other every three months, or as soon after as opportunity
- 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 assigning portions to their families, examine into the ground of such requests and claims, and being well satisfied of the justice thereof, they shall grant certificates for such further 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 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 fraud. And, that of these, the Boards transmit to the Office of the Governor's Secretary, and to each other, like reports and lists as hereinfore, as to other locations directed.
- 8. And to prevent individuals from monopolizing such spots as contain mines, minerals, fossils, and conveniences for Mills, and other singular advantages of a common and public nature, to the prejudice of the general interest of the settlers, the Surveyor General and his Agents, or Deputy Surveyors in the different Districts, shall confine themselves 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 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, conveniently situated for water carriage, in the hands of the Crown.

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 Govern-or and Council made necessary to pledge the faith of Government for granting of any such spots as are directed to be reserved.

- 9. The Surveyor General's Office, for the purpose of combining the strength of the settlers and rendering them mutually assistant to each other, shall lay out the tracts or townships to be granted as 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 spaces for public uses, and certain equal 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 Council, or as His Majesty shall be pleased to command respecting the same.
- 10. The dimensions of every 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 laid out and subdivided respectively in the dollowing 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 as local circumstances may render more eligible for the general convenience of the settlers; but in every such case, it shall be the duty of the Surveyor General, and his agents or deputy surveyors, to report the reasons for such deviation to the Governor, or Commander-in-chief for the time being, with all convenient speed.

11. The Surveyor General's Office shall prepare a plan of each District of the Province, exhibiting thereon every tract granted

NOTE.—The detail for the subdivision of Townships above alluded to, referring to the Diagrams to be filed in the Council Office, is omitted.

under certificate of location, and there shall be added to it 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 therein prayed for, the Surveyor General shall without delay file in the Council Office his returns of survey, with such clear description of the tract as shall enable the Attorney General to prepare the draft of the patent or grant intended to be engrossed 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 Secretary, to be there stayed, or thence issued, as the Governor may see cause to direct.

13. The Surveyor General's Office shall consult the best means and give correspondent orders to its deputies for preventing unnecessary expense in the surveys, the Crown's interest requiring that the Patentee receive no more, nor any other tract, than it shall gulations for appear from the patent to be the intention of the Government to conduct of land grant him, and the Patentee baving cause to be contented if the granting descriptive words in his grant shall enable him to locate and discover partment. with due certainty what tract he is to take; and it being manifest that after such actual surveys as shall be requisite to ascertain, any particular Township or Tract, the description of another contiguous thereto, or depending thereon, will not require any field work previous to the grant thereof—all subsequent grants in contiguity and succession, properly described in the returns of survey, being connected with or dependent upon the accurate description and ascertainment of the first tract surveyed.

14. The Committee of the Council for reporting upon petitions for lands shall lay aside all such as contain no specific quantity or location of lands desired, and from time to time cause a notification of such imperfect petitions to be published in the Quebec Gazette.

- 15. The faith of Government being to be considered as pledged to all such as have acquired or shall in future acquire certificates of occupation in due course, the Surveyor General's Office shall form a schedule of all lots under such certificates in any part of the Province, specifying the petitioners' names, the quantum of the location, the place where, and the date, and a copy thereof shall be lodged in the office of the Governor's Secretary, another in the office of the Clerk of the Council, and a copy shall be sent to each of the Boards in the different parts of the Province, and the like practice shall be continued as to all subsequent certificates, at the end of every three months.
- 16. And to the intent that there may be as little trouble and as much expedition as possible, with a saving of all unnecessary expense in obtaining Grants and Patents, and more especially to favour the Loyalists, and other settlers remote from the capital of the Province, the Secretary shall from time to time notify in the Gazette all such applications for lands as are so far advanced as to be ready for the Great Seal.

ORDERED. That all the Boards and Officers of the Landgranting Department govern themselves according to the foregoing Rules and Regulations; and that the Clerk of the Council cause the same to be printed, and transmit copies thereof to the different Boards, to be made public in their respective Districts, and to all the Officers concerned.

By His Excellency's Commands,

J. WILLIAMS.



CERTIFICATE of the Board appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for the District of the Province of Upper Canada, under the Rules and Regulations for the conduct of the Land Office Department, dated Council Chamber, Quebec, 17th February, 1789.

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 improved the same according to the ninth Article of additional Rules and Regulations hereunto subjoined, he shall receive a grant of the said

to him and his heirs, or devisees, in due form, on such terms and conditions as it shall please His Majesty to ordain.—And all persons are desired to take notice, that this assignment, and all others of a similar nature, are NOT TRANSFERABLE 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 situated, which is to be endorsed upon this Certificate.

Given at day of one thousand seven hundred and

3520

APPENDIX Extract from the additional Rules and Regulations for the conduct of the Land Office Department, dated Council Chamber, Quebec 25th August 1789.

IX. The Boards shall not issue any certificate for more than one Town lot of one acre, or one Town lot and one Town Park of Additional Rules and Regulations for a family) and this only upon condition of his building a dwelling conduct of land house on such Town lot and occupying the same, within the space of one year from the date of the certificate. And in cases of comment. petition the Boards are to give the preference to such applicants, for whose trades 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. And the Boards are to be particularly careful to discountenance frivolous applications, and not to authorise any transfers of unimproved Town lots and Town Parks, which only tend to create a mischievous monopoly of the ground. Nor shall any Town Parks be granted separately from Town Lots, the former being intended for the convenience of the settlers upon the latter; and a failure in the condition upon which the Town Lots are granted, shall operate the forseiture of both.

Family Lands and Additional Bounty.

CERTIFICATE of the Board appointed by His Excellency the for the conduct of the Land Office Department, dated Council Chamber, Quebec 17th February 1789.

> THE BEARER.....having on the.....in the District of...... We have examined into his character and pretensions, and find that he has received.....acres as a..... and that he is settled on, and has improved the same, and that he is entitled to a further assignment of in conformity to the seventh article of the Rules and Regulations afore mentioned.

Given at the Board at this

day of one thousand seven hundred and To..... Acting Surveyor General.

Certificate of the Acting Surveyor.

Surreyor's

Which Lot he is hereby authorised to occupy and improve.— And having improved the same, he shall receive a grant thereof to him and his heirs or devisees in due form, on such terms and conditions as it shall please His Majesty to ordain. And all persons are desired to take notice, that this assignment, and all others of a similar nature, are not transferable 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 situated, which is to be endorsed upon this Certificate.

Given at day of one thousand seven hundred and Acting Surveyor for.....the District of

Extract from the Rules and Regulations for the conduct of the Land Office Department, dated Council Chamber, 17th February, 1789.

gulations.

IV. The safety and propriety of admitting the Petitioner to become an inhabitant of this Province 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 General, 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, assign the petitioner a single lot of about two hundred acres, describing the same with due certainty and accuracy, under his signature;—but the said certificate 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 respective Boards shall, on petitions from Loyalists APPENDIX already settled in the Upper Districts for further allotments of land under the instructions to the Deputy Surveyor General of the 2nd June, 1787, or under prior or other orders for assigning portions to their families, examine into the grounds of such requests and claims, and, being well satisfied of the justice thereof, they shall grant certificates for such further 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 grant in form, it shall appear to the Government that such additional locations have been obtained by fraud; and that of these, the Boards transmit to the Office of the Governor's Secretary, and to each other, like reports and lists as hereinbefore, as to other locations, directed.

VIII. And to prevent individuals from monopolising such spots as contain mines, minerals, fossils, and conveniences for mills and other singular advantages of a common or public nature, to the prejudice of the general interests of the settlers, the Surveyor General, and his Agents, or Deputy Surveyors in different Districts, shall confine themselves 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 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, conveniently situated for water carriage, in the hands of the Crown.

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 hereinbefore 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 granting of such spots as are directed to be reserved.



COUNCIL CHAMBER. Quebec, 25ru Aug., 1789.

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

I. Whereas there is reason to apprehend that delays and abuses have arisen in the Land Granting Department, on account Rules & Regular or Deputy Surveyors, in various parts of the Province, 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 executing the King's instructions to the Governor, relative to the allotments of lands to be made to disbanded troops, and under other colours and pretences; It is therefore hereby ordered and directed, that all Surveyors employed by the Government, under instructions from the Surveyor General's Office, for making surveys and allotments of the waste lands of the Crown, in any part of the Province, forthwith make reports to the Land Boards of the respective Districts, of all allotments made by them (the said Surveyors) specifying their authority, that individuals, conceiving themsives 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 unauthorised locations, or otherwise; communicating such full information as may be requisite for discriminating the case of deceived and incautious settlers, 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 certificate of the respective Boards. And as often as such certificate 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 location to the intended Grantce, 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 transmit a copy thereof to the Board of the District in which the lands to be granted 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 17th of February last, relative to the dimensions and sub-division of Townships, 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 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 to be twelve miles in depth-

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Additional

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Office Depart-

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

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

Every Town Park shall contain twenty-four acres, more or less.

Every Farm Lot shall contain two hundred acres, more or less.

- There shall be a public square or parade in the centre of the Town, containing four acres, more or less.
- There shall be four more public squares or parades of the like extent, at equal and convenient distances from the
- A square of four acres, more or less, shall be reserved on each side of the centre square for places of divine 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 corners of the town plot, for a common, burying ground, hospital, &c.
- Four squares of four acres each, more or less, shall be H. reserved for market-places at the four extremities of the town, in a line with, and at equal distances from the four

The eight principal streets leading from the centre square shall be ninety-six feet wide. All other streets shall be sixty feet wide. All the squares shall be open at the angles

An area of half a mile, more or less, in depth, surround-A. ing the town, shall be reserved for works of defence if necessary, 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 every township situated upon a navigable river or water.

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.

- 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.
- 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 each of the Boards for their more ample

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 hereby 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 general orders in these or any other respects, but by the written authority of the

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-in-Chief 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 new townships are to be laid out, to call in the Magistrates, the Officers of the Militia, and other intelligent Planters of the vicinity thereof, or the District at large, as the importance of the case 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 proper directions of the roads in every such township, and the Board shall thereupon proceed to authorise and report the same, as directed in the preceding article.

The Letters in the margin refer to the Plane above mentioned.

VI. With respect to all townships laid out prior, and not APPENDIX according to the foregoing 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 Parks, Glebes for a Minister and School-master, and the directions of the roads in the manner directed in the preceding

If the choice shall fall upon lands already located in due form, the consent of the occupants or rightful claimants must first be obtained, by an agreement between 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 acting Surveyors of their District, for as many acres of the vacant lands 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 Regulations, shall be Rules and Reprevented by reason of the necessary space for that purpose being gulations for already under promises of Grants to individuals, who may be unconduct of land willing to relinquish their claims to the same, the Boards are to Office Departobserve the following order in providing spaces for the general ment. convenience of the township, viz:

- One or more place or places for the public worship of God;
- A common burying ground;
- One Parsonage House;
- A common School House;
- A Town Park for one Minister;
- A Town Park for one School-master, common to the Town;
 A Glebe for one Minister;
- A Glebe for one School-master, common to the Town;
- The Court or Town House;
- The Prison;
 The Poor, or Work House; 11.
- A Market Place:

Proceeding therein, and in the other off-sets pointed out in the third article of these Regulations, as far as circumstances may permit.

VIII. As often as the settlements of the farm lots in a township are sufficiently advanced, in the opinion of the Boards, to render the distribution of the town lots useful for the establishment of mechanics, and the erection of a church, parsonage and schoolhouse, &c., the Boards are to order the Surveyor to lay out the town lots and number 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 them Certificates for such lots, in the usual manner.

IX. The Boards shall not issue any Certificate for more than one town lot of one acre, or one town lot and one town park of twenty-four acres together, to the same person, (being the head of a family) 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 cases of compctition, the Boards are to give the preference to such applicants, for whose trades 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,-And the Boards are to be particularly careful to discountenance frivolous applications, and not to authorise any transfers of unimproved town lots and town parks, which only tend to create a mischievous monopoly of the ground; nor shall any town parks be granted separately from town lots, the former being intended for the convenience of the settlers upon the latter, and a failure in the condition, upon which the town lots are granted, shall operate in the torfeiture of both.

X. Nothing contained in the foregoing Rules and Regulations shall be construed to prevent the Surveyor General, 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, relaxation, or restriction, of the accustomed chain of duty or official intercourse, between the Surveyor General's Office and its Agents or Deputy Surveyors respectively, in any part of the Province.

By command of His Excellency the Governor.

J. WILLIAMS,

3.

At the Council Chamber, at Quebec, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1790.

PRESENT.

His Excellency Lord DoncHester, Governor. The Honourable WILLIAM SMITH, Esquire, Chief Justice.

The Hon. Hugh Finlay. George Pownall, Esq. Edward Harrison.

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Henry Caldwell, Esq.

William Grant, Esq. John Collins, J. G. C. Delery Charles De Lanaudiere, Esq.
Le Cte. Dupre, Esq.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board the following Draft of Regulations recommended by a Committee of the whole Council, in their Report dated the 12th instant, on a Report of the Land Committee, dated the 4th December, 1789, viz:

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

WHEREAS the establishment of a uniform, clear, and expeditious course of proceeding in the Land Granting Department, the late measures for settling the waste lands of the Crown considered, is important to the interests of the Crown as well as the subject, particularly as the means of preventing uneasiness that may arise on a question of so delicate a nature as the extent of the promised faith of Government on the one hand, and the security of the settler or occupant claiming lands on the other, it is therefore ORDERED:

Second addition to the rules and regulations Department.

- I. That the several Boards which are, or hereafter may be constituted by the Governor, for the disposal of the waste lands of for the conduct the Crown, in any part of the Province, keep a regular journal of of Land Office their transactions, prefixing to every day's entries the date and the names of the members present.
 - II. That the Minute, upon every petition, express the name and prayer of the petitioner, and show the nature of the proof exhibited in support of his pretensions, and the determination
 - III. That all orders or instructions given to the Boards, be entered at large on their minutes, for preserving a complete record, both of their authorities and proceedings.
 - IV. That a full and fair copy of such journals be transmitted every three months or oftener, as the case may require, to the Office of the Governor's Secretary, under the signature of three or more members of the Board, together with all the petitions therein reported upon, whether granted, rejected, or recommended.
 - V. That the copies of the said journal or minutes be accompanied, or followed, by regular returns of the locations made from time to time by the acting Surveyors of the respective Districts, under the authority of the Boards, expressing the name of the Grantce, the number of acres located, the number of the lots, and the name of the township, and the date of the certificate or authority of the Board under which the location was made.
 - VI. That all reports, journals, writings, and papers, of any kind whatever, touching the business of the Land Office Department, and coming to the Council Office, as the proper deposit, he kept by the Clerk of the Council, separate from all the other books, writings and papers in his office, and that they be so disposed of as to make a resort to them at all times, as easy and satisfactory as possible; and that whenever the mass of the Land Office papers shall be so greatly increased as to embarrass the daily ordinary researches, they be put up into boxes of convenient sizes, numbered, and that there be a book kept for an alphabetical index, shewing in the readiest manner the contents of each box, and that every paper be marked with the number of the box, to the end that it may be restored to its proper place, and confusion be thereby avoided,-And it is committed to the Land Committee for the time being, to superintend the execution of the latter part of this order, 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 access in the Council Office, and a copy ready for the call of any committee of the Council, and especially of the Land Committee, together with such additions as may be thereunto made, by the increase of the number of boxes.

His Lordsuir, taking the said Regulations into consideration, was pleased, with the advice of the Council, to approve the same, and to Order, as it is hereby Ordered, that they be duly and punctually complied with and carried into execution, whereof the different Land Office Boards, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

J. WILLIAMS, C. C.

ar wheoco January; 1790.

PRESENT.

His Excellency Lord Dorchester, -- Governor. The Honourable WILLIAM SMITH, Esquire,-Chief Justice.

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

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

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board the following Draft of Regulations recommended by a Committee of the whole

Council, in their Report dated the 12th instant, on a Report of the APPENDIX Land Committee, dated the 4th of December, 1789, viz:

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

Whereas it is expedient, on account of the remoteness of the new Districts and the variety of other duties, which require the attention of the Surveyor General's Office at Quebec, to relieve that Office from the burden of executing the Order of the Governor in Council of the 22nd October, 1788, for putting certain reduced Officers upon an equal footing with those of the late 84th regiment, and to render that labour more easy, by dividing it among the Land Office Boards in the several Districts, where, on account of the residence of the persons concerned, their pretensions may be investigated with accuracy and despatch, provided a proper to Rules & Recourse be prescribed to the Boards for enabling them, with due gulations, &c. certainty, to discriminate the proper objects of the intended bounty of the Government,—It is therefore ORDERED:

- I. That all proceedings by the Surveyor General's Office for executing the aforementioned Order of the Governor in Council, of the 22nd October 1788, be discontinued; that the period for admitting claims under that order be extended to the first day of May, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one; and that all applications for lands, in consequence thereof, be made to the respective Boards, which are or hereafter may be appointed by the Governor in any part of the Province, in the usual form of petitions to the Governor in Council.
- II. That upon the receipt of all such applications, the Boards investigate the grounds of the pretensions of the petitioners, requiring for that purpose satisfactory proof, by documents, affidavits, or otherwise, carried as high as the nature of the case may admit, to the following points, viz:
- (a) Whether the petitioner, as a reduced Officer, was entitled to, and has received any lands, under the King's instructions 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 of lands he has already received, whether on account of his rank or his family, or by the additional bounty of 1787, or in any other way whatever; and what further quantity he is entitled to, after deducting the tracts already granted to him, under all or any of the foregoing descriptions, in order to receive, upon the whole, an equal number of acres with Officers of the same rank of the late 84th regiment.
- II. These, and all other points requisite, being ascertained, the Boards are to locate the number of acres, to which they shall think the petitioner emitted, as nearly as may be, according to the prayer of the petition, conforming themselves, nevertheless, to the directions contained in the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, & 13th Articles of the Rules and Regulations of the 17th of February, and the 2nd, 3rd, and all the following Articles of the Additional Rules and Regulations of the 25th of August last, all which, as far as they regard the Surveyor General's Office, shall be executed by the Acting Surveyors of the respective Districts under the superintendance and orders of the Boards.
- IV. That as often as any competitions arise, by a diversity of applications or otherwise, for one and the same tract, the Boards shall endeavour amicably to adjust the same among the parties interested, and, on failure thereof, they shall hear the different competitors, in support of their claims, and decide between them, with due impartiality, according to the merits of the case, and where there is no equitable ground of prescrence to either, the issue shall be determined by lot. ear grand in earlier
- V. That the Boards make full and distinct reports upon all the foregoing particulars, annexing copies of the proofs exhibited to them as often as their nature may permit, declaring themselves satisfied therewith, and concluding with a recommendation of the petitioner for a grant of the specific number of acres located by them, to which, under all or any of the considerations aforementioned, and which of them in particular they shall think him justly of Firstonder , rus
- VI. That all such reports be made by the respective Boards at the end of every three months or oftener, to the Office of the Governor's Secretary, by the transmission of a fair copy of the minutes of their proceedings during that period, under the signature of three or more members of the Board, together with the petitions reported upon, whether rejected or recommended, subject to the final approbation, disallowance, or order of the Governor in Council, upon every such case; after the receipt of which approbation or order, the Boards are hereby authorised to pledge the faith of Government to the respective petitioners, for the grants of the tracts therein to be specified, by issuing certificates of occupation to them under their signature, agreeable to such form as the Governor shall be pleased to direct.

VII. The Boards are to take due care that a sufficient space of country be always previously laid out, for comprehending all locations, which, in their judgment, may probably be ordered from time to time, under these or any other orders or instructions, in townships contiguous to cach other, and according to the general

APPENDIX rules and regulations, in such parts of their respective Districts as contain vacant lands of the Crown, the settlement of which shall have been approved of, upon their timely representations to the Governor, to whom they are likewise to state all doubts and difficulties which may occur, with their opinion of the proper course for removing them, that there may be no obstruction to the industry, Third addition to Rules & Recase, and comfort of the Loyalists.

gulations, &c.

His Loreshir, taking the said Regulations into consideration, was pleased, with the advice of the Council, to approve the same, and to Order, as it is hereby Ordered, that they be duly and punctually complied with and carried into execution, whereof the different Land Office Boards, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

J. WILLIAMS, C. C.

Extracts from Rules and Regulations relat-ing to Land Department.

Extracts from the Rules and Regulations for the Land Department, dated at Quebec the 20th of January, 1790.

At a Council holden at Quebec, on Wednesday, the 20th January,

PRESENT.

His Excellency-Lord Dorchester, Governor. The Honourable William Smith, Esquire, Chief Justice.

The Hon. Hugh Finlay. Edward Harrison. John Collins. p. C. Delery. April

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

WHEREAS 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 Luneburg and Mecklenburg, viz:

" Read a Letter from His Londsmir, by Mr. Secretary Motz, "with its Inclosures, in these words:

"Quebec, 9th January, 1790.

and the contractions

"The 42nd Article of the Royal Instructions of the 23rd of 44 August, 1786, requiring that all persons applying for lands shall "take the oaths directed by law, and subscribe the declaration mentioned in the said Article, I have it in command to signify "Lord Dorchester's desire, that the committee of the whole Council, to whom was referred the Report of the Land Committee on the "schedules of locations exhibited by the Surveyor General's " Office, cause enquiry to be made, whether the proper records be " extant, of all or any of the persons therein mentioned, having of taken and subscribed the said oaths and declarations, and that "they report to His Lordship, whether it may not be advis-" able, on transmitting the said schedules to the respective Boards, "to direct them 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 neglected to clear "the way for the Loyalists being put into possession of legal titles "for their lands, agreeable to His Majesty's expected instructions, " as soon as they shall arrive.

"His Lordship also commands me to transmit to you divers " extracts from public letters, as connected 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 tranquillity to the Loyalists, and encouraging and " strengthening the western settlements and frontiers.

> "I am, "Your Most Obedient Servant,

To The Hon. WILLIAM SMITH, Esquire, President to the Honourable

His Majesty's Council for the Province of Quebec.

্বিকারে প্রায়ের প্রয়োগ কর্ম কর্ম কর্মের ক্রিকার্টের সিংকার্টির কর্মির ক্রিকার কর্মের ক্রিকার কর্মের কর্মের ক ক্রিকার স্থান্তর ক্রিকার ক্রিকার কর্মের ক্রিকার Extract of a Letter from the Right Honourable Lorn North, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to His Excellency Governor HALDIMAND, dated Whitehall, 24th July, 1783: enterment between both and system

and Andras a part of that instruction directs that all persons " whatever, upon their application for lands, besides taking the " usual caths as directed by law, shall make and subscribe a decla-" ration, acknowledgings His Majesty in Parliament to be the

" supreme Legislature of the Province, I think it necessary to ob- APPENDIX " serve to you, that the declaration, however general, cannot extend "to taxation, Parliament having, by the Act of the 18th of His present Majesty, entitled, 'An Act for removing all doubts and "apprehension concerning taxation by the Parliament of Great Britain, in the Colonies, Provinces, and Plantations in North "America and the West Indies, &c.', in the most express terms, "a trained itself from over imposing any taxes or duties in the "restrained itself from ever imposing any taxes or duties in the "Colonics, except 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 implying some doubt of the sincerity of Parliament, to make "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 security the subjects in the Colonies Rules and Re-"derive under it:—These observations you will naturally make a gulations relating to Land " proper use of, should any objection be made to the declaration or Department. "the construction of it; and I doubt not but the necessity of guard-"ing against disaffected persons becoming settlers in Quebec, will "convince His Majesty's loyal subjects of the propriety of that "test, by which they cannot be affected or deprived of any indulgence or encouragement, to which they are so justly entitled.

Extracts from

("A true Extract.) (Signed,)

(" A true Copy.)

"HENRY MOTZ."

" Extract of a Letter from the Right Honourable LORD SIDNEY, one " of His Majesly's Principal Secretaries of State, to the Right " Honourable LORD DORGHESTER, dated Whitehall, the 3rd of " September, 1788.

"Your Lordship will, however, understand, that it is the King's " intention, that the new settlers in that part of the Province, "who now hold their lands upon certificates of occupation, shall " 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.) if we would be the story

"HENRY MOTZ."

* Meaning the Districts west of Point au Baudet.

"On the communication from His Lordship in the Letter to the "Chairman, the Committee put several questions to the Deputy " Surveyor General, who reported,

"That he believes all persons holding under occupation the "certificates issued prior to November 1787, did subscribe the " declaration, as well as take the oaths, by His Majesty's instruc-"tions required; but as to what has been done since that period, "under the conduct of the Land Boards and his Country Agents " and Deputies, he can give the Committee no certain informa-"tion, but he supposes it may be obtained by the aid of those

" Resolved thereon to be the opinion of the Committee,

"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 a "list into the Office of the Clerk of the Council, of such as have " neglected or shall refuse such compliance, that the grants of titlo " may be suspended, as to such as shall wilfully make default.

"II. To the intent of informing the settlers of the benevo-" lent design, and true use of the Royal requisitions, as well as to " convince them of the solidity of the plighted faith of Government, " and the manner of preserving the evidence of it, it is expedient, " that there be transmitted to each of the Land Boards (to be made "known in their districts) a copy, not only of the report of the " Land Committee, but of the present report thereon.

"Signed by order, 12th January 1700.

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WILLIAM SMITH, CHAIRMAN.

केरनाया है केरे अपनी एक देवें उनके के लिखा है ने गान के लिखा के किस केरके हैं कि किस केरके हैं इ.स.च. के जार का तकता की तमार के किस के किस केरके के लिखा के अपने के किस केरके हैं कि किस के किस के किस के कि

Color of the color His Lordsure, taking the said Extract into consideration, was pleased with the advice of the Council, to approve of the Resolves of the Committee of the whole Council therein contained, and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the same be duly and punctually complied with, and carried into execution; whereof the different Land Office Boards, and all other persons, whom it may concern, are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

J. WILLIAMS, C. C.

6.

Extract from the proceedings in Council at Quebec, on Monday the 9th November, 1789.

PRESENT.

Extracts relating to Land Department. His Excellency the Right Hon. LORD DORCHESTER. The Hon. WILLIAM SMITH, Esquire,—Chief Justice.

Hugh Finlay, Thomas Dunn, Edward Harrison, John Collins, Adam Mabane and J. G. C. Delery, Esquires George Pownall, William Grant, Francis Baby, Henry Caldwell, C. De Lanaudiere and Le Cte. Dupre, Esquires.

"His Lordship intimated to the Council, that it remained a 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 " mark of honour upon 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 falling under the des-" cription aforementioned, to the end that their posterity may be "discriminated from future settlers, in the Parish Registers and " Rolls of the Militia of their respective Districts, and other public " remembrancers of the Province, as proper objects, by their persevering in the fidelity and conduct so honourable to their ancestors, for distinguished benefits and privileges."

And it was also ordered, "That the said Land Boards may, in " every such case, provide not only for the sons of those Loyalists, " 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 shall satisfactorily " appear, that their has been no fault in the due cultivation and "improvement of the lands already assigned to the head of the family of which they are members."

Executive Council Office, York, Upper Canada, Monday, 4th November, 1833, truly extracted from what is called in this Office "The Quebec Book."

JOHN BEIKIE, Clerk Executive Council.

A PROCLAMATION

Proclamation to persons set tling on Crown Lands.

To such as are desirous to settle on the Lands of the Crown in the Province of Upper Canada.

By His Excellency John Graves Sincoe, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the said Province, and Colonel Commanding His Majesty's Forces, &c. &c. &c.

BE IT Known to all concerned, that His Majesty hath, by His Royal Commission and instructions to the Governor, and in his absence, to the Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government 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 thereof; and it being expedient to publish and declare the Royal intention respecting such grants and patents, I do accordingly hereby make 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 twelve miles in depth, be run out and marked by His Majesty's Surveyor, or Deputy Surveyor General, 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 thereof for the support of a Protestant Clergy, and one other seventh part therof for the future disposition of the Crown.

Third,—That no farm lot shall be granted to any one person which shall contain more than two hundred Acres; yet the Gover-nor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government, is allowed and permitted to grant 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 (before 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, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government for the time being, and where it is advisable to grant the prayer thereof, a warrant shall issue to the proper officer for a Lands. survey thereof, returnable within six months with a plot annexed, 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.

to persons set-tling on Crown

Sixth,—That all Grants reserve to the Crown, all Coals, commonly called Sea Cools, and mines of Gold, Silver, Copper, Tin, Iron and Lead; and each patent contain a clause for the reservation of timber for 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 and 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 case, this our grant for such part of the " land, hereby given and granted to the said " and his heirs torever as aforesaid, and which shall upon Survey "thereof being made, be found within any such reservation, shall " be null and void, any thing herein contained to the contrary not-

" withstanding."

Seventh,-That the two sevenths reserved for the Crown's future disposition, and the support of a protestant Clergy, be not severed 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 be described as 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

Eighth,-That the respective patentees are to take the estates granted to them severally free of quit rent and of any other expenses, than such fees as are or may be allowed to be demanded and received by the different officers concerned in passing the patent and recording the same, to be stated in a table authorised and established by the Government, 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 thereof, 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 same or what shall be requisite to make up to such person the quantity advised, shall be located to him in some other township, upon a new petition for that purpose to be preferred.

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

Given under my hand and seal, in the City of Quebec, the seventh day of February, 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.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER RUSSEL, Esq. President, administering the Government of Upper Canada.

Proclamation

relating to U.E.

WHEREAS by letters received from His Grace the Duke of Port. Loyalists. land, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, since the issuing the proclamation of the 31st of October last, it appears that, in consequence of a representation made by the Executive Gov-ERNMENT of This Province, to His Majesty's Ministers on the exemption of the U. E. LOYALISTS and their CHILDREN from every expense attending the grants of land made or to be made to them, His Majesty has been graciously pleased to signify his Royal pleasure that the First Loyalists, and their Sons and DAUGHTERS shall continue to receive His Majesty's BOUNTY of Two HUNDRED Acres Each as heretofore, free from any expense whatever. And that it is to be understood that this MARK of the Royal Munificence is expressly confined to those Lovalists only, who were actually re-

APPENDIX sident in the Province on or before the TWENTY-EIGHTH OF 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 Daughters when of age or married, E. Loyalists. to whom the King's bounty in lands has not been already extended 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 Land free from the payment of fees and all other charges; but that, except to the extent allowed by His 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 ninety-eight.

> > PETER RUSSELL.

By command of the President in Council,

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

9.

Extract from the Minutes in Council, of 20th October, 1818.

Extract relat-Department.

" 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 " 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

(Truly extracted.)

JOHN BEIKIE,

Clerk Executive Council.



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

gulations for Land Boards.

(CIRCULAR.)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,

" hundred."

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 Secretary to Major Rocers, 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 honour to be,

Your Most Obedient
Humble Servant.

The second state of the second state of the second Copy of a Letter to D. McGREGOR ROGERS, Esquire, Chairman of the Land Board, Newcastle District.

Lieutenant Governor's Office,

I am directed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to reply to your Letter of the 15th instant, in explanation of those particular points on which you, 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 Executive Council.

In the First place,—With regard to such other persons be-sides Emigrants, as the Board may be authorised to grant locations to, I am to explain to you, that by such "other persons," are to be understood such able settlers as resided in the District before the late war, and produce due certificates of having done their duty in

Secondly,—With regard to Military Claimants. No Military Claimant, as such, is referred to the Board :—being to receive their Lands gratuitously in the Military Settlement; any dispensation of

that sort must be approved on application to the Lieutenant Gover. APPENDIX nor in Council.

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

Fourthly,—Persons arriving from the United States, and bringing gulations for due certificates of their being British born subjects, are admissable Land Boards. 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

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 be 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 does not perceive the necessity of the regulation.

(Signed)

GEORGE HILLIER,

Private 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 receive a Grant to him and his heirs, he paying the Patent Fee of £5 14 1 sterling.

N. B. If the Settlement duty is not performed within two years, this location to be of no value, but assigned to another settler.

> EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, 13ти Макси, 1819.

PRESENT.

His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, 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, desirous to become a settler in the respective District, on a lot of one hundred acres within the same, under such rules, as from time to time may for the government of the said Boards by any Order in Council.

The Land Board in the District to consist of

A TORREST CONTROL OF THE PARTY RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The Boards will assemble one day at least in each week, of which public notice shall be given in the District.

They shall examine every applicant, and minute his place of birth, age, and time of coming into the Province; shall receive and minute a declaration that he has not before received any land from the Crown within it.

Whereupon being satisfied as to his character and the propriety of admitting him to become a settler, 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 name in the Township Plan, shall, at the foot of the said Certificate, assign to such settler the said lot, and deliver the Certificate with such assignment, in order that upon the production thereof, with proof of having performed the settlement duties, he may receive a patent grant of the land.

Rules and Regulations for Land Boards.

To which purpose the Surveyor General shall farnish the Boards with Plans of each Township, shewing the lots therein unlocated.

After the deposit of such Plans with the Board, no location to he made thereon by the Surveyor General, until he shall have received, on special reference, a certificate from the Board that no settler is located thereon.

In case of any apparent occupation or improvement made on a lot vacant on the Plan, no location to be made thereon without further order from the Surveyor General.

The Land Boards may appoint a Clerk to preserve a minute of their proceedings, and countersign their Certificates, upon delivery of which he may receive from the applicant the sum of seven shillings and sixpence.



Order in Council 19th of January 1820, with respect to the Lands to be located by the Militia, who served during the late War.

> EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE. YORK, 19TH JANUARY, 1820.

It having been suggested to His Excellency the Lieutenant ingthe location Governor, that a general permission to locate on the waste lands of Militia cla- of the Crown would be more security. of the Crown, would be more acceptable to the Militia, than setting apart for that purpose a particular Tract in each District, as heretofore intended. Notice is hereby given, that the militia who served during the late War with the United States of America, in the first Flank Companies, in the Provincial Artillery, in the Incorporated Regiment, in the Corps of Artillery Drivers, in the Provincial Dragoons, in the Marine and General Staff of the Militia, will upon due Certificate of their respective Service from the Adjutant General, receive Tickets of Location from the Surveyor General, for the portion of Land ordered by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and, upon due proof of having performed the Settlement Duty, will receive Patent Grants.

> N. B. By express command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the Patents will be gratuitous, but the Settlement Duty in no case dispensed with.

> By order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

> > JOHN SMALL, Clk. Ex. Council.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

ADJUTANT GENURAL'S OFFICE, YORK, 21st JANUARY, 1820.

The attention of Officers commanding Regiments of Militia, is called to the Order in Council of the 19th instant, herewith inclosed, declaring the gracious intention of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, of making grants of Land to the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the different Corps therein

All Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates of the Militin, &c. comprehended in the description contained in the Order in Council above referred to, will be required to submit their claims for His Royal Highness's Bounty to the Adjutant General, who, on being satisfied of their correctness, will give to each party concerned a certificate thereof, which will be an authority to the Surveyor General to locate him.

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

The applications of Captains and Regimental Staff Officers, should be supported by Certificates agreeably to the form A. Those of Officers of Companies, Non-Commissioned Officers, 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 the General Staff and Incorporated Battalion, should be presented at the Office of the Adjutant General, between the 25th February and the 24th May, inclusive, those from the Flank Companies, between the 25th May and the 24th September; and from the Marine and remaining Corps, between the 25th September and 24th December, 1820.

All applications which are not received in time, to be taken into consideration with those of the Classes they respectively belong to, will be taken up after the last named day.

CERTIFICATE A.

APPENDIX

I do hereby Certify that commanded a Flank Company of the regiment of Militia, employed in actual service between the (or acted as Adjutant, Quarter-Master, Pay-Master, Surgeon, &c., as the case may be.) Cortification A. & B.

Certificates

Witness my Hand this day of 182

Colonel, or Senior Surviving Officer.

CERTIFICATE B.

Witness my Hand this day of 182 .

Captain, or Senior Surviving Officer of the Company.

I Certify the above to be correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Colonel,

Or Senior Surviving Officer of the Regiment of

** All applications must be made on or before the 24th February, 1821.

By command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,

Colonel, Adj. Gen. Militia, U. C.

-CP-12.

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

In Council, November 21st 1825.

For the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as Set. Rules & Regulers, the following Summary of the Rules, which His Majesty's lations for the Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation lands. 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 prepared in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

- 1. A Valuation will be forthwith made of the Lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each 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 be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts, on payment of a Fee of 2s. 6d.
- 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 annually from the time of making the Agreement. A Discount of Ten per Cent. will be allowed for Ready Money Payments.
- 6. On payment of the Money, a Grant will be made in fee simple to the Purchaser, at the expense of the Crown, with the usual Reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.
- 7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such Tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed.-Persons wishing more extensive Purchases must apply in writing through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.
- 8. Lands may also be obtained, without 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 General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.
- 10. The largest Grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 A cres, the smallest 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

Rules and Re-

- gulations for 12. A quit rent of £5 per cent. per annum, upon the estimathe granting of ted value, will be fixed upon the land granted without purchase. lands. 12. A quit rent of £5 per cent. per annum, upon the estima-
 - 13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.
 - 14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant, without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the lands comprised in it.
 - 15. 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 and 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. iture and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.
 - 16. No additional grant of land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessary expenditure of capital on the lands already granted to him.
 - 17. Persons receiving a grant of land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the land comprised in such second grant immediately from the date of it.
 - 18. Persons desirous to receive grants of land, without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing, of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these General Rules.
 - 19. U. E. Loyalists, and other persons, entitled to gratuitous grants by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, 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 Lieutenant Governor.

> JOHN SMALL, Clerk Executive Council.

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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 the reon.

LOCATION TICKET.

(NOT TRANSFERABLE.) UNDER the authority of an Order in Council of the

to build a dwelling 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 performance of the same, within two years; and after having been actually resident on said lot five years, from the date of this Ticket, the locatee will be entitled to receive from the Crown a patent for the same.

Lieulenant Governor's Remarks.

That Soldiers who receive Grants of land may not be "induced to sell their Location Tickets, it is proposed to make this alteration in the Location Ticket specified above."

The Council fully concur in the alteration suggested by His-Excellency. (Truly extracted.)

1000 X MONTHS.

tion The water County.

JOHN BEIKIE,

Clerk Executive Council.

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.

(Copy.)

Documents relating to grants of land to Mi. litary settlers.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, AT YORK, THURSDAY, 2ND JUNE, 1831.

PRESENT.

The Honourable JAMES BABY, Presiding Councillor. Peter Robinson.

George II. Markland. Joseph Wells.

Read the following Letter, with its enclosures:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 1st June, 1831.

I have the honour, by the direction of the Lieutenant Governor, to forward 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 settlers in the North American Provinces.

I have, &c.

Z. MUDGE, SECRETARY.

The Honourable . The Presiding Councillor. . &c. &c. &c.

(CIRCULAR.)

DOWNING STREET 6ти Макси, 1831.

(Duplicate.)

American Provinces.

Sır, 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

I have, &c.

(Signed)

GODERICH.

Maj. General SIR JOHN COLBORNE, die de de

GENERAL ORDER.

Horse Guards, 24TH FEBRUARY, 1831.

His Majesty's Government having deemed it expedient to substitute new Regulations for those at present in force, concerning the system of granting Land in the Australian Colonies, and under which no land will, in future, be disposed of otherwise than by public sale, it has become necessary to make a corresponding change in the arrangements which have hitherto been in force, with respect to the Military Settlers, and which have been published to the Army, in the General Orders, dated 8th June, 1826, 16th May, 1827, and 24th August, 1827.

His Majesty has accordingly been graciously pleased to declare, that all the advantages held out to the officers of the army under those 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 benefit 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 and 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 General Orders above referred to.

The Officers of the Army wishing to become Settlers, shall, like all other individuals, procure Lands by purchase at the public sales, but they will be entitled to a remission of the purchase money to the following amount, provided they shall produce testimonials of unexceptionable character, from the General Commanding in Chief.

Officers who have served twenty Years and upwards shall have a remission of £300.

Officers who have served seven Years and less than ton, at £150.

Officers who have served fifteen Years and upwards, £250.

Officers who have served ten Years and upwards, £200.

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

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

(Signed)

JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant General.

A True Copy,

JOHN BEIKIE, Clerk Executive Council.

15.

lating to grams of land to Military Officers,

Documents re. Copy of the Minutes in Council, 16th November, 1831, when the General Order from the Horse Guards was read, bearing date 1st August, 1831.

(Copy.)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER AT YORK, WEDNESDAY, 16th NOVEMBER, 1831.

PRESENT.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JOHN COLBORNE, K. C. B. LIEUT. Gov. The Honorable James Baby,

Peter Robinson, George H. Markland, Joseph Wells.

His Excellency was pleased to lay before the Council the following Despatch, with its enclosure, from Lord Goderich.

(CIRCULAR.)

DOWNING STREET. 31sr August, 1831.

As I have deemed it advisable that all lands should be indiscriminately offered for public competition, it is not intended to continue 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 Commissions under the provisions of the General Order of July, 1829, for the purpose of settling in one of the North American Provinces.

I therefore propose that in future, 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 length of service of the Officer.

The General Order of the 1st instant has been framed accordingly, and you will give the necessary Orders to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, to carry these Regulations into effect, 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 servant,

> > (Signed)

GODERICH.

Major General SIR JOHN COLBORNE, K. C. B. de. de. de.

No. 504.

GENERAL ORDER.

Horse Guards, 1st August, 1831.

His Majesty's Government having revised the Regulations concerning the system of granting land in the British Colonies of North America and Australia, so as to ensure to the Officers of the Army wishing to become Settlers, the combined advantages arising from Rank and length of Service.

The King is graciously pleased to declare, that Officers purchasing land according to the Regulations established in the respective Colonies, shall, in proportion to their Rank and Services, be entitled 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 Officers of 25 Years Service and upwards, in the whole, £300.

Field Officers of 20 Years Service and upwards, in the whole, £250.

Field Officers of 15 Years Service or less, in the whole, £200. Captains of 20 Years Service and upwards, in the whole, £200.

Captains of 15 Years Service or less, in the whole, £150. Subalterns of 20 Years Service and upwards, in the whole, £150.

Subalterns of 7 Years Service or less, in the whole, £100.

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

By Command of the Right Honorable the General Commanding ing in Chief,

(Signed)

JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant General.

A true Copy,

JOHN BEIKIE, Clerk Executive Council.

Copy of the Minutes in Council, 13th September, 1832, when the Order from the Admiralty Office lating to grants of land to National State of Lan was read, bearing date 3d March, 1832.

(Copy.)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER AT YORK, THURSDAY, 13TH SEPTEMBER, 1832.

PRESENT.

The Honorable James Baby, Presiding Councillor. The Honorable and Venerable John Strachan, D. D., Archdeacon of York.

Peter Robinson. Joseph Wells.

Read the following Despatch with its Enclosure.

(CIRCULAR.)

DOWNING STREET, 5TH APRIL, 1832.

I am directed by Viscount Goderich, to transmit to you herewith, for your information, a Memorandum which has been issued by the Lords Cominissioners of the Admiralty, explanatory of the Regulations by which Officers of the Royal Navy, who may proceed to British North America as Settlers, and become purchasers of land, will be entitled to a remission of the purchase money in proportion to their Rank and length of Service.

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

(Signed) HOWICK.

Maj. General SIR JOHN COLBORNE, &c. &c. &c.

> ADMIRALTY OFFICE, 3RD MARCH, 1832.

MEMORANDUM.

His Majesty's Government having revised the Regulations concerning the system of granting land in the British Colonies of North America and Australia, so as to ensure to Officers of the Army and Navy and Royal Marines, wishing to become Settlers, the combined advantages arising from Rank and length of Service, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty hereby signify to the Officers of the Royal Navy; that the King has been graciously pleased to declare, that Officers purchasing land, according to the regulations established in the respective Colonies, shall, in proportion to their Rank and length of Service, be entitled to a remission of the purchase money, according to the following graduated scale, on producing a Certificate of Servitude from their Lordship's Se-

Commanders, and Officers of the Royal Navy above that rank, and Field Officers of Royal Marines, of 25 Years standing and up-

wards, in the whole, £300.

Commanders, and Officers of the Royal Navy, above that rank. and Field Officers of Royal Marines of 20 Years standing and up, wards, in the whole, £250.

Commanders, and Officers of the Royal Navy above that rank, and Field Officers of Royal Marines, of 15 Years standing or less, in the whole, £200.

Lieutenants of the Royal Navy and Warrant Officers ranking as such, and Captains of Royal Marines of 20 Years standing and

upwards, in the whole, £200. Licutenants of the Royal Navy and Warrant Officers, ranking as such, and Captains of Royal Marines, of 15 Years standing or

less, in the whole, £150. 🤫 🛊 Subalterns of Royal Marines, and Assistant Surgeons of the Royal Navy of 20 Years standing and upwards, in the whole, £150. Subalterns of Royal Marines, and Assistant Surgeons of the

Royal Navy of 7 Years standing or less, in the whole, £100. In all other respects, the Regulations dated 11th August, 1827, remain in force.

(Signed) JOHN BARROW and the state of the same

A true Copy,

JOHN BEIKIE, Clerk Executive Council.

17.

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

The Lieutenant Governor submitted to the Council a proposal to cancel the present Orders in Council with respect to Settlement 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 occupation of the land they may acquire, is the condition of their being allowed to locate Crown Lands, the performance of settlement duties should not be demanded in such cases.

Extract from Minutes ing to settle-ment Duties.

2d. Militia Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates in who have served in the Province, Military Claimants, free Grants to Individuals which may be sanctioned on particular occasions by His Majesty's Government.

3d. Children of U. E. Loyalists, these Grants are confined to Lots of two hundred Acres to each person claiming the right to receive land.

It is therefore proposed to cancel the present Orders in Council relating to Settlement Daties, and to dispense with Settlement Daties in future; but not to permit patents to be issued to Individuals who may receive Location Tickets 'till it shall be ascertained by the Surveyor General or by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, that a resident Settler has been established on some part of the

The Council concur with His Excellency, and Ir is ORDERED; that the present Orders in Council relating to Settlement Duties, shall be cancelled from this date, but that no Patent shall be permitted to issue to Individuals who may receive Location Tickets, 'till it shall be ascertained by the Surveyor General, or by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, that a resident Settler has been established on some part of the Grant.

It is however to be understood that these Regulations shall not interfere with the Order in Council of the 14th May, 1830, which applies exclusively to discharged Soldiers and Sailors, and in respect to whom, the period of residence is hereby appointed to be Three Years instead of Five, as prescribed by that Order. (Truly extracted.)

> JOHN BEIKIE, Clerk Executive Council.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE, York, 24rn Mar, 1832.

Notice is hereby given, that the present Orders in Council relating to Settlement Duties are cancelled from this date; but that no Patent shall be permitted to issue to Individuals who may receive Location Tickets, till it shall be ascertained by the Surveyor General or the Commissioner of Crown Lands, that a resident Settler. has been established on some part of the Grant. It is, however, to be understood, 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 appointed to be three years instead of five, as prescribed by that Order.

By order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in

JOHN BEIKIE, Acting C. E. C.

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.

In Council, 8th November, 1833.

and others.

Copy of Minutes respecting Grants of It was the intention of the Government, in granting the pri-Land to U. E.'s vileges commonly called the U. E. Rights, to confer upon the children of those brave men, who, during the American Revolution, adhered to the Crown, a Lot of land, on which they might comfortably reside, as a mark of distinction for their loyal services.

> A similar munificent intention influenced the Government in directing free grants of land to certain classes of the Militia who served meritoriously during the last War.

> From numerous facts, it having become notorious to the Council, that the benevolent intentions of Government in favor of U.E. Loyalists and other privileged claimants, are daily frustrated, and the settlement of the Province impeded by speculators, acquiring by the purchase of their Rights, vast quantities of land

which they are not disposed to part with, 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-

IT IS ORDERED,-That in future no such Rights will be allowed, except on the condition of actual settlement by the parties found entitled, nor any Deed issue unless they have been living on their land for the space of two Years, except that such persons as are entitled to land, under any of the Rights aforesaid, who can satisfactorily prove to the Government the impossibility of their going upon the same, shall nevertheless be allowed to make their Location, and receive a Ticket from the Crown Commissioner entitling them 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.

JOHN BEIKIE,

Clerk Executive Council.

Extract trom Minutes Council relat-

Copy of a Minute in Council, approved by His Excellency the Lieut. ing to settle-Governor.

In Council, 7th December, 1833.

With reference to a communication from His Excellency the Licutement Governor, together with a letter from Mr. John S. Cartwright, on the subject of U. E. Claimants, it is respectfully stated with regard to the first question :-

That the Council not having any power to interfere with Locations already made, understand that the Order of 8th November last shall take effect upon all claims 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 Claimants.

That it does not prevent persons, who are desirous of retaining the distinction in their family as intended by the King's Government, and who are residing in the Province, from receiving their Grants subject to the Order in Council of the 24th May, 1832, which requires that a resident settler be established on some part

That a statement in the Petition to the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that the parties do not wish to retain the Location in the family, and are unable, from being on a farm elsewhere, or from other causes, to occupy their Grants, will be deemed sufficient, and entitle him or her to the produce of the Lot, when sold by the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

JOHN BEIKIE, Clerk Executive Council.

B.

ORDERS RESPECTING SETTLEMENT DUTY.

In Council, 14th October, 1818.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council was pleased to direct this Public Notice to be given, that no order for land will in future be made but on condition of actual settlement.

Orders respecting settlement Duty.

In Council, 20th October, 1818.

It is ordered that no grant of land will issue in future to persons of any description until a satisfactory certificate is filed in the Surveyor General's Office, that a habitable house is crected on some part of the land to be granted, and a sufficient clearing thereon under fence in the proportion of five acres per hundred.

In Council, 26th April, 1819.

PENETANGUISHENE ROAD.

It being desirable to open the road to Penetanguishene, which commences on the north side of Kempenfeldt Bay, His Excellency in Council is pleased to order, that to such persons qualified to receive grants from the Crown, as are able and willing to perform settlement duty, locations of 200 acres will be made, upon their undertaking to begin their settlement duty, within one month after receiving the certificate of location, and continuing the san a dwelling house he erected, and ten acres cleared adjacent to the road, and one-half the road in front of the location cleared also.

Ordered,-That notice of the above order be published in the York Gazetto.

In Council, 18th August, 1819.

It is this day ordered, that all locations of land subject to settlement duty, made prior to the first of this month, be rescinded, and the land otherwise disposed of, if within twelve months from this date, certificate of settlement duty being performed be not lodged with the Surveyor General, and the patent sued out within one month thereafter, and that all locations subject to settlement duty, made since the first of this month or hereafter to be made, will be rescinded, and the land otherwise disposed of, if certificate

Orders res-

pecting settle-ment Duty.

APPENDIX of settlement duty being performed be not lodged with the Surveyor General, within 18 months of the date of the order for such location, and the patent sued out within one month thereafter.

Revised 25th August, 1810.

In Council, 25th August, 1819.

The order in Council of the 18th 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 Surveyor General within the time limited within the ticket of location, and the patent sued out within three months thereafter, and that all locations subject to settlement duty hereafter to be made, will be rescinded, and the land otherwise disposed of, if certificate of settlement being performed be not lodged with the Surveyor General within eighteen months of the date of the order for such location, and the patent sucd out within three months thereafter.

In Council, 30th September, 1819.

Ordered, that in future the location ticket with the Surveyor General's certificate thereon of settling duties being performed, and the usual receipts for the patent and surveying fees, and in privileged cases, certificates of exemption from fees, be sufficient authothority in all cases to the Attorney General to issue his fiat to the Surveyor General, whose description shall be authority for the Secretary of the Province to prepare the patent grant.

In Council, 3rd November, 1819.

Ordered, that it be added in the location ticket to privileged persons, after the words "subject to the settling duties required by the order in Council of the 20th October, 1818, of five acres cleared and fenced," along the front adjacent to the road.

In Council 14th December, 1819.

Whereas it is desirable to alleviate the situation of poorer classes of settlers by an exemption from any charge on the Patent Deed, and also to remove all obstacles from the more free accommodation of others with larger grants than have been usually made, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to order that the first mentioned class of settlers may receive a gratuitous Grant of 50 acres, under exclusion from any further grant from the Crown, but with liberty to lease the Reserves.

To meet the above gratuity and increased burthen attending the purchase and distribution of land, &c. It is ordered that the scale of demands on the grant of the 100 acres and upwards shall be regulated according to the table to take effect from the 1st of January,

It is further Ordered, that the restriction for sale for 3 years be abolished, and that Deeds may issue on proper Certificates of set-tlement duties being produced. The Grantee will be required to clear one half of the road in front of each lot, and the depth of two and one half claims from the road, the whole length of every lot, and erect a dwelling house.

No Petition can be entertained unless accompanied by a written character, or a satisfactory reason shown for such not being pro-

> LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, 21st February, 1820.

Corv.

EXTRACT.

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,-His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct, 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 part of the five acres per hundred required for settlement.

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

> GEORGE HILLIER. (Signed,)

In Council, 6th March, 1820.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that a 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 side of the road through the Long Woods, on the Thames, may be made to any person 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-

Militia grants in such case will be exempt from all fees, and others will pay only the patent fee of £3 5s. 2d., Provincial

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 a 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 Lieutenant 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, His Excellency the Lieute-" nant Governor is pleased to direct 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 part " of the five acres per hundred required for settlement."

Orders res. pecting settle. ment Duty.

Recommended to be published from the Lieutenant Governor's

In Council, 9th August, 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 said road, in fee simple.

(Cory.)

With reference to the mode of performing settlement duties, to the frequent evasion of them, and to the doubts entertained by many settlers and experienced farmers of any great benefit arising, should they not be fully executed, the Lieutenant Governor suggests the necessity of rescinding the order in Council of the 20th October, 1818, and of framing another that may be more calculated to produce the improvement to the country expected to result from imposing the present settlement duties.

(Signed,)

J. C.

A true copy.

JOHN BEIKIE, Clerk Executive Council.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE, YORK, 20TH NOVEMBER, 1830.

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

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

Upon proof that this has been done, and that some person has been constantly resident upon the lot for the space of two years, a Patent may issue without other condition of Settlement Duty. But in cases where the lot has not been so occupied, a Patent shall not issue until the Locatee, in addition to the road duties, above prescribed, shall have wholly cleared the timber from the front of his lot for the space of one chain.

If proof of Settlement Duties, as above required, with, or without residence, be not produced to the Surveyor General within two years and a half, the lot shall be again open to location.

It is further ordered, that the above regulation shall not interwnich applies exclusively to discharged Soldiers, and in respect to whom, the period of residence is hereby appointed to be three years instead of five, as prescribed by that order.

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

Lastly, it is ordered, that where a Grantee has a grant of more than one lot in a Township, and resides upon one of them, the Settlement Duties in respect to those lots, on which he does not reside. shall consist of the Road Duty, and the clearing the chain in front of the lot, as above mentioned.

JOHN SMALL,

C. E. C

LOCATION TICKET.

(NOT TRANSFERABLE.)

Pursuant to a General Order in Council of the 19th January, 1820, respecting Militia Grants, and under the Certificate No..... of the Adjutant General of Militia, in favor of I do hereby assign to the said in the County of in the Township of in 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 day of 183 .

No. of Certificate S. G. O.

(3.)

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, YORK, 27TH SEPTEMBER, 1833.

I am directed to acquaint you, that the Lieutenant Governor 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 September, 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 Lieutenant Governor has been ascertained respecting the disposal of the land.

> I have the honour to be, Your Most Obedient Humble Servant,

(Signed)

WM. ROWAN:

S. P. HURD, Esquire, Surveyor General, &c. &c.

(4.)

(Corr.)

Copy of a Minute in Council whereby the Orders in Council with respect to Settlement Duties are cancelled.

In Council, 24th May, 1832.

The Licutenant 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 Settlement Duties now apply.

- 1st. To Officers receiving land under the last regulations, but as they purchase lands at public sales, and residence or occupation Orders respect of land they may acquire is the condition of their being allowed to locate Crown Lands, the performance 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 His Majesty's Government.
 - 3d. Children of U. E. Loyalists, these Grants are confined to lots of two hundred acres to each person claiming the right to re-

It is therefore proposed to cancel the present Orders in Council relating to Settlement Dulies, and to dispense with settlement dulies in future, but not to permit Patents to be issued to individuals who may receive Location Tickets 'till it shall be ascertained by the Surveyor General or by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, that a resident settler 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 Settlement Duties, shall be cancelled from this date, but that no Patent shall be per-mitted to issue to individuals who may receive Location Tickets, till it shall be ascertained by the Surveyor General or by the Commissioner of Crown Lands that a resident settler has been established on some part of the Grant.

It is, however, to be understood, that these regulations shall not interfere with the order in Council of the 14th May, 1830, which applies exclusively to discharged soldiers and sailors, and in | Regulations which I proposed to establish, for granting Lands in

respect to whom, the period of residence is hereby appointed to be APPENDIX three years instead of five, as prescribed by that order.

A true Copy,

(Signed,) JOHN BEIKIE, Acting Clerk Executive Council.

To the Surveyor General.

(5.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 15ти, Остовек, 1833.

(Copy.)

With reference to instructions which have been lately received Orders respectfrom His Majesty's Government, regulating grants of land to Miling settlement tary claimants, I am directed by the Lieutenant Governor to acquaint you, that no free grant will be sanctioued by the local government to Military 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 preventing 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 subject 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,

> > (Signed) WM. ROWAN.

S. P. Hurd, Esq., Surveyor General.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE given to purchasers of Crown Lands upon the payment of the full amount of the purchase money.

UPPER CANADA.

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS' OFFICE. York,

I Certify, that in pursuance of the authority vested in me as Commissioner of Crown Lands, and in consideration of in the Concession in the township of District, is entitled to receive a patent for the same without charge.

Commissioner of Crown Lands

No. of Certificate.

C.—No. 1.

Lord Goderick to Sir John Colborne, respecting the disposal of Crown Lands.

(Corv.)

DOWNING STREET,

Sin,

Having had under my consideration the regulations which are at present in force for the disposal of lands in His Majesty's North American Provinces, I am of opinion, 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 Commissioner of Crown Lands is now governed are liable to considerable objection. I allude more particularly to those clauses which have reference to the disposal of Crown lands on a quit rent of 5 per cent. on the estimated value. I altogether disapprove of this system; and I therefore desire that the practice may be immediately discontinued.

I enclose for your information and guidance a copy of the new

APPENDIX the North American Provinces, and if upon consideration you should be of opinion, that they are liable to no serious objection, I am to desire that you will forthwith convey the necessary directions to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, in order that they may be brought into immediate operation.

> I think it necessary to apprize you, that in future, Grants of Land will not be given to any person whatever, with the exception

> I therefore, request that you will decline to forward to me any applications which may be addressed to you for free grants of land.

> > I have the honor to be,

&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

GODERICH.

Maj. General

SIR JOHN COLBORNE, K. C. B.

C.-No. 2.

Regulations for the Granting Lands in the British North American Provinces.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 12ти Остовек, 1831.

Lands.

I am directed by the Lieutenant Governor to forward to you the accompanying Instructions, and to request that in future they may be attended to in disposing of the waste lands of the Crown.

> I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed,)

E. McMAHON. Acting Secretary.

The Hon. Peter Robinson.

RESULATIONS for granting Lands in the North American Provinces.

No. 1.

For the information of persons desirous of proceeding as settlers to His Majesty's Provinces in North America, the following summary of the Rules which have been established for the future Regulations regulation of grants of land, has been prefixed by the direction of granting His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department.

No. 2.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands will at least once in every year submit to the Governor a report of the land which it may be expedient to offer for sale within the ensuing year, and the upset price per acre at which he would recommend it to be offered,— The land so offered having been previously surveyed and valued in one or more contiguous tracts of those most adapted for settlement, according to the local peculiarities of the Province, and in proportion to the number of Deputy Surveyors who can be employed.

The lands to be laid out in lots of 100 acres each, and plans of such parts as are surveyed to be prepared for public inspection, which plans may be inspected in the Office of the Surveyor General, or in that of his Deputies, in each District, on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

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 time and place appointed for the sale of lands in each District, and of the upset price at which the lands are proposed to be offered; that the lots will be sold to the highest bidder; and if no offer should be made at the upsetprice, that the lands will be reserved for future sale in a similar manner, by auction.

No. 5.

The purchase money will be required to be paid down at the time of sale, or by four instalments with interest—the first instalment at the time of sale, and the second, third, and fourth instalments at the intervals 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. G.

Public notice will be given in each District in every year, stating 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 commencement of the sales in that District for the following years, the lands in respect of which the instalments may be due, will be the first lot to be exposed to auction

at the ensuing sales; and if any surplus of the produce of the sale APPENDIX of each lot should remain, after satisfying 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.

Regulations

The patent for the land will not be issued, nor any transfer of for granting property allowed until the whole of the intelligence of Lands. 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, must 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 roads and bridges as may be necessary for public purposes in all lands purchased as above; and also to such indiginous timber, stone, and other materials, the produce of the land, as may be required for making and keeping the said roads and bridges in repair, and for any other public works. The Crown further reserves to itself 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.

> COLONIAL OFFICE, FEBRUARY, 1831.

C.-No. 3.

Regulations respecting Officers purchasing Land.

(Copy.)

No. 504.

Horse Guards, 12T August, 1831.

GUNERAL ORDER.

His Majesty's Government having revised the regulations concerning the system of granting land in the British Colonies of North America and Australia, so as to ensure to Officers of the Army, wishing to become settlers, the combined advantages arising from rank and length of service, the King is graciously pleased to Land. declare, that Officers purchasing land according to the regulations established in the respective Colonies, shall, in proportion to their rank and services, be entitled to a remission of the purchase money, according to the following graduated scale, on producing testimo-nials of unexceptionable character from the General Commandingin-Cnief:

Regulations respecting Officers purchasing

Field Officers of 25 years' and upwards	STERI	LINC	:.	CURI	EENC	¥.
in the whole,	£300	0	0	£346	3	03
Field Officers of 20 years' service and upwards, in the whole, Field Officers of 15 years' service and	250	0	0	288	9	23
upwards, in the whole,	200	0	0	230	15	41/2
wards, in the whole,	200	0	0	230	15	41
Captains of 15 years' service or less, in the whole,	150	0	0	173	.1	6.
Subalterns of 20 years' service and up- wards, in the whole,	150	0	0	173	,1	G }
Subalterns of 7 years' service or less, in the whole,		0	:0	115	7	81

In all other respects, the regulations promulgated to the Army, in the General orders of the 8th June, 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 in Chief. (Signed) JOHN MACDONALD,

C.-No. 4.

COLONEL ROWAN to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, on the subject of the claims of U. E. Loyalists to Land.

(Cory.) GOVERNMENT HOUSE, YORK, 25TH OCTOBER, 1832.

Adjutant General.

With respect to the enclosed Memorial of Mr. Durand, and the U. E. Loyalist Rights which he appears to have purchased, I

am directed to acquaint you, that His Excellency will not authorise

APPENDIX U. E. Loyalists claims for land to be acknowledged by the Executive Government, unless the applicant who petitions for a grant is the person entitled to it, in conformity to His Majesty's Proclamation, and also to observe that although His 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 convenient to purchase U. E. Loyalist Rights.

> I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

> > (Signed)

WM. ROWAN.

C.—No. 5.

EDWARD McManon to the Commissioner of Crown Lands respecting the claims of U. E. Loyalists to free Grants, and the Location of Officers of the Army and Navy.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE. YORK, 13TH NOVEMBER, 1832.

SIR,

I am directed by the Lieutenant Governor to acquaint you with reference to the regulation sanctioned by him respecting the communications of U. E. Loyalists to free grants of Land, and to the location tions relating of Officers of the Navy and Army entitled to a remission of the to the location purchase money at which their land may be valued in proportion to the location purchase money at which their land may be valued in proportion of U.E. Rights. 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 select, or place on them resident settlers, but His Excellency cannot authorise you to admit the claims that may be preferred by Land Speculators holding Lo-cation 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 much 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 lots into immediate cultivation. Thus if the purchasers of U. E. Loyalist Rights could select their land the opening of new townships 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 six 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 family to the Township pointed out to him by the Surveyor General.

> > I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

EDWARD McMAHON, In absence of Mr. Secretary Rowan.

The Hon'ble. The Commissioner of Crown Lands.

C.-No. 6.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands to Colonel Rowan, on the subject of locating U. E. Rights.

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS OFFICE, York, 20 ru November, 1832.

SIR,

is named in the within application referred to me, are sons of the original settlers in Lanark, and of a very good description to form 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 township.

On questioning them I find they gave £30 for the U.E. Right, in the full confidence that it would secure to them the original Grant—and although it is quite necessary for the Government to discourage the traffic in U. E. Rights, still I am inclined to think that the present applicants who, not aware of the intentions of the Government, have expended their means in procuring the rights in question, and in removing to this part of the country, might be so far indulged as to be allowed to locate upon condition of actual residence for five years.

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

I have the honour to be,

Your Most Obedient Humble Servant,

PETER ROBINSON.

Colonel Rowan, 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 for land make the application to the Commissioner of

COLONEL ROWAN to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, on the subject of locating U. E. Loyalists.

(Cory.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 21st, November, 1832.

Communications relating to the subject of U.E. Rightse

With reference to a former communication on the subject of the U. E. Loyalists' Rights, I am directed by the Lieutenant Governor 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 afford 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,

WM. ROWAN.

The Hon. Peter Robinson.

C.—No. 8.

THE COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS to Colonel Rowan, on the subject of the location of U. E. Loyalists.

(Corv.)

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS' OFFICE. York, Ctn April, 1833.

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

It appears by the statement made by David Scott, the holder of the enclosed Kight, that Mr. Mount does not feel himself authorised to locate U. E. Rights upon the Surveyor General's Certificate in the present form, although my impression is, that it was not the desire of His Excellency to withhold the location of U. E. Rights from actual settlers, as in the present instance, still I feel unwilling to take upon myself the responsibility of sanctioning this location, for fear I may have misunderstood His Excellency's intentions.

I have the honor to be, Sir.

Your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) PETER ROBINSON.

Colonel Rowan.

100

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

The Lieutenant Governor sees no of jection to Abel Cole being allowed to place a sciller on his lot, provided that he becomes a resident settler.

C-No. 9.

Forms of the Certificate given to Purchasers at the Public Sales of Crown Lands.



Certificate given to purchasers at Public

Upset prices for

I certify, that at the public sale of Crown Lands held under he authority of the Commissioner of Crown Lands at
day
f 183
ormerly of ···· now of
became the purchaser of
f Lot No in the in the
in the
aining Acres, more or less, at the rate
of Currency, per Acre.

And it is understood, that this Certificate shall be void, unless transmitted to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, at York, together with the amount of the first Instalment, being on or before the day of next, and the land shall be liable to be re-sold at any future Sales.

On production of this Certificate, and payment of the first Instalment, the Commissioner of Crown Lands will give to the purchaser a written acknowledgment of the payment on account, and authority to take possession of the Lot. But the obtaining of a perfect title must of course depend on the punctual fulfilment of the conditions of the purchase.

C.-No. 10.

Schedule of the Townships in which Lands have been offered for sale in 1833, at the upset prices.

Lots fronting on the St. Clair, at 20s. C'y, per Acre.

Sarnia, Moore, Warwick, Harvey, Verulam, Dummer, Burleigh, Fenelon, Ops, Douro,

Plympton,

At the upset price of 10s. C'y. per Acre.

Oronabez, Ross, Pembroke, Westmeath, Adelaide,

12s. 6d. per Acre.

Seymour, Sunnidale, Nottawasaga,

5s. per Acre.

Tyendinaga,

15s. per Acre.

Copy of a Circular Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonics to the Lieutenant Governor. COPY.

CIRCULAR.

DOWNING STREET, 31sr August, 1831.

feers.

As I have deemed it advisable, that all lands should be indiscriminately offered for public competition, it is not intended to continue the practice which has hitherto prevailed, of making grants of land to Officers on the Half-Pay of the Army or Navy, or to Copy of Des- those who may have disposed of their Commissions under the patch relating provisions of the General Order of July 1829, for the purpose of to Lands to Of- settling in one of the North American Provinces. I therefore settling in one of the North American Provinces. I therefore, propose that in future, 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 length of service of the Officer. The General Order of the 10th instant has been framed accordingly, and you will give the necessary orders to the Commissioner of Crown Lands to carry these regulations into effect, with regard to Officers who may arrive in the Province, subsequently to the receipt of this despatch.

I have, &c.,

D.—No. 2.

APPENDIX

Extract of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonics to the Lieutenant Governor, dated
Downing Street,

31st October, 1831.

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Despatch, No. 36, of the 5th ult., transmitting a plan of the Townships which have been regularly surve ed in Upper Canada, and describing the situation and advantages of those, which you would particularly Extract of desrecommend for the location of Emigrants.

I shall take an early opportunity of referring to the Commissioners of Emigration, the various suggestions contained in Your Despatch, and I shall not fail to communicate with you more at large upon the subject."

"There are two modes by which Emigrants may find the means of supporting themselves upon their arrival in Canada, viz: Working for wages, or settling themselves at their own expense upon lande, which if they bring with them adequate means, they may purchase in the same way, and upon the same terms as any other person, desirous of so obtaining 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 established and for a time maintained upon those lands out of the Public Revenue, such a system would be utterly inconsistent with and destructive of the whole plan of disposing of land by Public Sale."

D.—No. 3.

Extract of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonics to the Lieutenant Governor, dated

DOWNING STREET, 21sr Nov., 1831.

"It has been urged, that to compel the bona fide settler to pay for his land any thing beyond the necessary expense of surveying it and marking out the limits, is to deprive him of a portion of his capital, which, (if allowed to retain it,) he might employ to great Plausible as this objection is, experience has demonstrated that by yielding to it, and by making free grants, much more inconvenience is incurred than can arise from this olleged defect in the system of sale. If no consideration is to be given in return for land, all persons will be desirous to obtain it, and that too in quantities, not limited by their ability to turn it to advantage.'

"It is likewise found practically, that under the system I am now considering, no degree of caution is sufficient to prevent large tracts of land from getting into the possession of persons, whose object is not to improve it, but at a future day to dispose of it, when it shall have acquired an increased value from the settlement and improvement of the vicinity; the effect of this being to enable the idle or fraudulent proprietor not only to put his more industrious neighbors to great inconvenience, but also to derive a profit from their exertions, to which he has, in justice, not the slightest claim.

"As far as I am acquainted with the history of new settlements, there is no instance in which the practice of making free grants has been followed without leading to the abuse I have described, various regulations have been adopted, with a view of guarding against it, but these though comolicated and otherwise inconvenient, have uniformly failed to accomplish THEIR intended object."

D.-No. 4.

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

DOWNING STREET, IST FEBRUARY, 1832.

"I have had the honour of receiving your Despatch of the 24th November, enclosing the Report, which had been made to Extract of desyou respecting the number of labourers and mechanics, who patch relating might probably find employment in different Districts, the prices of of Emigrants. provisions, and the rate of wages.' These papers I have laid before the Commissioners of Emigration, who will, I trust, shortly be able to publish, for general information, an abstract of the state. ments upon these topics, furnished by yourself and by the Governors of the other North American Colonies.'

" If contrary to all expectation, the natural demand for labour in the Province should leave a greater number of persons unemployed than you can find profitable work for on the roads, you may possibly be under 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, I should not be induced to depart from the general rule, which I have laid down by establishing Emigrants as proprietors on land of their own, before they are able to support themselves without assistance.'

> D.—No. 5.

Extracts of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonics. to the Lieutenant Governor, dated

DOWNING STREET, lst January, 1833.

"When, therefore, I approved the settlement of poor emigrants, reported in some of your despatches of last year, and ad-

GODERICH.

APPENDIX verted to in your despatch, No. 24, of the 4th of May last, I proceeded on the supresition, that the parties could not possibly have been provided for in any other way. I by no means proceeded on an assent to the doctrine suggested in your despatch of the 4th May, that as every industrious emigrant can in two years become an owner of land, it is better for the Province that he should commence immediately on his own property."

> "I object to it as it affects the welfare of the Colony, because, as I have stated, to the good of every society, a supply of labour and a division of employment must be indispensable. For these reasons I have to desire, that in future no one class of Emigrants may be allowed to acquire lands on more favourable terms than another, but 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 earn the means of buying in accordance with established regulations. The only events in which I could sauction an exception in favor of indigent Emigrants, would be the case of there being no other possible means of providing for their subsistence than by their settlement -----

> > D.—No. 6.

Copy of Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(No. 17.)

DOWNING STREET, 1sr July, 1833.

Extract of des patch.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 54, of the 4th of December last, containing various applications for Grants of land in consideration of Military Services performed in Upper Canada. I have no doubt of the merit of the individuals 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 Lands has been adopted, I cannot sanction a departure from it in order to comply with the requests of the Gentlemen, whose atemorials you have forwarded on the present

I have, &c. (Signed)

E. G. STANLEY.

Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for Despatches and Communications relating to Settlement of the Province.

To His Excellency Sir John Colborne. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

Excellency for further inform-

We His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, request that Your Excellency will be pleased to lay before this House with as little delay as possible, all despatches or other communications from the Executive Government of this Province to His Majesty's Government since the first settlement 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 whatever to-gether with all Orders in Council relating to the same subject that are not contained in the documents accompanying the Message of Your Excellency to this House relative to the granting and sale of lands.

Answer of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to Address for further information relative to the granting of Lands, &c.

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

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

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN.

WE, Your Majesty's faithful subjects, the Commons of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave humbly to represent to Your Majesty that a vast number of most faithful and loyal subjects of His Majesty King George the Address to His Third, Your Majesty's late Father of glorious memory, residing in his Colonies, now the United States of America, at the commencement of the American Revolution, did unhesitatingly sacrifice, not only their possessions and worldly effects, but also the peace and comfort of themselves and their families, by voluntarily joining the Royal Standard of His Majesty, and on various occasions, during the sanguinary struggle, displayed the most uncompromising zeal and fidelity to His Majesty's cause, person, and government ; tought and bled; and many lost their lives, while almost all spent their best days of vigour and strength; suffered more or less fatigue,

rious conduct, His Majesty was most graciously pleased by His APPENDIX Proclamations and Instructions, to signify His Royal will and pleasure, that the first loyalists who had thus distinguished themselves, and who should 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 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 the first place, as a recompense and reward for their valuable services, losses, and sufferings, and in the next place, as a mark of His Majesty's royal munificence and favour; and further, it was ordered, that "a course should be taken for preserving a registry of the names of all persons falling under the description aforementioned, to the end that their posterity might be discriminated from future settlers in the parish registers and rolls of the Militia of their respective Districts, and other public remembrances of the Province, as proper objects, by their persevering in the fidelity and conduct so honourable to their ancestors, for distinguished benefits and privileges, in consequence of which, they have been heretolore 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 performed, and for which they considered they held the pledge and faith of government;—
That although an order in Council was made in this Province, in the year seventeen hundred and ninety-seven, that all claims by the above mentioned persons, for military lands, must be made previous to the end of that year; yet the said orders were afterwards rescinded in the year eighteen hundred and six; and it was then ordered (o. which public notice was given) that military claimants themselves were again admitted to make application, and upon proving their claim, to receive all their military hand as if they had applied previous to the said orders in Council, in the year seventeen hundred and ninety-seven; after which time, the said description of persons continued to receive grants of land according to the gracious intentions of His Majesty, free from any expense or charge whatever, and with very little interruption or impediment, until the twentieth of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, when the following order was made and acted upon by, the Executive Government of this Province .- "It is ordered, that " no grant of land will issue in future to persons of any descrip-"tion, until a satisfactory certificate is filed in the Surveyor Gene-"ral's Office, that a habitable house is creeted on some part of the "land to be granted, and sufficient clearing thereon, under fence, in the proportion of five acres for every hundred." We would here beg leave to remark that neither your withful Commons nor the country at large, are informed whether these restrictions were imposed with the approbation or direction of His Majesty's Government, or whether the whole matter originated with the Executive Government of this Province, as the Lieutenant Governor, in answer to an address of this House, of the sixteenth of January last, almost unanimously adopted, declined affording us that information until he received, of your Majesty's Government, permission so to do-That, from that time to the present, various restrictions and requirements have been imposed, and many obstacles thrown in the way of obtaining lands, by the Government, varying, it is true, from time to time, but, in the opinion of your faithful Commous and the country, altogether unjust, objectionable and injudicious; and the present restrictions, obstacles and impositions, the most so of any heretofore adopted by the government-viz: two years actual residence on the grant in addition to the other duties; and furthermore, we seel it to be our duty to state to 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 extreme difficulty, inconvenience and delay. Although applications have been frequently made for permission to locate during that time on unquestionable claims, yet, when allowed, they were not permitted to have lands in situations which were anywise favourable, the Government, by their late orders, only allowing those grants to be made in a few of the townships surveyed, most of which are 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 townships, while they are excluded altogether from other surveyed townships more favourably situated. We beg leave to submit that those restrictions and obstacles, and particularly the last mentioned, made by the Executive Government of this province to the free grants of Your royal father, are considered and viewed as a breach of faith and pledge on the part of the government, and als concerned, and, if persisted in, when thus submitted and fully explained, cannot but have a tendency to shake the confidence of Your Majesty's subjects, in the justice and wisdom of Your Majesty's councils and government, and that, in the opinion of Your faithful commons and subjects generally, these unjust restrictions, impositions, obstacles and proceedings by the government, have tended, and in fact are the sole causes of reducing the value of those grants in the hands of the original owners very materially, in as much as many of those entitled, being desirous of settling themselves in the neighbourhood of their fathers and friends, and not being able to locate their rights in such neighbourhood, or adjacent privations, and linedships; for which very conspictions and merito- thereto, have purchased and become possessed of other lands on

Answer.

Majesty.

Rights.

APPENDIX which they have settled and improved; and which they are not willing to leave to avail themselves of a location at a distance from their friends, and in back and refuse townships: they consequently part with their rights, in many cases, for a tritle, and far below what they would be able to realise under similar circumstances, were all restrictions and obstacles removed at once, as they undoubtedly should be, and locations permitted to be made on the same terms as previous 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 settlements and clearings as cheaply as possible; Majesty on the not with a view of making actual and permanent settlements, but subject of U. E. merely to comply with those conditions and afterwards hold them at high prices-a hindrance to the prosperity of the countrywhereas 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 thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the original holders would either locate themselves or demand a price corresponding with other lands in general, and if thus sold for valuable consideration, they would, in general, be bought for immediate cultivation and use, and consequently would be permanently improved, as there would be no inducement to speculators to purchase those lands in preference to any others, as they would bear a corresponding price. We would also beg leave to represent that there APPENDIX are also in this province other classes of persons who have Ilis Majesty's pledge for a grant of a portion of lands, whose meritorious conduct and valuable services entitle them to the favorable consideration of Your Majesty, viz. : those Volunteers who comprised the flank companies of Militia in this province in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and those who served in the incorporated Militia or provincial corps, during the late war between the King's Government and the United States of America, which description of persons equally suffer by the said regulations, Address to His according to the quantity of land to which they are entitled—they, Majesty on the in general, having become possessed of lands in like manner as subject of U. E. above mentioned.

Report of Ar-

bitration for U.

All which is respectfully submitted for the gracious consideration of Your Majesty, trusting and requesting that Your Majesty will take such steps as you in your wisdom may deem expedient, in order that speedy and ample justice may be done in the premises, and that the just claims and rights of persons of the foregoing description may be duly respected by all persons acting under Your Majesty's authority.

> ARCH'D. McLEAN, Speaker.

Commons House of Assembly, 4th day of March, 1834.

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REPORT

Of the Arbitrators for ascertaining the proportion of Duties to be paid to Upper Canada.

Award of Arbitrators for ascertaining the proportion of Duties to be paid to Upper Canada for the four years, commencing 1st July, 1832.

(Corr.)

MONTREAL, LOWER CANADA, June 26th, 1833.

In pursuance of the directions of the British Act 3d Gco. 4, ch. 119, we have the honor to transmit to Your Excellency herewith, our award as Arbitrators under that Statute for ascertaining the proportion of Duties to be paid to Upper Canada for the four years next succeeding the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

We have the honor to be, &c.

WARD CHIPMAN, GEORGE H. MARKLAND.

His Excellency, Major General SIR JOHN COLBORNE, K. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

A true Copy.

WILLIAM ROWAN.

(Corv.)

WHEREAS in pursuance of an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, made and passed in the third year of the reign of his late Majesty, King George the Fourth, entitled, "An Act to regulate the Trade of the Provinces of "Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the "said Provinces," the Honorable Toussaint Pothier was duly appointed, by Commission under the Great Seal of the Province of Lower Canada, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, Arbitrator on the part of the said Province of Lower Canada, for ascertaining the proportion to be paid to Upper Canada for the four years next succeeding the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, of Duties levied in the said Province of Lower Canada under the authority of any Act or Acts passed or to be passed therein, upon goods, wares and commodities imported therein by sea. And whereas in pursuance of the same Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, the Honorable George Her-chimer Markland was duly appointed, by Commission under the Great Seal of the Province of Upper Canada, bearing date the sixth in the said year, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, Arbitrator on the part of the said Province of Upper Canada, for ascertaining the said proportion of duties hereinbefore mentioned. And whereas the said two Arbitrators for the said respective Provinces, not having agreed 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 Sign Manual, bearing date at his Court at St. James', the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, duly appointed the third Arbitrator for ascertaining the said proportion of duties hereinbefore mentioned. And whereas the said three Arbitrators met at Montreal, in Lower Canada, on the twelfth 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 majority of the said Arbitrators, do hereby, in further pursuance of the said Act of Parliament of the said United Kingdom, make and certify our award in the premises in manner following, that is to say :- We do award and determine, that for the four years next succeeding the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, one-third part of the duties levied in the Province of Lower Canada, under the authority of any Act or Acts passed or to be passed therein, upon goods, wares and commodities imported therein by sea, shall be paid to the said Province of Upper Canada, as the proportion of the same duties arising and due to the said Province of Upper Canada.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at Montreal, in Lower Canada this 26th day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1833.

WARD CHIPMAN, GEORGE H. MARKLAND. (Seal.) A true copy. WILLIAM ROWAN.

Report of the Arbitrator for Upper Canada.

To His Excellency Sir John Colbonne, K. C. B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR 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.

Before closing my report, as Arbitrator on the part of this Province, I cannot forbear again adverting to her claim to a proportion of all duties upon goods, wares and merchandise, imported by sea into Lower Canada, levied under the British Statute, 3 Geo. 4, ch. 119, and under the Imperial Statutes passed since 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 much loss has been incurred by this Province in consequence of the want of power in the Arbitrator to assert so import-

All which is humbly submitted.

GEORGE H. MARKLAND,

York, 27th November, 1833.

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

Montreal, 12th June, 1833.

The undersigned, Arbitrator for Upper Canada, in laying before the Honorable the third Arbitrator the difference of opinion

Award of Arbitrators.

Letter.

APPENDIX which has rendered an appeal to his decision necessary, does not feel himself called upon to enter into the general question, as he is persuaded that the Honorable 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 claim for 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 population was considered under the circumstances, as the best attainable datum upon which to determine their award.

Had no other question arisen, it would then have only remain. Report of Arbi- ed to ascertain the number of inhabitants in each Province and make the necessary division. When, however, it was shewn by an estimate furnished 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 fully one-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 Ports of Quebec and Montreal, to which the Arbitrator for Upper Canada 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 footing than they then stood. The Ports of Quebec and Montreal, through which alone access could be had to the ocean, 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 46th section in the above recited act, wherein the right is expressly reserved by the Britis's Parliament to make laws relative to the imposition of duties and the payment of drawbacks, and for regulating navigation and commerce between the two Provinces, as general questions likely to arise from a locality which placed the Ports of Upper Canada within the boundary of another Province. Furthermore, this was acknowledged by the Legislature of Lower Canada, in ratifying the agreement of the Commissioners of January, 1797, where it is stipulated that Lower Canada will admit and allow the levying of reasonable duties, &c. &c.

> Quebec and Montreal being therefore the Ports of Upper Canada 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 cargoes for exportation, must necessarily be accessible to the persons employed in her commerce, without tax or drawback of any kind. Otherwise, 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 Canada on the footing of a foreign country.

> The undersigned, the Arbitrator on the part of Upper Canada, having thus briefly adverted 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 actual population of each Province, as the most accurate mode that offers itself of determining the question.

> According to the annexed scale and the authorised 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 mentioned duties.

> He further rests his claim upon the equitable consideration, that Upper Canada has received the same, proportion for the last two periods, although, according to the ratio assumed in governing the former, she might strictly have been entitled to an increase for the last four years.

> 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

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

His Most Obedient Humble Servant,

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(Signed) GEO. H. MARKLAND, ARBITRATOR, U. C. The safe and the safe of the safe and a safe

MONTREAL, 19TH JUNE, 1833.

The Honourable WARD CHIPMAN,

Third Arbitrator, &c. &c. &c.

Corr of a Letter from the Honourable the Arbitrator for Lower Canada to the Honourable Ward Chipman, third Arbitrator,

The undersigned Arbitrator, acting on the part of the Province of Lower Canada for the apportionment of duties 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 third Arbitrator for the decision of such proportion, several papers forming the correspondence held between him and the Honourable the Arbitrator for Upper Canada during their meeting in the month of September 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 last deemed it proper to add two papers, which the transfer for the control of the co (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 Leton her own special imports, for in point of fact, the political eco-ter from Arbinomy 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—the 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 state of Government, merely nominally amalgamated in one general Governorship.

In fact, these Provinces form two distinct Colonies, not possessing 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 fair proportion of imports to be ascribed as the share of Upper Canada.

The two last mentioned papers may tend to support the argument 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 the 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 Foreign Colonial Manufactures and Produce, can scarce have increased within the last twenty years, and seriously complains of the revenue levied by that Province on goods—"nine-tenths of which we pay for, and which but for our trade would never have been 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 misunderstanding— the Import Act under which the system of Arbitration has been introduced for the regulation of the Duties between the Provinces.

At the time that Act was passed, it was necessary to regulate the existing differences, and to provide for the settlement of the arrears which might have accumulated during 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-supposed to secure content for the future, appears not so clearly established.

Tis pity the framer of the noted Canada Trade Act, whose distinguished talents fitted 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 entoring 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 Trade Act, 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 to its financial interests, he conceived himself authorised to lay before His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief. in the report it became a part of his duty to submit to His Lordship's consideration.

These remarks regarded the hasty manner in which the import Act in question had been adopted, without taking the cognizance or consent of one of the Provinces upon rights and interests now involved in its enactments. The late Solicitor General of Upper Canada, in a 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

trator for L. C.

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 Canada in that conjucture was communicated officially to the authorities of the Lower Province. undersigned has never at any time been a member of the Colonial Administration, 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." There 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 anticipated, and as to the opinion of individuals, probably connexions in trade and interests of commerce might lead them to view as highly Copy of a Let-ter from Arbibeneficial measures which might nevertheless be fraught with serious consequences to the country. Can it then be denied 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 Upper Province, and saddled upon the Lower Province without her consent.

> The undersigned craves pardon for this digression from the abject immediately 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 authorities, 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 quiet a spirit of mistrust, ever productive of pernicious consequences 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 forward 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 at naught.

> To resume the subject of importations, another circumstance, which militates strongly in favor of the arguments urged by 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 importations 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, and 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 impartial consideration of the Honorable the third Arbitrator, the undersigned feels almost confident, that where Provincial spirit is set aside, the apportionment he was willing to award must be considered a liberal proportion.

> 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 has the honor to subscribe himself that Gentleman's most obedient humble servant,

> > (Signed) T. POTHIER,

ARBITRATOR ON THE PART OF L. C.

To The Honorable WARE WARD CHIPMAN, Third Arbitrator, ofc. ofc. ofc.

F.

(Corr.)

Petition of the Quebec Committee of Trade to the Legislature, 18th December, 1832.

> To the Honourable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of Lower Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled.

The Memorial and Petition of the undermentioned Merchants of Quebec, composing the Committee of Trade, HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That the direct Trade between this Province and His Majes. ty's possessions in the West Indies and South America, has of late

years been much extended under the system of protection afforded APPENDIX thereto by the Imperial Parliament, by means of the several 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.

First,—The unequal duties to which several articles, the Potition of the produce of the West Indies, are subject, on importation into this mittee of trade. Province and into Upper Canada: thus; coffee cannot be imported into this Province from the British Colonies on payment of a less duty than 7s. sterling per cwt., and 2d. currency per pound, and foreign coffee pays 5s. sterling per cwt. additional; whereas foreign coffee imported into Upper Canada is admitted on payment of 5s. 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 pays 5s. sterling per cwt. additional. The same 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, and 5d. currency; if of foreign production, 3s. sterling per gallon, 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 various classes of foreigners engaged in the transport of these articles from the port of importation in the United States to the borders of Upper Canada; and that the Lower Canadian Merchants engaged in the direct 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 the Colonial Trade Acts, may be found in the comparatively high duties to which molasses, coffee, muscovado sugar, and salt are 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 entirely exempted from duty; and your petitioners, looking to the high amount of duties leviable upon Teas imported into this Province, 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 the above evils and to the extension of the trade of the Province, your Petitioners and to the extension of the trade of the Province, your retuioners request most respectfully to be permitted to submit to your honorable 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. 3d, 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 on Muscovado sugar, from 4s. 8d. currency per cwt. to 2s. 6d. currency. 5th, of reducing the Provincial duty on refined sugars, from 1d. per lb. to 1d. per lb. 6th, of taking off the duty on tea.

That in the opinion of your Petitioners, 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 fully 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 ht than as following up the spirit of the several enactments of the Imperial Parliament, regulating the Colonial Trade; and they most respectfully submit to your Hon'ble. House the expediency of passing a law to that effect.

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

Certified.

(Signed)

T. POTHIER.

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Quebec, 18rn Deckmber, 1832.

Quebec.

G.

STATEMENTS of IMPORTS at Quebec, and Exports to Upper Canada in 1825, taken from the Parliamentary Journals of Lower Canada.

IMPORTS AT QUEBEC.

Value of Merchandize,		225 14 7
Rum and Spirits,		
Brandy,	do.	115,558
Gin,		69,000
Whiskey	do.	160
Wine,		263,442
Molasses,		39,906
Tea,		1,156,663
Tobacco,	do.	24,791
- Snuff,		8,003
Muscovado Sugar,		2,857,628
Loaf do	do.	289,269
Coffee,	do.	55,963
Salt,		231,570
Playing Cards,	Packs,	33,576

(Signed)

T. POTHIER.

EXPORTS TO UPPER CANADA.

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Exports to U.C

Rum and Spirits,	Gallons,	87,732
Brandy,	do.	13,686
Gin,	do.	7,765
Wine,	do.	24,988
Molasses,		1,162
Tea	Pounds.	72,036
Tobacco,	do.	13,046
Snuff,		1,209
Muscovado Sugar,		375,501
Loaf, we may do	do.	34,748
Coffee,	do.	3,614
Salt,	Minots.	3,375
Shrub,		2,486
Peppermint,		2,562
stom-house. Coteau du Lac.	Control of the second	

*January 10th, 1826. (Signed)

JOHN SIMPSON, Collector.

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

MONTREAL, JUNE 17TH, 1833.

The undersigned, the third Arbitrator, has given to the several papers, submitted 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 construction of the Act 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. Geo. 4th, ch. 119, for "regulating the trade of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces," after prescribing 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 "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 said two Provinces respectively, concerning the imposing of duties upon articles imported into the " Province of Lower Canada, and the payment of drawbacks of such duties 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 Canada, and consumed "therein;" and "whereas it appears by the report of the Com-" missioners lust appointed for the purposes aforesaid, that the ". Province of Upper Canada claims certain arrearages from the "Province of Lower Canada, on account of such drawbacks, which claims are not admitted on the part of the Province of Lower "Canada; and it further appears by the report of the said Commissioners appointed on behalf of both Provinces for the purposes aforesaid, that they have failed to establish any regulation for the "period beyond 1st day of July, 1819, by reason that they could not agree upon the proportion of duties to be paid to Upper Canada by way of drawbacks. 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 "Canada to a proportion of duties heretofore levied in Lower Ca-" nada under British Acts of Parliament," &c. &c.

The 18th and 19th 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 Copy of a Let"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 25th 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 authority 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 " of arrears is to be referred, and that Arbitrators shall in like " manner be appointed, and an award made once after every four " years thereafter, for the purpose of establishing such proportions

The 27th section recites, "that it has been contended on behalf " 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 Justice, and the support of its Civil Government, and not in proportion "to the estimated consumption within either Province of the articles upon which such duties shall have been paid," and authorises "the "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 which now are or hereafter may be imposed by "Acts passed in the Province of Lower Canada to receive claims " on behalf of each Province, with respect to its proportion of duties " levied under the said Act, (14 Geo. 3, ch. 88,) and to report the " same with the evidence thereon to the Lords of the Treasury, "with a proviso, that until order shall be made therein by the " Lords of the Treasury, the proceeds of such duties shall be distributed in the same proportion, between the two Provinces, as the duties levied under the Provincial 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 upon articles imported into that Province, the "proportion of duties" payable to Upper Canada is mentioned, the necessary intendment is, as the undersigned conceives, 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. Accordingly in the 25th section, providing for the future periodical ascertainment of "the proportion of duties" payable to Upper Canada 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 Province, 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 estimated 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 28th section, that the division of the Province of Quebec into two distinct Provinces was made, namely, for the common benefit' of His Majesty's subjects residing within both of the newly constituted Provinces. The Imperial Parliament, in its wisdom and justice, has in this instance guarded and secured the interests of Upper Canada, by this particular measure; providing 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 general rule which prevails in relation to such duties, that

Copy of a Let Arbitrator.

APPENDIX the benefit of the duty shall accrue to the country within which the dutiable article is not merely imported, but is actually consumed. It is upon this principle alone, the undersigned conceives, that the Arbitrators are authorised by the Act to make the apportionment, and an award by them would be final and conclusive under the operation of the 21st section only in so far as the same shall be authorised by the Act.

> Whether or not the Imperial Parliament has sufficiently provided for the interests of Upper Canada by the enactments of this Statute, is a question upon which the Arbitrators cannot enter; they, as a judicial tribunal, must expound the law as they find it.

> Such being, in the opinion of the undersigned, the true principles upon which, according to the provisions of this Act, the apportionment is to be made, the fact to be ascertained, in order to do exact justice, would be the actual amount of dutiable articles which pass from Lower to Upper Canada for consumption therein.

Copy of a Letter from third Arbitrator.

On the former occasion, when the undersigned had the honor of acting as third Arbitrator in the year 1825, evidence of this fact was enquired after by him, and the Honorable the Arbitrators for the respective Provinces, at that time, concurred in opinion, that it was impossible to obtain any authentic or satisfactory evidence on this point. In the absence of such evidence, the comparative population of the two Provinces was resorted to, as the only practicable 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 having been also called for, official returns of the population of Upper Canada were produced, and no census of Lower Canada having 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 data the apportionment was made.

On the present occasion the Honorable the Arbitrator for Upper Canada distinctly claims an apportionment on the simple basis of comparative population, as the most accurate mode that offers itself of determining the question; and the Honorable the Arbitrator for Lower Canada, while he admits comparative population as a general basis, contends that there are circumstances, which he specifies, that should be admitted to modify this basis to a certain 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 Act of Parliament, now asks leave to direct the attention of his Honorable Colleagues to the single view of consumption within the respective Provinces of the articles upon which the duties, which form the subject of this investigation, are paid; and as the population of the respective Provinces is in the first instance to be taken, as the basis of an estimate of just consumption, he wishes to ascertain from each of them what he 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 Honorable the Arbitrators for the respective Provinces first met in Montreal. He also begs leave to ask for a specification of the data upon which any estimate of population, in addition to official returns, may be founded. It would indeed be a preferable course, on this point, and far more satisfactory to the undersigned, if the Honorable the Arbitrators for the respective Provinces were to agree upon what should, for the purposes of this investigation, be taken as the aggregate of the permanent population of each Province at the period alluded to

With regard to the circumstances adverted to by the Honorable the Arbitrator for Lower Canada, which he claims should be admitted to reduce the apportionment to Upper Canada, the undersigned hopes he shall be excused in asking distinctly, at this stage of the investigation, for the sentiments of each of his Honorable Colleagues, upon the point whether, still having regard to no other consideration than the actual consumption of dutiable arricles 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 Provinces; and 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, and of the extent to which a reduction of the apportionment to the Upper Province, founded upon these circumstances, 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.

The Honorable

THE ARBITRATORS FOR THE RESPECTIVE PROVINCES.

Core of a Letter from the Honorable the Arbitrator for Upper Canada, to the Honourable Ward Chipman, third Arbitrator, gra gra gra

Montreal, June 19TH, 1833.

The undersigned, the Arbitrator for Upper Canada, has had the honour of receiving the communication of the Honourable the third Arbitrator, dated the 17th instant, and also the document furnished by the Honourable the Arbitrator for Lower Canada, in | transport?

pursuance of the mode agreed upon for making known the respec- APPENDIX tive claims of the two Provinces, to which he has given his most attentive consideration.

In following the latter document, he was first arrested by the statement that the undersigned claimed for Upper Canada, "an integral right to the Ports of Lower Canada." He regrets that he should have been so misunderstood, 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 Great Britain or other countries, and the advantages arising therefrom, he conceived her right indisputable.

The Honourable the Arbitrator for Lower Canada proceeds to remark, that under all precedents afforded by other countries, or separate states of our realm, the claim cannot be supported, and that in fact these colonies are distinct, having no more link between them than the other American Colonies. Surely it must have been forgotten how intimate a link does necessarily exist between Copy of a Let-Provinces so situated, and that there is a bond uniting them, both ter from Arbi-of interest and dependence, that should produce mutual benefit. of interest and dependence, that should produce mutual benefit. That an imperial restriction has required them to act in concert upon most important points, which proves a community of interest that renders all parellel with other colonies wholly inapplicable; which is fully shown by the very statute under which we are

The next point to be adverted to is the return of the Officer of Customs at Coteau du Lac, alluded to by the Honourable the third Arbitrator. It is quite notorious that those returns could not be depended upon as at all accurate, and not from the fault of the Officer. Omissions in reporting to him were constantly made, and there being no natural boundary, temptations were offered of passing directly through, especially during winter, in order to avoid deten-tion and trouble. Indeed it became so obvious, that such a mode of ascertaining consumption was impracticable for any useful purpose without an enormous expense, that the attempt was soon abandoned. Before closing his communication, the Honourable the Arbitrator for Lower Canada dwells much upon the trade carried on between Upper Canada and the United States.

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 greater degree on the boundary line of Lower Canada, where no obstacle is presented by the natural barriers of rivers and lakes. With respect to the articles alluded to by the Board of Trade, the Provincial duties are the chief causes of the disadvantages complained of, and an obvious course is provided by the Canada Trade Act for the reduction of those duties, which might have been resorted to by the Legislature of this Province; at all events, there is little doubt of its receiving due attention from the King's Government, and being placed upon the desired footing when the necessary representation is made. While on this subject, it may not be irrelevant to state, that a vast increase in the consumption of salt, imported by sea, will take place in Upper Canada when the Rideau Canal is finished. It can then be taken up in bulk, and be furnished as cheaply as American salt, while its quality is much superior.

In adverting to the communication of the Honourable the third Arbitrator, the undersigned will not unnecessarily occupy time by discussing the provisions of the Imperial Act, which appear to him open to a more enlarged construction than is there put upon them; he will content himself with merely stating, that under an equitable jurisdiction, created for the obvious purpose of placing Upper Canada in as good 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 deviate from so rigid an adherence to the letter of the statute. The undersigned, however, while he does not in any way pledge himself to admit the conclusion, is willing to pass on to the more important subject of which he has been called upon to express an

He cannot for a moment contemplate any such result, as that Upper Canada is not only to be 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) happen necessarily to be situated beyond her boundary.

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

Besides, the whole spirit of the enactment is opposed to such a conclusion. Of what use was it to declare that no duties should be imposed upon produce passing through Lower Canada from Upper Canada, if a contribution from her revenue is to be indirectly levied for that transit. Where the benefit of restricting the Legislature of this Province from increasing or imposing duties on imports, if for those intended for the Upper Province, she is required to make a deduction in proportion to the number of persons employed in their

It is evident 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

Should, however, the anticipations of the undersigned be erroneous, 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

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 nu-Copy of a Let- merous merchants, and others engaged in trade, visit Upper Canada ter from Arbi- to purchase and speculate in her productions. If the consumption trator for U. U. of a duction population ampleyed in her concerns in to be deof 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 im-

> 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 Colleague, 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 him, but, as Arbitrator for Upper Canada, 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;-

> Lastly, if he fail in his opposition to the deductions thus proposed, 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

> 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,

GEO. H. MARKLAND, ARBITRATOR, U. C.

The Honourable WARD CHIPMAN, Third Arbitrator, &c. &c. &c.

Corr of a Letter from the Honourable the Arbitrator for Lower Canada to the Honourable Ward Chipman, third Arbitrator, gc. gc. gc.

MONTREAL, 19TH JUNE, 1833.

The Arbitrator on the part of Lower Canada has the honor 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, bearing date the 17th 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 Canada, it will appear that, in the very outset of the negotiation, he expressed his conviction, that the point submitted to the award was the determination of the drawback, 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 resort to comparative population as the basis for the apportionment. 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 Lot-Honourable the third Arbitrator, bears evidence that such claims ter from Arbitin 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 considerations, 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 rested 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 either 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 one-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 Honourable 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 nominal population of the two Provinces?" The undersigned conceives that he has already fully explained his sentiments on this point in his communication to his Honourable Colleague 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, and 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 observe, that, in the absence 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 his Province to an advance on the division by population:

1st.—Because it is evident that as the Act simply directs the proportion to be calculated upon the consumption of dutiable articles within either Province, it is immaterial 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 men) embrace many articles of dutiable importation, and can the articles thus 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 should 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 toll booths of the Upper Province; and not only storing of ships, but other commercial relations, occasion not an inconsiderable re-exportation of dutiable articles from Lower Canada, with which Upper Canada can claim no interference. Besides, the inhabitants of Upper Canada are extravagant in their estimation of the comparative amount of their exports. The undersigned is sorry to have recourse to returns of a stale date, but in the absence of more recent ones, they can afford 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 Parliamentary Journals) 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 £302,693;

Saint Lawrence, to the value of £409,732 4s. The returns of the Collector of Saint Johns, which may be considered as an entrepot, from the United States, gave for that year an importation amounting to £200,966 12s. 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. Were the proportion of duties to be accurately noted by the Custom House entries at the boundary, would whatever consumption may take place under this head be rated among the drawbacks falling due to Upper Canada-no clause in the Canada Trade Act provides for such a retribution. The Honourable the Arbitrator for Upper Canada has pleasantly adverted to rating the aggregate consumption by travellers, whether on business or pleasure, momentarily flitting through the Province-'tis but a jest, considering Letter from the circumstances; but could these travellers be computed to add Arbitrator for an additional 5 or 600 to the permanent population during the year, despite pleasantry, they would certainly cause an increased consumption of dutiable articles within the Province. As, however, Lower Canada cannot yet show so strong a phalanx of those more brilliant birds of passage, the argument must, for the present, be confined to the humbler crews of boats and ratismen, and computed by the schedule already submitted to the Honourable the Arbitrator for Upper Canada, at no less than 20,000 during the season. - See the first observations addressed by the undersigned to his Honourable Colleague. Besides these, a greater number of Americans may be reckoned, as employed in bringing produce and trading with Lower Canada, as shown by the preceding statement regard ing the importations by Coteau du Lac, St. Johns, &c. and all these circumstances, however, to the superficial observer, they may seem trivial, certainly influence the actual consumption of the

> 2nd .- Because the claim that has been asserted by Upper Canada of a higher proportionable consumption of certain dutiable articles cannot be maintained on the following grounds. asserted to be one of their most bulky articles of importation. By reference to a comparative statement of imports to Quebec and exports to Upper Canada, accompanying this communication, (No. 2,) it will be found that in 1825, the importation of teas to Canada amounted to 1,156,663 lbs., of which the Coteau du Lac returns only show an exportation to Upper Canada of 72,036 lbs.; again, by reference to the petition of the Board of Trade, (already in the possession of the Honourable the third Arbitrator, sub-letter G.) it will be seen that the lower rate of Provincial duties in Upper Ca. nada tends to encourage the importations of West India produce in the shape of coffee, sugar, molasses, &c. by way of the United States, a circumstance which must necessarily decrease the amount of internal consumption in that Province upon similar importations by sea, while, at the same time, the removal of all duties upon tea 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 favour of the Lower Province.—Reference to the same schedule will they have added the Hannau and the same schedule. show how evident the disproportion stands.

The manufactured goods of Great Britain are supposed also, from the differences 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 Canada has been formed by immigration from the British Isles, and that the class of people emigrating from thence, consists chiefly 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 better their condition, rendered onorous in their native country from surplus of manufacturing hands. Is it not then to be supposed that such a class of persons will administer to their own wants in the shape of course and homely manufactures, with more dexterity and ease than the "French Canadians," who are universally bred to agricultural rather than mechanical labours. The much larger population of the cities of the Lower Province keeps up the aggregate proportion of the consumption of articles of huxury 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. Throughout the country, indeed, the consumption of British manufactured goods has increased amazingly within the last few years; even the paltry village now presents its magazines furnished 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 children of the soil should indulge too lavishly in the necessaries and comforts furnished by the industrious 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 luxuries of life, comprised under the head of dutiable articles. Upper Canada swells her scale of population by the great increase that has taken place during these latter years of emigration from England; she lays claim to an immigration of

APPENDIX from the neighbouring states along the south American side of the || her population can only be rated as one-half of that of the Lower APPENDIX 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 proverbially known for the case of their general circumstan-The undersigned begs to explain, that in alluding to the necessitous situation of a portion of the British Emigrants, he does not understand to class all the new settlers generally 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 be termed atfluent. Even wealthy individuals may probably he enumerated, 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 Upper Canada has formed an erroneous conclusion in L. C. 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 proportion of the settlers the power of procuring comforts; and increase of the consumption 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 importations 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 equalled that of the Lower Province; while local circumstances certainly induce the presumption that, Lower Canada consumes far more than a permanent population proportion of dutiable articles; and when actual testimonial evidence is, from circumstances rendered unattainable, presumptive evidence, on the score of noonday facts, can alone be alleged. To demonstrate, however, as far as possible, by past records, since present there are none, that the basis of population, when not modified, is liable to create error, the undersigned would beg leave to refer to the Arbitration of 1825, when the want of any conclusive evidence. when the want of any conclusive evidence, as to the supposed respective consumption, induced the adoption of a division on the score of population. The Arbitrator for Upper Canada showed lists counting a population of 156 to 157,000. The Arbitrator for Lower. Canada, in the absence of any authenticated returns, agreed to compute 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 agreed comparative scale of population, one quarter of the duties was allotted to Upper Canada. From the Journals of the Provincial Parliament, 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 per cent.—(See accompanying statement 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 prove inefficient to establish the true amount of goods passing upwards, as some were also conveyed by the line of the Ottawa. however, the course of that River be taken into consideration, it will appear evident, that but a very trifling 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 intended for the consumption of the Ottawa District, which at that time returned a population of only 2,580; it is therefore manifest, that so trifling an augmentation 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 beyond her due. This presumption is moreover borne out by the circumstance 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 8th, notwithstanding 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 inhabitants of Lower Canada was overrated-it is therefore evident that causes must exist, which serve to acrease the comparative Province.

A comparison between the total amount of importations from sea bearing duty, in the years 1825 and 1831, will show that the imports have not increased in proportion to the augmentation of nonulation, 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, &c. to last them for years—this makes a diminution on the demand, that would otherwise exist for the articles comprised under the head of merchandize paying 21 per cent. duty. Before concluding the topic of emigration, and the argument as to its immediate effects, the undersigned would beg to no less than 20,000 for the last season, and yet the total amount of observe, that, on the score of the rapid increase of population in Up.

Letter from Arbitrator for

Letter from

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

> The undersigned has endeavoured to restrict his explanations to the narrowest bounds the subject would admit. He regrets the seeming verbosity, which, the many arguments at issue have com-

It'yet remains to answer the Honorable the third Arbitrator's query, as to the proportion of reduction or modification to be admitted on the populative apportionment in favor of the Lower Canada claims. The many causes that influence the consumption, and the uncertainty of the extent to which they operate, would render it difficult to affix a decided apportionment of reduction. The difference in the opinion of the undersigned can only be averaged. In his former communication to the Honorable the Arbitrator for Upper Canada, he proposed 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 since 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 offered, 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.

T. POTHIER, (Signed) ARBITRATOR ON THE PART OF L. C.

The Honorable WARD CHIPMAN, Third Arbitrator,

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

LOWER CANADA.

Census returns 1831,	511,917
Immigration 1831, computed at,	10,000
Progressive augmentation of population during 15 months to September, 1832,	25,000
Immigration 1832, again,	10,000
	556,917
	See Note c.)

(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 beyoud the inhabitants registered in the census. In thus estimating the number of settlers who may have remained in the Lower Province, the undersigned is guided by the proportion proposed for the ensuing season by his Honourable Colleague for Upper Canada, and which, in the absence of any specific data, was assented to by the undersigned, this division of immigration gave to Upper Canada 20,000, and to Lower Canada 10,000—as, therefore, 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 authorised 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 seasons being, in 1831, 49,250-1832, 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-letter A,) to which paper the undersigned begs leave to refer, carried on to September, extends to
- (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 subsequent 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 forerunner 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 RESPECTS THE POPULATION 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 Colleague; who of course has based it on good presumptive authority. 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 reasonable 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 proceeding, which creates no surprise or suspicion among the inhabitants, and the evident interest they have in promulgating the enumeration of the increasing numbers of their population, it is not to be 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 allow-ance 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 inaccuracies 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 computation is almost unavoidable. The deficiency alleged, with respect to the Lower Canada census, should also be considered.

(Signed)

T. POTHIER.

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

MONTREAL, 24TH JUNE, 1833.

The undersigned, the Arbitrator on the part of Upper Canada, has had the honor of receiving the communication of the Honorable the Arbitrator for Lower Canada, enclosed to him this day by the Honorable the third Arbitrator, which he has perused attentively.

Of the various matters contained therein, the undersigned will endeavour to confine himself to that bearing most upon the present question, which he considers to be as follows:—the joint Arbitrators for the respective Provinces, at their last meeting, agreed upon population as the general basis on which to determine their award. Afterwards the Honorable the Arbitrator for Lower Canada proposed certain deductions of numbers from Upper Canada and additions to that of Lower Canada, for advantages which he claimed arising from the Ports of Quebec and Montreal being within the boundary line of this Province. The undersigned unhesitatingly

became, and still remains whether such deduction and increase can in equity be made. Presuming this to be the case, the undersigned has little to add to the opinions he expressed in his last communications to the Honorable the third Arbitrator, further than, that he considers himself more than borne out in his estimate of population by the actual return made this year, which without the census of one of the most important Districts (London) to which vast numbers of the Emigrants resorted last year, very far exceeds the amount he has assumed, and, if complete, would show an increase in Upper Canada of about 43,000, while that of the Arbitrator for Lower Canada 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 obviously inaccurate return of 1825,—since which a period of 8 years has elapsed, the population of Upper Canada has doubled, and the consumption of imported articles increased in a far greater ratio. Nor will be indeed go farther into the computation of actual consumption, unless it be assumed as the basis by the Honorable the third Arbitrator. Should that be the case, however, and should either the reasoning or the documents of the Honorable the Arbirefused to make any such admission, consequently the point at issue Il trator for Lower Canada on that head, be deemed proper to be ta-

APPENDIX ken in influencing the decision, he begs 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 obtained. The undersigned would be anxious to adopt such ground, as most favorable to Upper Canada, did he not know how inaccurate must be the result.

He would wish to be informed in what manner it is proposed to ascertain the ad valorem duty upon the goods sent to the Upper Province for the last four years, upon which of course the importers have put an advance 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 while he ter from Arbi. would enter most readily into the laborious and protracted research, trator for U. C. he is persuaded it would be ineffectual.

The undersigned therefore again submits the case of Upper Canada, 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

He again asserts the claim of the Upper Province to similar allowance for population thrown within her boundary, and, under any circumstances, he considers it fully established, that Upper Canada is entitled to one-third 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,

> His Most Obedient Humble Servant, GEO. H. MARKLAND, (Signed) ARBITRATOR, U. C.

To Honorable Ward Chipman, Third Arbitrator, &c. &c. &c.

Corv of a Letter from the Honourable the Arbitrator for Lower Canada, to the Honourable Ward Chipman, third Arbitrator, grc. grc. grc.

Montreal, 25th June, 1833.

The undersigned, Arbitrator on the part of Lower Canada, Letter from has yesterday 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 must beg leave to comment on the leading points of the communication now before him.

> It is a subject 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 external commerce, the undersigned has not disputed the right of the Upper Province to 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 considers as common to both Provinces,;" and the construction put upon these words by the undersigned, seemed moreover borne out by the claim alleged, to an equal division of the duties levied at the 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 the Ports of Lower Canada" had been advanced on the part of the Upper Province.

The observations of the Honourable the Arbitrator for Upper Canada, with regard to the entries at Coteau du Lac, &c. the undersigned considers answered by the arguments urged in his reply to the questions proposed by the Honourable the third Arbiby reference to the note of re so, th Quebec for 1825 and 1831, and comparing the progressive increase upon importations between these two several years, with the immense augmentation of Upper Canadian 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 be inferred that the Cotean du Lac return, notwithstanding the disavowal of Upper Canadians, offers an estimate that cannot fall far short of the true consumption of that Province—the deficiency cannot be supposed to be of more than one-half, which would be required to show an equality between population and consumption. Q

As to the boasted augmentation in the exports of Upper Cana. APPENDIX da, the undersigned is not prepared to show exactly the proportionate 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 does not however believe the increase to be on an equality with the rise in her population, indeed, excepting in lumber, the influx of settlers must rather occasion a diminution of exportation, of such a nature as those afforded by Upper Canada for some years, by the increase demand for the productions of the soil, within the Province 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 settler must consume, rather than the less essential and expensive commodities included among the articles of dutiable importation. Time must be given to the settler to clear and cultivate his land, before he can ever maintain himself and his family from the fruits of his own farm, still more before he can carry produce to the market. The great internal consumption L.C. 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 has already shown. Thus the new population of Upper Canada may, in fact, be considered rather as an incipient source of future wealth to that Province, than as exercising an immediate 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 impulse. Indeed, even the superior prosperity of the one Province, if such were to exist, could surely never operate as a bane to that of the other, provided their distinct privileges be always respected. The undersigned craves pardon for having entered into remarks that may appear as wandering from the question, which is that of importation instead of exportation; but the view which the Honourable the Arbitrator for Upper Canada has taken of the case, and the line of general argument it has entailed, necessarily gives rise to digressive discussions.

There is one new remark, however, respecting a propable increase in the consumption of salt, imported by sea, within the Upper Province, "when the Rideau Canal is finished." is merely an anticipation of a future effect, at an uncertain period, it can hardly be admitted to bear upon the present decision.

On the demand of the Honourable the Arbitrator for Upper Canada, to assign a certain fluctuating population to his Province, as a set-off to the claims of Lower Canada, the undersigned would observe, that of the persons alluded to as employed during the winter, &c., many may be supposed to be included in the census lists, which are taken in the spring; because being hired men, or "engages," to the resident inhabitants, they become confounded, during the term of their engagement, with the fixed population : while in Lower Canada, the transient population, from the nature of their employment, mode of living, &c. &c. stand evidently distinct from the permanent inhabitants: besides, the undersigned does not conceive that any new claim, especially one of evidently trifling 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 undersigned have been mere accessaries brought forth in evidence to prove that such a disproportion does exist, and shew cause for its exis-The reasons on which he 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 allusion of the Honorable the Arbitrator for Upper Canada, as to the trade carried 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 United States, it is admitted, since it has been stated that the exports into Lower Canada from the United States exceed, in amount, those passing downwards from Upper Canada. A great proportion is in objects of provision, that do not compete with the dutiable importations from sea, since they are not similar articles. Much is for exportation; and it has been shown, that there does not exist the same inducements in the Lower as in the Upper Province for traffic in West India produce. Lastly, to contend that it is in the power of the Provincial Legislature to remove the difference now existing in the rates of the Provincial Duties of the two Provinces, cannot affect 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 may not levy duties on articles she does not receive.

The undersigned regrets the erroneous impression under which his Colleague of Upper Canada appears to labour, on the score of the respective situation of the two Provinces. It is not sought to shackle 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 her commerce a free intercourse both with Great Britain and other States. As it is more convenient for her to receive her merchandize promiscuously from

Letter from Arbitrator for

APPENDIX amongst the general importation to Canada, than by specific consignment to Importers within her own limits, in has been granted to her to share in the duties levied on the general importation, proportionably to such imports as pass into her limits. In what, then, does Upper Canada stand aggrieved! She enjoys the benefit accruing from the circumstance that the two Provinces stand linked, by their mutual dependence on the same Government: since, were the situation of Lower Canada that of a Foreign State, instead of levying the duties indiscriminately on all that reaches her from sea, even admitting that by treaty she preserved the right to the free passage of the Saint Lawrence, local circumstances, proximity and facilities to the lesser Traders, would yet induce an extensive trade in importations of goods and merchandize from sea, between her and Lower Canada, upon which she could not then claim a share of duties to be poured into her treasury. While then each Province affords to the other such mutual assistance as the Acts of the Imperial Parliament have prescribed, for the "com-Letter from mon benefit" of all Canada, it cannot be unjust to contend that each should nevertheless enjoy whatever natural advantages may be attached to their respective localities.

Arbitrator for

Whether either of the Provinces, and if so, which of them, taking into consideration every local circumstance, (as above remarked) might complain of being aggreeved as to her commercial relations, in order to favor the other, appears to be a deliberation foreign to the daty assigned to the Arburators. Should an appeal to His Majesty's Government take place, as anticipated by the Honorable the Arbitrator for Upper Canada, for any change in the present relations of the two Provinces, doubtlessly the asserted rights of each would obtain an equal hearing.

The undersigned has the honor to renew to the Honorable the Third Arbitrator his assurances of the consideration with which he subscribes himself his

His Most Obedient Humble Servant,

(Signed)

T. POTHIER, ARBITRATOR, L. C.

The Honourable WARD CHIPMAN, Third Arbitrator, &c. &c. &c.

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Cory of a Letter from the Honorable the Arbitrator for Lower Canada, to the Honorable Ward Chipman, third Arbitrator, gre. gre. gre.

MONTREAL, 25th JUNE, 1833.

MY DEAR SIR,

I was busied vesterday evening in replying to the observations of Mr. Markland which I had received from you in the morning, when your communication of his second paper reached me. As I do not consider that I have ever departed from my first principle—that population might best form the basis of our estimation, allowing all circumstantial modifications to be admissible, I do not see that I have anything further to state than what I have already submitted, and the reply to Mr. Markland's communication of the morning, herewith transmitted.

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

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

My dear Sir,

Very truly your's,

(Signed)

T. POTHIER, ARBITRATOR, L. C.

To The Honorable,

> WARD CHIPMAN, Third Arbitrator, &c. &c. &c.

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

Montreal, 25rm June, 1833.

I have had the honor of receiving your communication of this date, and in reply thereto, beg leave to state, that I have not any Copy of a Let-thing further to add on the subject of the present negotiation.

I have the honor to be with the highest consideration. thing further to add on the subject of the present negotiation. I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration,

Sir.

Your most obedient humble Servant, GEORGE H. MARKLAND,

Honorable WARD CHIPMAN.

Corr of the opinion of the Honorable Ward Chipman, third Arbitrator, &c. &c.

MONTREAL, JUNE 26TH, 1833.

The undersigned, the third Arbitrator, having deliberately considered all the statements and documents, which he has received from the Honorable the Arbitrators for the respective Provinces, and having understood from them, that nothing further is to be third offered on the part of either Province, begs leave to state his opi- tor. nion, as to the award which should now be made.

Letter from Arbitra-

His Honorable Colleagues agree in assuming the comparative permanent or resident population of the two Provinces, as the basis of the estimate to be made of the comparative consumption of dutiable articles in each, and they further agree that upon this basis, unmoduled by other circumstances, the proportion of duties to be allotted to Upper Canada should be one-third, but they continue to differ upon the point whether a reduction of this allotment should take place in consequence of an alleged consumption of dutiable articles in the Pores of Lower Canada, by the temporary population periodically collected in these ports for the purposes of the trade and navigation carried on therein. The latter therefore is the question which remains for the undersigned to determine.

The undersigned conceives it to be unnecessary for him to enter into a particular consideration of the various topics which have been urged in argument by his Honorable Colleagues on the one side and the other in the course of these discussions. He will content himself with stating the grounds upon which his own opinion is founded. He has already explained his view of the Act of Parliament under which this arbitration is constituted, and his opinion remains unchanged, that the principle for the distribution of the duties in question between the two Provinces, which alone is contemplated in that Act, is the consumption of dutiable articles within each of them respectively. It was upon this principle that the arbitration of 1825, at least so far as the views and opinions of the undersigned are concerned, entirely proceeded, and to this principle he still feels himself bound to adhere. But he also feels himself bound on this occasion as he did in 1825, to require facts to be either proved or admitted, to which to apply the principle of

With regard to the temorary population for which Lower Canada claims an allowance in addition to the estimate founded on the comparative resident pepu ation of the two Provinces, there is no evidence either of the number of people, for which Lower Canada ought to have an allowance in such an adjustment, nor of the extent to which this fluctuating and transitory population should be taken, as consumers of dutiable articles furnished to them within her limits, nor have facts been produced from which to draw inferences with any approach to certainty upon these points.

The undersigned therefore feels himself compelled in this, as in the former instance, to rest upon the only certain data for an award, which the investigation has afforded, namely, the aggregate amounts of the population of the respective Provinces, agreed upon by his Honorable Colleagues.

These data, unmodified, 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 CHIPMAN.

The Honorable, GEORGE H. MARKLAND.

UPPER CANADA.

APPENDIX

Schedule of Accounts to be laid before the House of Assembly the Fourth Session of the Eleventh Provincial Parliament.

No.	•
	Contingent Account of the Government Office from 1st January to 30th June, 1832.
2	Do. from 1st July to the 31st December, 1832.
	Do. from 1st January to the 30th June, 1833.
4	Do. Account of the Receiver General's Office for the year 1932.
5	Do. Executive Council Office, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1832.
6	Do. from the 1st July to 31st December, 1832.
7	Do. from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1833.
	Do. Inspector General's Office, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1832.
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ral.
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UPPER CANADA.

9 Do. from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1833.

Denton Government to Edward McMahon, for the ordinary and incidental expenses of the Government Office, during the half-year from 1st January to 30th June, 1832.

No.	•	Cur	ren	cy.
1	To Isaac Pilkington, his half-year's allowance as	£	s.	d.
	Messenger and Keeper of the Government			
	Office, from 1st January to the 30th June, 1832,	35	0	0
2	To William Cloughly, his half-year's allowance	1		
	as Assistant Messenger to the said office for the	~-	^	^
	said period,	25	0	U
3	To Mr. J. S. Howard, Post Master at York, for	220	ο.	101
4	postage during the said period,	229	σ.	ruş.
4	New York, for postage on Letters to and from	ŀ		
	the Government Office, passing through his			
	Office, during the said period,	10	0	0
5	To Robert Stanton, for Printing and Stationery,	9	19	10
6	To John Ritchey, carpenter, for work and ma-	l		
	terials,	5	9	0
7	To Arthur Gillord, for disbursements by him on			
	account of the said office,	50	14	2 ř
	_	335	ΙŢ	I
	CREDIT.			
	Received for Postage,£229 8 101.	•		

I, EDWARD McManon, do solemnly swear, that the foregoing account, amounting to the sum of three hundred and thirty-five pounds eleven shillings and one penny, Canada currency, is just and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Ed. McMAHON.

Sworn before me at York, U. C. this 5th day of March, 1833.

J. MACAULAY, J. K. B.

Examined.
GEO. H. MARKLAND,
Inspector General.

Amount of the above accounts brought down,£335 The above sum should be 10d. more, being an error	11,	1
	O	10

Currency, .. £335 11 11

Audited in Council, 19th March, 1833.

PETER ROBINSON, P. C.



UPPER CANADA.

Debtor Government to William Rowan, Esquire, Civil Secretary, for the Ordinary and Incidental Expenses of the Government Office, for the half year from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1832.

No.		Cur	ren	cy.
1	To Isaac Pilkington, his half year's allowance as	£	s.	d.
	Messenger and Keeper of the said Office	35	0	0
2	To William Cloughly, his half year's allowance	ì		
	as Assistant Messenger to the said Office	25	0	0
8	To the Post Office at York, for Postage, for the			
·	half year from 1st July to 31st December, 1832.	240	5	2
4	To Mr. Thos. Wm. Moore, Agent for British	٠,		
	Packets at New York, his half year's allow-			
	ance for Postage on letters to and from the			
•	Government Office, passing through his office.	10	0	0
- 5	To George Cooper, for 32 cords Fuel Wood, for	1		
	the use of the said Office at 11s 3d	18	. 0	.0
,	Carried forward, £	328	5	8

		Curr	enc	y.
No.	Brought forward, £	328	5	2
G	To Mr. Walter McKenzie, for 39 days employ-			
_	ment as an Extra Clerk in the said Office from			
	the 23rd November to 31st December, 1832,			
	inclusive, at the rate of £166 13 4 currency,			
	per annum	17	16	13
7	To Mr. Robert Stanton, for Printing for the use			
	of the said Office	32	1	0
8	To John Ritchey, Carpenter, for work and ma-			
	terials for the said Office	30	18	0
9	To Mr. Edward McMahon for disbursements by			
	him on account of the said Office	20	6	11
10	To C. R. Denham, Smith, for Smith's work	2	15	6
		 		
	Cr. £	432	2	83
	Received on account £240 5 2 currency.			,

I WILLIAM ROWAN, do solemnly swear, that the foregoing Account, amounting 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.

WM. ROWAN.

Sworn before me at York, U. C., this sixth day of March, 1833.

19th November, 1833.

J_N. B. ROBINSON, C. J.

Examined,

GEORGE H. MARKLAND, Inspector General.

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UPPER CANADA.

Denton Government to William Rowan, Esquire, Civil Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor, for the ordinary and incidental expenses of the Government Office for the half-year, from the 1st January to the 30th June, inclusive.

0.		Cu	rren	cy.
1	To Isaac Pilkington, his half-year's allowance as Messenger and Keeper to the Government Office, from the 1st January to 30th June,	£	8	d.
c	1933,	35	0	0
3	ment Office, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1833,	25	- O	. O
4	the said period,	240	. 7	
5	the said period,	10	Ç	0
٠	Office during the said period,	41	8	7
6	To John Ritchey, carpenter, for work and ma- terials at the said period,	7	14	8
7	To Mr. Walter McKenzie, half a year's allow- ance as an extra Clerk in the said Office during the said period,	83	6	8
	him for sundry small advances on account of the Government Office during the said period,	12	9	10
	£	455	2	1
. •	Received on account for the payment of postage, the sum of £240 7 9, currency.			

I, WILLIAM ROWAN, do solemnly swear, that the foregoing account, amounting to the sum of four hundred and fifty-five

APPENDIX pounds, two shillings, and one penny half-penny, Canada currency, is just and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. ROWAN.

Sworn before me at York, U. C. this 15th day of August, 1833. §

L. P. Sherwood, J.

Examined.

GEO. H. MARKLAND, Inspector General.

Audited in Council, 19th August, 1833.

JOHN STRACHAN, P. C.

UPPER CANADA.

Detailed Accounts.

Ordinary and incidental expenses of the Receiver General's Office, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1832, inclusive.

No.	PAYMENTS.	Sterling.			
1	To allowance for Office Rent for the above pe-	£	۶.	d.	
	riod	36	0	0	
2	Do. for Firewood, 26 cords a 1s 3d	14	12	6	
	Do. for Stationary	22	10	υ	
4	To Cash paid James S. Howard, Postmaster, for postage of public Letters to and from the				
5	Office during the above period	23	19	6	
6	for Cobourg and Port Hope Harbours Cash paid George Gurnett, Editor of the Cou-	0	11	01	
	rier, for like service	1	3	3	
8	Cash paid Robert Stanton, Government Printer, for the tike service, and for publishing Militia Pension Lists, &c	7	16	113	
	public accounts for the year 1831, for trans- mission to the Commissioners of Audits	0	4	6	
	Total£	106	17	9	

Amounting to the sum of One hundred and six pounds seventeen shillings and nine pence, Sterling dollars, a 4s 6d. Errors excepted.

JOHN H. DUNN. Receiver General.

John Henry Dunn, Esquire, Receiver General of Upper Canada, maketh Oath that the account in this sheet contained, is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JOHN H. DUNN.

Sworn before me at York, U. C., this ninth day of March, 1833.

L. P. SHERWOOD, Judge K. B.

Examined.

GEORGE H. MARKLAND,

Inspector General.

Audited in Council, 19th March, 1833.

PETER ROBINSON, P. C.

THE GOVERNMENT

To John Beikie, Esquire, Acting Clerk, for the usual Allowances and Contingencies in the Council Office, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1832, inclusive.

No.	Hugh Carfrae, his half year's salary as Door Keeper to the Executive Council	Currency.			
1	Hugh Carfrae, his half year's salary as Door	£	s.	d.	
	Keeper to the Executive Council	16	13	4	
2	Robert Stanton for Stationery	7	13	2	
3	J. S. Howard, for postage of public Letters	4	10	9	
	Province currency f	99	17	٠,	

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

JOHN BEIKIE

Sworn before me at York, U. C., this fourth day of March, 1833.

J. B. MACAULEY, J. K. B.

Examined, GEORGE H. MARKLAND, Inspector General.

Audited in Council, 19th March, 1833.

PETER ROBINSON, P. C.

THE GOVERNMENT.

To John Beikie, Esquire, Clerk, Executive Council, for the usual allowances and contingencies in the Council Office, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1832, inclusive.

No.	ALLOWANCES AND CONTINGENCIES.	Cu	Currency.		
1	Hugh Carlrae, his half year's Salary as Door Keeper to the Executive Council	Ľ	s.	d.	
	Keeper to the Executive Council	16	13	4	
2	Robert Stanton, for Stationery	12	1	4	
3	Robert Stanton, for Stationery	- 8	2	10}	
	Province currency£	36	17	61	

John Beinte, Esquire, Clerk, Executive Council, maketh oath and saith, that the above account, amounting to the sum of Thirty six pounds seventeen shillings and six pence halfpenny, Province currency, is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JOHN BEIKIE.

APPENDIX

Detailed Ac

counts.

Sworn before me at York, U. C., ? this 4th day of March, 1833.

J. B. MACAULEY, J. K. B.

Examined, GEORGE H. MARKLAND,

Inspector General. Audited in Council, 19th March, 1833. PETER ROBINSON, P. C.

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THE GOVERNMENT,

To John Beikie, Esquire, Clerk of the Executive Council, for the usual allowances and contingencies in the Council Office, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1833, inclusive.

No.	ALLOWANCES AND CONTINGENCIES.	Currency.		
	Hugh Confine his half years's solow as Door	£	s.	d.
1	Keeper to the Executive Council.	16	13	4
2	Robert Stanton, for Stationery and Printing	17	7	7
3	Hugh Curfrae, his half-year's salary as Door Keeper to the Executive Council, Robert Stanton, for Stationery and Printing, J. S. Howard, for postage of Public Letters,	15	14	11
	Province currency, £	49	15	10

John Beine, Esquire, Clerk Executive Council, maketh oath and saith, that the above account, amounting to the sum of forty-nine pounds, fifteen shillings and ten-pence, Province currency, is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JOHN BEIKIE.

Sworn before me at York, U. C. ? this 13th day of July, 1833.

JNO. B. ROBINSON, C. J.

Examined, GEO. H. MARKLAND, Inspector General:

Audited in Council, 27th August, 1833. PETER ROBINSON, P. C:

THE GOVERNMENT,

In account with the Estate of the late James Baby, Es. quire, Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1832

ï.	To Cash paid James S. Howard, Esquire, Post	£	R	d.
Ę	To Cash paid James S. Howard, Esquire, Post Master at York, for postage of public Letters to and from the Inspector General's Office, from the 1st January to 31st December, 1832.			
ä	to and from the Inspector General's Office,	ì		
<u>خ</u>	from the 1st January to 31st December, 1832.	39	7	8

THOMAS CLARK, Esquire, one of the Executors to the Estate of the late Honorable 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.

THOMAS CLARK.

Sworn before me at York, U. C., ? this 15th day of August, 1833. }
R. GILLESPIE, JUN., J. P. Examined,

GEORGE H. MARKLAND, Inspector General

Audited in Council, 27th August, 1833. PETER ROBINSON, P. C.

UPPER CANADA.

THE GOVERNMENT,

To George H. Markland, Esquire, Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1833, inclusive.

	To Cash paid to James S. Howard, Esquire,	Currenc	y.
G.	Post Master at York, for postage of public	,	
ıch	Letters to and from the Inspector General's		
Voucher	Office, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1833		1/

APPENDIX, THE GOVERNMENT OF UPPER CANADA, APPENDIX GEORGE H. MARKLAND, Esq. Inspector General of Public Pro-To Robert Stanton, Dr. 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 July 25 To Gazetting Notice respecting East. ern Circuit, 16 7 GEORGE H. MARKLAND, Appointment J. Mewburn, &c.. 15 1 0 5 W. C. Gwynne,... " Inspector General. do 8 1 0 2 D. Herwey,.... 66 do Sworn before me at York, U. C. 6 1 0 Aug. 2 Proclamation Proroguing Parliathis 23d day of August, 1833. ment, L. P. SHERWOOD, J. Appointment G. Moore,..... 8 1 0. Audited in Council, 27th August, 1833. R. Miller,.... 9 do 0 8 1 PETER ROBINSON, P. C. 16 do N. Burnie,.... 8 1 Sept. 6 do J. McSpadden,... Examined. Proclamation Proroguing Parlia. GEO. II. MARKLAND, ment, ... 60 5 Inspector General. Appointment J. Crawford, &c... Detailed Ac 13 18 1 в Detailed Accounts. Oct. 4 do R. Edmonson, counts. Proclamation convening Parlia. GOVERNMENT OF UPPER CANADA, ment, Appointment J. Cattermole, &c. 35 1 do G. Hardison, &c... 10 1 11 To Robert Stanton, Dr. 18 1832. 25 do J. Anderson, &c... 12 1 Jan. 5 To Appointment A. Chewett, &c. Speech opening Session,..... 166 1 Appointment T. Kenedy, &c... 28 1 Nov. 1 2 15 J. E. Gilchrist, &c. 20 1 12 8 8 100 Sheets Auctioneer's Licenses,... 15 do A. McKenzie, &c.. Appointment R. E. Burns, &c. 16 1 W. Keating., . . . 7 1 19 Gazette Members returned, . . . 10 1 22 Appointment Hon'ble, J. Hamil-Speech at close of Session, ton, &c..... 10.1 3 Gaz. Absconding Debtors' Act, 492 3 Feb. 2 29 " Gaz. Address Legislative Council, 96 1 do Customs Act,..... 111 3 G House of Assembly, 160 1 ďο do Joint Stock Act,..... 55 3 Dec. 6 Appointment J. Paton, 6 1 Alien Estate Confirmation, 58 3 II. J. Castle,.... 13 do do Increase Representation,. 57 3 John Beikie, Esq.. 14 1 27 do Liquor Licence Act,.... 102 3 " 300 sheets Innkeeper's Licenses,.... do Alc and Beer,..... 39 3 200 Shop do Justice Relief, 200 3 100 Still 3 do Gazette Member returned York, 9 Proclamation proroguing Parliament, 31 Appointment John Bogart, G 16 continued 4 weeks, 5s. 0 n 0 11 23 Notice Assize, cont. 15 weeks, 2s. 4d. 1 15 Mar. 1 12 11 Gazette 6 months, 11 Clerks Peace and Appointment John Scott, 16 1 Sheriffs, 15s. ... Proclamation Proroguing Parlia-15 do 12 Public Offices, 15s. 4 10 ment, do 6 Councillors, ılo Gaz. Member returned Lanark, 99 do do 11 Judges Dist. Court, " Appointment J. Wilson,..... 29 6 Months' Office Rent,.... 20 April 5 D. M. Black,.... do Type Allowance, 25 do H. Gilbert 12 B. Turquand, ... 19 do Total Currency,£ 92 14 10 " Gaz. regulation Medical Board,. $92 \ 3$ 6 Proclamation Fast Day,.... Amounting to Ninety-two Pounds, fourteen shillings and ten-200 Sheets, do do..... 28 6 Appointment George Matlock,. May 3 0 2 8 ROBERT STANTON. May 10 Appointment A. Fleming, 0 2 York, 31st December, 1832. Proclamation Proroguing Parlia-Robert Santon, Government Printer, maketh outh and saith, ment, ... 5 0 that the foregoing account, amounting to Ninety-two pounds, four-Appointment R. N. Starr, 8 1 24 2 0 8 teen shillings and ten pence, currency, is just and true to the best M. O'Reilly, &c. 31 do 14 1 4 8 of his knowledge and belief. June 21 do II. Muttleberry, &c. 6 Proclamation Proroguing Parlia-ROBERT STANTON. ment, ... Sworn before me at York, U. C., Appointment Colonel Rowan,... 28 this 1st day of March, 1833. D. Robinson, &c.. 25 1 do. J. B. MACAULAY, J. K. B. " Notice Assize,..... 28 1 King's Bench Act, cont. 2 weeks, 8s 7d 30 Examined. Lakes and Rivers do 2 4s 9d 9 do 2 " GEORGE H. MARKLAND. Bastardy, 63 7d 0 13 Inspector General. " Gazette to 11 Clerks Peace and Audited in Council, 19th March, 1833. Sheriffs, 6 months, 15s..... do. 12 Public Offices, do. PETER ROBINSON, P. C. 4 10 do. do. 6 Councillors, 0 do. 11 Judges District Court.,.... 20 6 months' Office Rent,.... GOVERNMENT OF UPPER CANADA, do. Type Allowance,.... To Robert Stanton, Dr. Total Currency,£ 127 4 1833. d. To Gaz. Member returned, Norfolk, Amounting to One Hundred and twenty seven Pounds, four Jan. 10 Appointment P. Darling..... shillings and four pence Currency. 9 1 0 3 0 Do. Joseph Allen &c... ROBERT STANTON. 16 1 0 ō " Extra Gazette, General Thanks. York, 30th June, 1832. giving, 200 sheets, Pica ROBERT STANTON, Government Printer, maketh oath and Proclamation do..... 66 2 1 -7 saith, that the foregoing account, amounting to one hundred and Feb. 13 Speech, closing Session, extra twenty seven pounds, four shillings and four pence currency, Gazette.... 2 14 21 " Gaz., Bail and Commitment act. 228 3 just and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief. " do. Insano destitute...... 38 3 ROBERT STANTON. 0 19 do. Dower bill...... 59 3 Sworn before me at York, U. C., ? do. Capital punishment..... 646 3 16 3 D this 3d day of Sept., 1833. do. Notice Assize..... 15 6 do. Sheriff's Security bill..... 558 3 Mar. 7 J. B. MACAULEY, J. " do. Partition Estates..... 314 3 Examined. " do. Corruption of Blood..... 36 3 JAMES BABY. Inspector General

Appoint't, Hon. G. H. Markland 9 1

Carried forward, .

... " J.S.

Audited in Council, 6th September, 1832.

JAMES BABY, P. C.

1833.	; ; ; ;
To Gaz. Fugitive Offenders bill 09 3 2 9 4 Appointment J. S. Wallen 8 1 0 2 6 Gaz. Hawkers' & Pedlars' bill. 41 3 1 0 6 Gaz. Hawkers' & Pedlars' bill. 41 3 1 0 6 Gaz. Hawkers' & Pedlars' bill. 41 3 1 0 6 Gaz. Hawkers' & Pedlars' bill. 41 3 1 0 6 Gaz. Hawkers' & Pedlars' bill. 41 3 1 0 0 2 Gaz. Office, Test Repeal bill 131 3 3 5 Proclamation protoguing Parliam't 59 5 1 19 Appointment C. Widmer 6 1 0 2 Appointment Boards of Health 7 1 0 2 300 sheets Pedlar's licences 3 9 Appointment Boards of Health 102 1 1 14 Do. D. A. MacNab 8 1 0 2 Do. Boards of Health 18 1 0 6 Do. J. McLeod, &c 23 1 0 7 Proclamation protoguing Parliam't 60 5 2 0 Appointment Boards of Health 21 1 0 7 do J. Flynn 7 1 0 2 30 do J. Allan 8 1 0 2 " 300 sheets ruled returns of office 3 12 " Appointment H. Parker 6 1 0 2 " Proclamation protoguing Parliam't 60 4 1 15 " Appointment R. Jameson, &c 23 1 0 7 " Notice Assize, 31 1 0 10 " Gazette, 11 Clerks Peace & She-	;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;
## Appointment J. S. Wallen	; ; ; ;
# Gaz. Hawkers' & Pedlars' bill. 41 3 1 0 do. Remedy against Corporations 50 3 1 5 do. Boards of Health	; ; ; ;
do. Remedy against Corporations 50 3 1 5 ## do. Boards of Health))) 1
do. Boards of Health)) ;
Appointment C. Gamble) } 1
# Gaz. Office, Test Repeal bill 131 3 3 5 # Proclamation protoguing Parliam't 59 5 1 19 # Appointment C. Widmer	1
## Proclamation proroguing Parliam't 59 5 1 19 ## Appointment C. Widmer	
April 4 11 12 1300 sheets Pedlar's licences	`
11 " Do. J. P. Ball)
May 9 18 25 190. D. A. MacNab	į
May 9 " Do. D. A. MacNab 8 1 0 2	1
May 9 " Do. D. A. MacNab 8 1 0 2)
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Amounting to One hundred and fifty nine pounds ten shillings and nine pence, currency.

ROBERT STANTON.

York, 30th June, 1533.

ROBERT STANTON, Government Printer, maketh oath and saith, that the foregoing account, amounting to one hundred and fifty-nine pounds, ten shillings and nine-pence, currency, is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

ROBERT STANTON.

Sworn before me at York, U. C., this 20th day of July, 1833.

J. B. MACAULEY, J. K. B.

Examined.

GEO. H. MARKLAND, Inspector General.

Audited in Council, 19th August, 1833.

JOHN STRACHAN, P. C.

UPPER CANADA.

Debtor Government to Wm. Rowan, Esq., Civil Secretary to His Excellency the Licutenant Governor, for the undermentioned ex-Jenses incurred for Repairs, &c., to Government House, from 1st January to 31st December, 1832.

No.		Cur	reno	y.
2	To John Ritchey, Builder, for work and materials	£	s.	d.
	Sist December, 1832	142	2	G
2	To J. Tolfree, Plumber & Painter, for work and materials furnished by him for the said period,	20	10	9
J	To C. R. Denham, Smith, for work and materials furnished by him for the said period	37	G	9
	Total, £	200	0	0

I, WILLIAM ROWAN, do solemnly swear, that the foregoing Account, amounting to the sum of Two hundred pounds, Canada Currency, is just and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me at York, U. Canada, ? this twenty third day of March, 1833.

Jn. B. ROBINSON, C. J.

Examined,

GEORGE H. MARKLAND, Inspector General.

Audited in Council, 25th March, 1833.

PETER ROBINSON, P. C.

Wn. ROWAN.

UPPER CANADA.

DEBTOR Government to William Rowan, Esquire, Civil Secretary to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for the undermentioned expences incurred for Repairs, &c. to Government House, zince the 1st January, 1833.

No.		Currency.			
i	To John Ritchey, Builder, for work and mate- rials furnished by him	86	s. 14		
	To William Hutchinson, Mason and Plasterer, for work and materials furnished by him	3	7	8	
	To J. Tolfree, Plumber and Painter, for work and materials furnished by him		Đ	8	
4	To George Monro, Merchant, for unicles furnished by him	11	6	6	
5	To P. H. Bryan, Tinman, for work and materials furnished by him	9	13	0	
	Total£	197	10	9}	

I, WILLIAM ROWAN, do solemnly swear, that the foregoing account, amounting to one hundred and ninety seven pounds, ten shillings, and nine pence half-penny, Canada currency, is just and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WE, ROWAN.

APPENDIX

Detailed As-

Sworn before me at York, U. C. this 23rd day of March, 1633. \ JNO. B. ROBINSON, C. J.

Examined, GEO. H. MARKLAND, Inspector General.

Andited in Council, 25th March, 1833. PETÉR ROBINSON, P. C.

~S~

THE GOVERNMENT OF UPPER CANADA, To Robert Stanton, Dr.

1833.	To Printing, &c. 3500 copies Provincial	£	Ç	d.	
June 15					
	224 pages at 36s. 6d, and 34 additional				
	hundreds, each 28 sheets, a 11s 3d	944	ß	0	
	Stitching, &c. 35 hundred, a 22s 6d			Ø	
	Currency f	083	13	H	*

Amounting to the sum of nine hundred and eighty three pounds thirteen shillings and six pence currency

ROBERT STANTON.

Robert Stanton, Government Printer, maketh oath & saith, that the above account, amounting to nine hundred and eighty three pounds thirteen shillings and six pence, currency, is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

ROBERT STANTON.

Sworn to before me at York, U.C. JN. B. ROBINSON, P. J. GEORGE II. MARKLAND, Examined, Inspector General.

Audited in Council, 25th July, 1833. JOHN STRACHAN, P. C.

-CF

THE GOVERNMENT OF UPPER CANADA,

To George Savage, Collector of Customs.

	ę			
1832.		ند	s.	d.
July 1	130 Gallons Sperm. Oil, a 7s 6d	48	15	0
ec. 31	51 do do a 7s 6d cask 8s 9d	20	13	9
	1 Quart Measure and repairing Lamps	0	2	9
		69	11	Ø
	Paid James Durnan, assistant to Alloway,	3	8	6
	Paid James Durnan, his Salary, as Light House Keeper, from the 1st of August to the 31st December, 1832, 5 months a £62			
	per annum	25	16	8
	1	98	14	8

Received from George Savage, 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.

James Durnan.

York, 31st December, 1832. Home District, Personally appeared before me, George Sa-York, ro wir: Vage, Collector of Customs of the Port of York, and maketh Oath that the foregoing account, amounting to ninety eight pounds, fourteen shillings and eight pence, is just and true according to the best of his judgment and belief.

GEORGE SAVAGE, Collector. Sworn before me at York aforesaid, ? this 28th day of February, 1833.

ROBBRT STANTON, J. P.

Examined, GEORGE H! MARKLAND. Inspector General.

Audited in Council, 27th May, 1833. JOHN STRACHAN, P. C. APPENDIX THE GOVERNMENT,

To James Nation, for the undermentioned Contingent expenses of the Public Offices, from the 1st January to the 31st De-

No. 31st December, 1931	1. 11. 00 60 60 611. 51. 66
No. 31st December, 1931	บ ๋ 6 6 6 1 <u>1</u> 5 <u>1</u> 6
2 "Silas Burnham, for ditto	6 6 0 1 ½ 5 ½ 6
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4 "William Johnston, for do	0 6 1½ 3 5½ 6
4 "William Johnston, for do	6 1½ 3 5½ 6
5 " C. R. Denham, for work and materials	1 ½ 3 5 ½ 6
6 "William Maxwell, for do	3 5 <u>1</u> 6 6
7 "Isaac Columbus, for do	5 <u>1</u> 6 6
8 " Ewart & Park, for do	6 6
9 " Hugh McGuire, for do	6 6
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18 " allowance to Accountant on £240 11 4, at	
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19 " Mrs. M. Powell, her allowance as Housekeeper	•
from the 1st Jan'y to 31st December, 1832, 50 0	0
20 "Mary Martinez, assistant Housekeeper, her	
	51
Carried forward,£ 325 11	33
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No. 21	" Mary McCloskey, assistant Housekeeper, her	[11	33	APPENDIX
	allowance from 5th June, to 31st December, 1832,	12	14	0	
22	"John McCloskey, being the moiety of his allowance as Messenger, from 1st January to 31st December, 1832,	25	0	0	
23	" Joseph Martinez, his allowance as Messenger, from 1st January to 17th April, 1832,		7		
24	"William Walker, Messenger, his allowance from 18th July to 31st December, 1832,	1	16	3‡	
	Total currency,£	103	9	1	

JAMES NATION maketh oath and saith, that the above account, amounting to the sum of four hundred and three pounds, nine shillings, and one penny, 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, J. P.

Examined. GEO. H. MARKLAND, Inspector General.

Audited in Council, 4th April, 1833:

JOHN STRACHAN, P. C.

REPORT

Of Commissioners for the Improvement of the River Saint Lawrence.

> To His Excellency SIR JOHN COLBORNE, Knight, Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major-General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, grc. grc. grc.

The Commissioners appointed by and under the authority of an Act passed during the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, Report of Com. entitled, "An Act granting to His Majesty a sum of money to be missioners for raised by Debenture, for the improvement of the Navigation of the improvement River Saint Lawrence,"

RESPECTIVLLY REPORT,

That the Commissioners named in the said Act, (with the exception of the Honourable Thomas Clark, who had resigned,) and John 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 upon the Continent.

A Committee of the Board, consisting of three of its Members, was 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 inquire into the construction of canals—the mode of management adopted by American Boards 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 mission upon the 25th day of February, and returned upon the 21st day of March, having gone as far as Harrisburg, the capital of the State of Pennsylvania, on account of the Legislature being then in Session, and the Canal Board for that State also sitting there. Their journey resulted in the employment of Benjamin Wright, Esquire, as principal Engineer, and Mr. John B. Mills as his assistant. A copy of the report of the Committee, giving a detailed account of their proceedings, is herewith submitted.

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

Although the Legislature, by passing the Act referred to, had fully determined upon undertaking the improvement of the navigation of the Suint Lawrence from Prescott to the Eastern boundary of the Province, and upon completing at once that part between the head of the Long Sault and Cornwall, the Board considered a survey and estimate of the whole work as desirable and necessary, in order that the amount required to complete it might be ascertained and made known to the Logislature as soon as practicable.

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

The field work was executed by Mr. Mills, and his assistants. under the superintendence of Mr. Wright, who had previously gone over the ground and settled the outlines 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 intelligent Engineer,) 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, consisting of five in number, viz: the Gallops, Point Cardinal, Rapid Plat, Farrand's Point, and the Long Sault.

The following table exhibits the points of improvement, the missioners for number of locks, the lift of the locks, and the length of the works, and the estimated cost of each:

Report of Comimprovement of river Saint Lawrence.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT.	No. of Locks.	Lift of Locks.	Length of Work.	ESTIMATE	n co	st.
The Gallops,	1	43	2400 feet,	14277	19	
Point Cardinal,	ıî	21			10	0
Rapid Plat,	1	111	3 n miles,	46352	11	3
Farrand's Point,	1	4	4000 feet,	23860	10	1
The Long Sault,	G	48	11½ miles,	194903	3	3
Total,	10.	701	£	291542	13	7
Add 8 per cent. for continge Add 3 pr. ct. exp. of superin	ncies itendi	,—£2 ng,	3,323 8 3 8,750 0 0	1.	8	3
Total,	• • • • •	••••	£	323616	1,	0

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

To this estimate must be added the damages to lands, &c .-These must, however, upon the plan proposed, fall far short of the amount usually sustained in works of this description-almost the whole of the improvement is continued upon the banks of the river, and consequently taking comparatively but a small quantity of lands, the property of individuals, and making perhaps in every instance an access to the waters of the canal, preferable to that which the owners of the land now enjoy to the waters of the Saint Lawrence. The whole cost may therefore be safely estimated in round numbers at £350,000; that of the Longue Snult required by law to be first undertaken and completed at £210,000.

Doubts were entertained of the practicability of navigating Lako Saint Francis, with steam-boats of the dimensions contemplated to be used, after the completion of the proposed improvements. These are now most satisfactorily removed by the report of Mr. Thompson, (appended hereto,) who was employed by the Board te make the necessary survey. By this report it will be seen, that

of river Saint Lawrence.

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

> The hydraulic advantages to be derived, more particularly by the inhabitants of the Eastern District, upon the completion of these works, have not been adverted to. They will, however, go far towards liquidating any claims for damages to individuals, exclusive of the public good already noticed.

By the twenty-fifth section of the Act, the Legislature has prescribed the minimum for the dimensions of the Canal authorized to be made between the head of the Long Sault Rapids and Cornwall, directing it to be "constructed so as to admit of the passage " or navigation by vessels drawing nine feet water, and all locks, Report of Com. " (to be erected or constructed in the course of the improvements,) missioners for " to be not less than one hundred and fifty feet in length, they live improvement " in breadth, and with nine feet water above the mitre sill." The injunctions of the Statute on this head have been carefully borne in mind; but the report of the Engineer will show that it has been deemed necessary to extend the length of the locks to two hundred feet, which, according to the opinion of persons best qualified to give information in this particular, was better proportioned to the minimum width of the locks established by the Legislature, and more likely to accommodate the vessels that would probably be employed in navigating the Canal.

> When this great improvement shall have been effected, any steamer now on Lake Ontario, (with the exception of the Great Britain, which is prevented by her dealt of water) may proceed to Coteau du Lac, and eventually, on the accomplishment of corresponding improvements in Lower Canada, to Montreal and Quebec.

> The Commissioners now beg to offer a few observations with regard to the completion of the works projected in this Province. Mr. Wright, in his report, states that the whole might be executed within three years, of which period the greater part would be occapied by the Cut at the Long Sault. The Legislature, in authorising the survey, also made arrangements for the expenditure at that place of seventy thousand pounds; which sum, however, as the estimates show, will fall far short of the requisite appropriation, though certainly quite sufficient for application during the first year, as the Legislature must have intended. This is the most important, as well as the most expensive part of the projected improvement, and when effected (though the works at the higher points on the River should even be for a time postponed) would render it practicable to pass with steamers from the head of Lake Ontario to the Cotean du Lac.

> It has unfortunately happened, that the Receiver General has not vet succeeded in disposing of the Debentures authorised by the Statute; in consequence of which no part of the work has been placed under contract. It appears uncertain whether the money will be obtained on the terms sanctioned by the Legislature.

> In the mean time, the Commissioners would observe, that in their opinion there ought to be no besitation in providing for the borrowing of the whole sum, shown by the Engineer's report to be required for establishing a steam navigation from Lake Ontario to Lake St. Francis. The Province, it is conceived, could not possibly incur any risk of financial embarrassment from the adopting this policy, even if Lower Canada should refuse (an occurrence which is deemed very improbable) to extend a similar measure of improvement to that part of the River Saint Lawrence which lies between Lake Saint Francis and Montreal. It cannot be reasonably doubted, but that the revenue derived from the Canal, would, from the moment of its completion, be sufficient to defray the anmual charge for the interest of the money expended on it. The Commissioners understand that the merchandize imported into Upper Canada by the Saint Lawrence during the current year, is ubrant eighteen thousand tons, and that a sum exceeding four thousand pounds has been paid for passing the Government locks at the Cascades and Corean du Lac, with fourteen hundred boats, while the cost of towing them with animal power along, the bank of the River, carrage, &c. is at least ten thousand mounds. In n very few years these several soms will be doubled and even tripled, and the talls levied on the ascending transportation would. under the stimulus of increased facilities offerded by the improvements in the navigation, suffice to pay the whole interest of the Canul debt; and with the tolls on the descending steamers and other large craft, which could not with safety avail themselves of the natural channel of the River on their passage downwards, would soon liquidate the principal.

> Should the Legislature coincide with the Commissioners in this view of the subject, the next step would abviously be to negotiate a Loan for the sum required, viz. £350,000, redeemable in hirry years, to be paid into the hands of the Receiver Gene ral in three annual instalments, and drawn by the Commissioners according to the progress of the work. It is here proper to state, that the Commissioners, in the course of last summer, did them. selves embayour with the consent of Your Excellency, to effect a loan of seventy thousand pounds, in Canada and also in the United States-to which country they despatched, with this design, one of their own body, whose report is herewith submitted. The attempt failed parily on account of the pressure then existing in the money market-but more especially on account of the brief duration assigned for the intended loan, and the regulations made relative to the amount of interest, and the mode of paying it. Capitalists generally, it appears, seek to avoid trouble as well as remivesting their money in obtaining the interest at regular periods; and

the Capitalists of the American cities make investments in Public APPENDIX Stocks at home, rather than in foreign securities. The Commissioners are therefore strengthened in the opinion they originally entertained, that Upper Canada should aim at obtaining the funds for prosecuting her great designs for internal improvement in the metropolis of the Empire. To do so effectually, they believe that she should address the Imperial Government, and secure its assistance in effecting a loan on advantageous terms . and for this, it is presumed, nothing more can be requisite than to explain the objects in view, and the undoubted and steadily increasing resources of Upper Canada.

Aided by His Majesty's Government, the Province could not fail to get money on as favorable terms as any other country: for Report of Comno other, it is clear, can furnish its creditors with better security.

If funds for the prosecution of improvement within the limits of this Province should be thus provided, the Commissioners would Lawrence. then respectfully suggest the importance of collisting the Sister Province of Lower Canada in this scheme, to facilitate the navigation of the great natural channel for the trade which exists between her cities and the fertile and extensive regions surrounding the great lakes-a trade already most profitable to her people, and susceptible of vast and indefinite increase. Impressed with a full conviction that this scheme was incalculably beneficial to the interes's of both Provinces, and that it was of the highest importance to act in perfect harmony and concert in its execution, the Commissioners proposed a meeting with the Board appointed for similar purposes in Lower Canada; and the gentlemen composing it entering fully into the spirit of the communication made to them from this quarter, readily assented to the proposal. Their President signified his willingness to meet a few weeks ago at Cornwall; but soon afterwards intimated that a postponement was desirable, because the Surveys in Lower Canada were not yet completed, and without the report, plans and estimates of their Engineers, the gentlemen acting on behalf of that Province did not feel themselves prepared for any discussion. While the Commissioners for Upper Canada regret this circumstance, they have much satisfaction in stating, that the surveys undertaken in the Lower Province have been performed by the same Engineers as were employed by themselves, and on a scale corresponding with that which has been sauctioned by the Parliament of Upper Canada.

The Commissioners were anxious to obtain from the Lower Canadian Board an approval of the project which they would desire to see carried into effect in managing the improvement of the Saint Lawrence, and which they consider the best adapted to remove all grounds of unfriendly collision between the Provinces (so far as this particular question is concerned,) and to promote harmony and the common welfare.

They conceive that all works intended for facilitating the navigation of the River Saint Lawrence between Montreal and Prescott should be placed under one sole authority, and that there is but one practicable mode of attaining this end, with entire accommodation to trade, and satisfaction to the people and Parliaments of the two Provinces. This made may be briefly stated to be the establishment of a Board of Commissioners under the authority of the respective Legislatures, consisting of three or any other number of members appointed by the Governments of each Province, who should meet and select an additional member, and from the whole number, a President. This Board should manage the improvemeat of the River for both Provinces--and annually account to both Governments, and collect and pay over the net income derived from the tolls to the respective Receiver's General, in proportion to the stock or interest held in such joint improvement by each Province. Should the Legislature of this Province adopt this idea, it would be desirable that a law founded upon it should be framed this Session to go into operation on the passing of a corresponding law by the Parhament of Lower Canada.

The expenditures of the Board have been conducted upon the most economical scale, under the circumstances, amounting to the som of £1740 10s. 10d. Being assured that no difficulty existed in the way of raising the sum authorised by law, the Board made arrangements for the immediate prosecution of the work, and were thus induced to engage in sandry disbursements which would have been dispensed with, if they could have foreseen that the operations of the present season would be confined to the mere survey of the ground, and the preparation of reports and estimates.

Upon the whole, the Commissioners feel confident that the information gained by themselves personally, and the surveys and reports of the Engineers, will supersede the necessity for any further preparatory examination of the route, and will warrant the opinion that the amount disbursed has been most beneficially expended. An account of the receipts and of the expenditure is bernion The Legislature of Lower Canada having authorised the survey of the River between Lachine and the Cotean do Lac during the present year, it was considered an additional inducement on the part of the Commissioners not to delay the survey within this Province until the loan sanctioned by the Statute had been actually raised, and they accordingly obtained the means of prosecuting it on their own responsibility, fully anticipating the speedy sale of the Canal Debentures by the Receiver General. Disappointed in this. expectation, they applied to the Receiver General, and by the sanction of Your Excellency, received Debentures to the amount of £3,000, of which they have negotiated £2,000, in order to retire their bond given to the Bank of Upper Canada in the early part of the season, upon which they had received an advance of £1,800,

missioners for of river Saint

APPENDIX deducting the interest thereon. By this arrangement they are discharged from the bond to the Bank for £1,800, and have in hand, (besides a set of Debentures for £1,000 remaining unsold,) a balance of £259 9s. 2d., as will appear from the general abstract.

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

> The Commissioners take the liberty of adding, that it would afford 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 Province, which would perhaps be best accomplished by your Excellency's having the goodness to transmit a copy of the several reports, plans, and estimates, which the Commissioners will have prepared for that purpose.

JONAS JONES,

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD.

Your, 13ти December, 1833.



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, &c. for the improvement of the Saint Lawrence—to inquire into the construction of Canals—the mode of management adopted by the American Boards of Canal Commissioners, and to obtain books and such other information as may be considered useful to the Board; met, pursuant to previous arrangement, at Morristown, on Monday the 25th February, and proceeded to Albany-on the evening of the 27th they had an interview with Col. Young, a member of the Canal Board of the State of New York. Having determined to proceed as far as Harrisburg, the Capital of Pennsylvania, where the Legislature was in session, as also the Board of Commissioners for Internal Improvement, they left Albany on the morning of the 28th, and arrived at that place on the 5th March.

From the number of Canals and Rail Roads in operation and now constructing in Pennsylvania they expected to derive much information, and obtain references to, and interviews with some of the most celebrated Engineers in the United States.

In these anticipations they were not disappointed, having received from John Mitchell, Esquire, a member of the Board, a complete set of the reports of all the Commissioners from the commencement of the Public works in that State up to the present time-a report of the Public Works in Ohio—a copy of the contracts usually entered into for the construction of the works, much other valuable information, and references to many Engineers.

The documents presented by Mr. Mitchell are accompanied by a note No. 1. The Committee left with Col. Mitchell a number of questions (No. 2) which he kindly undertook to reply to by letter. They also addressed a Circular (No. 3) to the following Engineers-De Witt Clinton, Esquire, Washington: Judge Geddes, Syracuse, State of N. Y.: Canvass White, Esquire, Jersey, and — Gay, Esquire, Lancaster. From Mr. Clinton was received the letter No. 4, in answer.

There it was determined that Mr. Longley and Mr. Norton should proceed to Philadelphia by the way of Reading, while Mr. Jones should return by the way of Lancaster, and all meet at Philadelphia on the 8th. At Lancaster Mr. Jones had a personal interview with Mr. Gay, a very intelligent and practical Engineer, employed upon the Rail Road between Columbia and Philadelphia. His engagements precluded all hopes of procuring his assistance. From him, as well as every other Engineer and intelligent person with whom they met or applied to for information; Judge Wright, Canvass White, M. Robinson, in the order in which they are named, were recommended as of the first class of Engineers in the U.S. Having received from Mr. McIlvain, the Recorder of Philadelphia, a gentleman of high intelligence, and general information, formerly a Director in the prosecution of several works, so high a recommendation of M. Robinson, Es. quire, as an Engineer of science and practical experience, it was determined that Mr. Longley should proceed to Pottsville about 100 miles west of Philadelphia, for the purpose of having a personal interview with Mr. Robinson. The account given of him, with his letter (No. 5.) made a most favorable impression upon the Committee. His terms, however, so far exceeded in their opinion the bounds of reason, that they abandoned all idea of employing him, and consequently addressed to him a letter, of which No. 6 is a copy,

From Philadelphia Mr. Longley proceeded to Pottsville, Mr. Norton to New York, and Mr. Jones to Princeton in Jersey, for the hite, Esquire spent part of two days in satisfactorily reviewing a very important work now in progress under Mr. White. The Delaware and Raritan Canal is for Schooner navigation, with 8 ft. water, from Brunswick to Trenton. The locks are 110 ft. long and 24 wide, and the whole constructed in a very superior manner. Besides superintending the construction of many other important works, Mr. White planned and executed the Canal at Louisville, past the falls of the Ohio. The Canal itself is but 2 miles long, but the locks, 3 in number, are for Steam Boats of the largest class, being 194 feet long by 50 wide.—Mr. White is unquestionably one of the first Engineers in the United States for science and practical experience. To him Mr. Jones addressed a letter (No. 7.) Not having mentioned his terms, and at all

events 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 propriety make any arrangement with Mr. White, -a letter (No. 8) was accordingly addressed to him.

The Committee 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 received many useful suggestions and references to other En-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 letter, (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. Norton and Mr. Jones proceeded to Albany. There they again resumed intercourse with Col. Young, who kindly called upon Mr. Jarvis, another Engineer, whom he recommended as fully qualified to undertake the proposed survey. With Mr. Jarvis they afterwards met, and having communicated their views, he addressed a note (No. 11,) to which an answer (No. 12,) was returned, having Report. upon the arrival of Mr. Longley with Judge Wright's note, (No.13,) determined upon employing him, as being the one of all the others best recommended, having had the most experience, and his terms being most reasonable. In consequence of this determination, the letter, No. 14, was addressed to Mr. Wright,—No. 8 to Mr. White, and Mr. Lander beginning and Mr. M. Wright,—No. 8 to Mr. White, and Mr. Longley having seen Mr. Mills, whom Judge Wright chose to employ as his assistant, 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. 31d., the detailed amount of which is herewith submitted.

> JONAS JONES, HIRAM NORTON, GEORGE LONGLEY.

PRESCOTT, 28th March, 1833.



I.

67n March, 1833.

Jones, Norron, & Longley,

Gentlemen,

I present to you for your own use the documents relating to the Pennsylvania Canal and Rail Road from 1828 to 1831, both years inclusive; also a Report made by the Board in 1832, showing the whole number of Officers employed, their grade and compensation; and the last Report made by the Canal Commissioners of the State of

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.

Yours respectfully, &c.

(Signed)

J. MITCHELL.



Questions submitted to John Mitchell, Esquire.

When were the public Canals commenced in Pennsylvania?

Were the works from the commencement put under the superintendance of a Board, and how long have you been one of the

What Officers are attached to the Board, and what is the parti-

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

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

What compensation do you give your superintending Engineer?

Do you employ, or would you recommend a superintendant of works generally, or do you employ more than one, and what compensation do you give them?

Are your Superintendants, Engineers, or what description of persons do you employ?

What are the duties attached to the office of Superintendant!

In what way do you conduct your proceedings at the meetings of the Board, and are all propositions made in writing and a vote taken upon them !

Appendix to

What course do you adopt in letting out your contracts?

Would you recommend large or small contracts, and does it not insure greater competition when the works are given out in small contracts?

Do you reserve a right to alter or vary the manner in which the work under contract is to be performed as it proceeds, and how do you settle the difference with your Contractors?

Do you require, or is there any advantage in taking security from Contractors?

What is the estimated cost of a Rail Road through tolerably level country, and what of a Canal, also, of a Canal of the largest dimensions of any constructed within the United States in like situations, when the supply of water is from an adjoining river?

. What is the depth of water in the Locks, and the size of the $_{\rm Ayrendix\ to}$ Locks in your largest Canals ?

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

What Engineer of this, or any other State, would you recommend to make a survey, estimates, &c. of such a navigation as the one described to you on the St. Lawrence?

What is the ordinary cost of excavations and embankments?

Do you know any Engineer who has had any experience in any work similar to the proposed improvement of the Saint Lawrence?

Is there any thing further which you can communicate as to the proper course to be pursued in the employment of an Engineer to make the primary survey, &c.,—the proceedings of the Board, in the conduct of the work, placed under their superintendance and control?



A Circular addressed to Messes. Clinton, Geddes, White, and Gay, individually.

Sir,

The Board of Commissioners appointed by an Act of the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, for the improvement of the navigation of the River St. Lawrence, on a scale suitable for navigating with Steam Boats of the largest class, has deputed two Gentlemen, with myself, to procure information upon the subject of Canals in this Country, and engage a competent Civil Engineer, to make the necessary Surveys and Estimates to gaide them in their future operations.

You have been recommended to us as a person fully qualified to undertake the task. The object of this, therefore, is to ascertain whether you are at liberty to engage with us, for the above purpose, and upon what terms. It is necessary that the Survey should be commenced by the 15th April.

The work is one of great importance, and will reflect much credit upon the Engineer who shall be fortunate enough to make a judicious survey, plans and estimates. The Locks are required to be not less than 150 feet in length and 55 in breadth, with 9 feet depth of water. The excavations of course, to be of corresponding dimensions—at your very earliest convenience you will please direct an answer to me at Albany, to the care of Lewis Hasbrouck, Esquire, Senator, and oblige,

Yours, &c.
(Signed)
JONAS JONES.



WASHINGTON, MARCH 11, 1833.

Jones Jones, Esquire.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this day of your letter of the 6th instant, on the subject of a Survey for the improvement of the River Saint Lawrence. As I am in the service of the Government of the United States, it is not in my power to agree to undertake that work, unless by the formal permission of the Honorable Secretary of War, but I have the best grounds to suppose, that on the part of the Secretary permission would be given, by your making an application to him for my services.

If you see proper to address a communication to the Secretary of War; you will enclose it to me under cover, the envelope to be directed to Thomas L. Smith. Esquire, Register of the United States Treasury, Washington, D. C.

You mention that it would be necessary to commence the Survey on the 15th April next, I would therefore enquire if it could not be delayed to a later period, and what arrangements have been made or are in contemplation, such as assistants, instruments, &c. and the extent of the Survey, and the character of the improvement contemplated. The terms of my services would depend on the nature of the examinations: nor should I feel disposed to embark in the Survey unless I was liberally compensated, and permitted to procure one or two of the assistants in the United States, whose compensation should be equal to the daily allowance paid for similar services by the United States Government.

You will therefore see that it is not in my power to give you a definite answer at this time. It is also proper for me to mention, that I have so many propositions before me, from different parts of the Union, for my professional services, that I should have to weigh their relative inducements before I could determine.

I am, &c.

DE WITT CLINTON,

U. S. C. Engineer.



PORT CLINTON, 10TH MARCH, 1833.

George Longley, Esquire.

Sir.

Appendix te

I have considered carefully the subject of our conversation this morning. The enterprize which you propose to me is really a magnificent one, and were it less remote I would willingly take charge of it. As it is, I could not undertake its permanent superintendance without declining other engagements of a desirable character, which are offered me in this State, and in Virginia. I might, however, 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, and furnishing you minute plans of your improvement.—With these as their guide, and my views in detail in regard to the constructions of every kind connected with it, the Commissioners might afterwards proceed, with ordinary professional aid, in its execution, or it is possible that by the time of the completion of the location I may find myself more disposable than it now appears to me probable I 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 superintendance of the work. Under these circumstances I have determined to submit to you the following proposition.

I would send on, on hearing from you, one of my most accomplished assistants, with competent aid to make the necessary preliminary surveys, and as soon as these are completed, would join him on the ground, and make a location in detail of the whole line. This being completed, I would either in Canada or Philadelphia, as might best suit my other arrangements, prepare my report, drawings, specifications, and estimates, and present the whole to the Board in such a shape, as to prevent any danger of mistake or misapprehension as to my views.

I would perform this service for the Commissioners for a compensation of \$10,000, (this sum to include my personal and travelling expenses,) one-half of the amount to be paid on the completion of the survey and location on the ground, and the remainder on my presenting my report and plans; and the ordinary compensation to my assistants—that is to say—\$5 per day, or thereabouts, to my principal assistant, and not exceeding an average of \$3 per day to my other aids, with their contingent and travelling expenses.

The charge will probably strike the Commissioners as a high one. For such a service in Pennsylvania, I should not expect more than \$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 should not be willing to encounter the solicitude and thought, and to undertake the laborious and responsible investigations which, if engaged by the Committee, I should feel it my duty to make, without an adequate remuneration.

It is probable that the location could be so far made, and the general outline of the work sufficiently determined, to admit of the execution of it being commenced about the 1st August. I am satisfied, however, that more time would be required to mature the many details connected with it. Of course, as I would be paid a specific sum for my services, I would have every pecuniary inducement to hasten the execution of the task committed to me, and the Commissioners might therefore feel assured, that there would be on my part no unnecessary delay. On the other hand, however, I should estimate too highly the weight of the responsibility devolved on me, and what was due to my professional character, to be willing to present my plan until it was thoroughly matured and had satisfied myself that it was in all respects the most eligible.

It will be important to me 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 determination of the Commissioners. I would be gratified also to receive a copy of the Act of Parliament which you mentioned having left at Albany, and were good enough to say you would forward me.

I am, &c. &c.
(Signed)

M. ROBINSON.

6.

ALBANY, MARCH 18, 1833.

M. Robinson, Esq.

Sm

The Committee of the Board of Canal Commissioners of Upper Canada have had under their consideration your letter to Mr. Longley, 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 cheerfully have availed themselves of them, had not the compensation required, so far exceeded 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 difficulty arise hereafter, in which the assistance of an able Engineer may be desirable, the 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.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JONAS JONES.

Appendix to Report.



PRINCETON, 9TH MARCH, 1823.

Canvass White, Esq.

Sir,

The Board appointed by an Act of the last Session of the Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada have deputed two of their number with myself to procure a competent Civil Engineer, to explore, survey, and make plans and estimates for Canals and locks to improve the navigation of the River Saint Lawrence from Prescott to the eastern extremity of the Province. The work is of so great importance, and proposed to be upon so extensive a scale, that the Board are extremely desirous of engaging the best Engineer to be found, in order that the utmost reliance may be placed in his judgment in locating the work, and fixing the plan upon which it shall be constructed. The locks are required by law to be not less than 150 feet in length, and 55 in width, with 9 feet of water.

They are also desirous that the survey should be commenced as soon as practicable, say by the 15th of April.

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

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

If you could determine upon meeting the Board shortly, and going over the ground, I have no doubt you could make your arrangements to proceed with the survey of the different points in such time as to be perfectly satisfactory to them. Having received your proposition, 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.

S.

ALBANY, MARCH, 18, 1833.

C. White, Esq.

I received your letter at New York, and with my 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 operations would have delayed us so much longer than was expected by the Board, that we could not venture to make any arrangement with

Judge Wright has undertaken the survey, and his assistant Engineer proceeds immediately to Canada.

Having the highest opinion of your science and experience, I shall not fail to mention your qualifications to the Board, and should we hereafter, in case of any unexpected difficulty, require your advice and assistance, we shall not fail to apply to you, in hopes that you will afford them, if at liberty, to do so.

I have, &c. &c.

(Signed)

JONAS JONES.



New York, March 13th, 1833.

Jonas Jones, Esq.

If I understand your views and wishes as expressed in our conit is desired to have a Canal for steam-boats versation yesterdaylocated around the Long Sault Rapid.

In doing this, some very important considerations are presented: 1st. To avoid injury to the mills and water works at Mille Roche,

and other parts of the Rapid. 2d. On the other hand, if the Canal APPENDIX is to be carried into the interior behind all the hydraulic establishments, how can it be so carried without many bridges, and these 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, and some dams at the small Islands below the head of Barnhart's Island; are there no difficulties in the way as 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 hydraulic establishments can be adopted, it appears to me to be the best on many accounts, and more particularly the bridges—these when 50 ft. or more wide, are expensive, and cause 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 :-- I should send a gentleman who has had long practice as an Engineer to the ground, and give him instructions how to commence the work and go over his level-on two routes, one along shore, and one back from the shore. This ought to occupy him three or four weeks on the ground-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 whether any rock is to be found at the depth of digging required, I should see that, and see whether any material alteration or. change in the plan could be made, and it so make it, and then make a plan and estimate.

I once took a rough level, along the American side to ascertain the fall-Ithink the whole fall about 50 feet in the Long Sault. AsI should then be absent but three or four weeks, or something like that. I should charge \$25 per day for each day absent from home, and the gentleman I should send would charge \$5 per day and his expenses for his own time. It would require several rodmen, axmen, &c .-I presume these could be obtained in the country. I must however premise that I am now in the service of the New York and Harlacm Rail Road Company, and for which I am receiving \$4,400 salary-I should be obliged to make an arrangement with them to be absent sufficient time to do this service, which I presume could be done-I am, &c. &c.

BENJ. WRIGHT.



10.

New York, March 13rm, 1833.

Messrs. Jones, Norton, and Longley,

If I should undertake to have your work surveyed along the St. Lawrence for 50 miles and locate the route of a Canal, proper for steam-boat navigation, I would do it (provided I can get the pennission of the Rail Road Company) for \$6,000 per year for superintending the construction after located. If your wishes are only to have a location of the line of Canal, and an estimate of the expense of construction, I should visit the route and give instructions to my assistants, and let them go on and make the survey; and when they had executed it and made all their calculations, I should visit them again and make up a final report. For the time required for this service, [as so much would be expended in travelling expenses] I could not think of reducing the compensation below what I men-tioned in my former note of this morning. It is sufficiently small compensation at my time of life, and with 30 years experience as an Engineer, and having had the charge of the Eric Canal from Genesee River to Albany, and the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, of 10 feet water, and then the Delaware and Hudson Canal, and last, the Chesapeake and Ohio Capal, until they became involved in a controversy with the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, and the work so nearly suspended, that it was proper to leave them; since which time I have been in the City employ, until I undertook the charge of the New York and Harlaem Rail Road.

I shall not be able to obtain a decision of the Board of direction of the New York and Harlacm Rail Road, whether I may have leave of absence for the purpose of making these visits, until Friday evening this week. In order to obtain the information you require as speedily as possible, I should advise that two Engineers and their parties be employed, one at the Longue Sault, and the other at the Gallops, and other places.

I beg leave to observe, Gentlemen, that it would be very unwise in me to leave my present situation, unless something much more advantageous and of longer duration than one year (the probable time that will take to complete this Rail Road) should offer—as I am now at home with my family, and the compensation under all these circumstances is much better than a much larger one, if a man is to be away from his family, and constantly upon tavern expenses.

I am, &c. &c.

B. WRIGHT.



ALBANY, 16TH MARCH, 1833.

To the Commissioners, &c. &c. GENTLEMEN,

The following proposition is submitted in compliance with the memoranda you gave me this morning. I will engage to act as Ingineer of the proposed improvement for \$5,000 per annum. If it

Appendix to Report.

APPENDIX shall be considered necessary for me to visit works similar to those 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 time to visit my friends.

> I could probably arrange my affairs so as to commence about the middle of May-perhaps some earlier if necessary. This proposition not to be considered binding if I should engage in any other work before the Commissioners should decide to accept it.

> > Respectfully, &c. &c. JOHN B. JARVIS.

12.

Appendix to Report on St. Lawrence improvement.

ALBANY, 18TH MARCH, 1833.

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 contemplated improvements of the River Saint Lawrence. You are therefore at liberty to make such arrangements as you may think proper, and should 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. &c. JONAS JONES.



New York, March 15, 1833.

George Longley, Esq.

The Board of Directors of the New York and Harlaem Rail Road having given me permission to make the visit to the Saint Lawrence the latter part of April, I beg leave to ask, as a favor, a line from yourself and associate Commissioners from Albany, at your earliest convenience, in which I pray you to express the understanding we have, and compensation, &c. &c.

I request this to prevent any misunderstanding hereafter.

Very respectfully, &c.

B. WRIGHT.



ALBANY, MARCH 17th, 1833.

Judge Wright. Sin,

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

The understanding of the Committee with respect to an arrangement is, that your assistant, Mr. Mills, shall proceed immediately to Canada, for the purpose of commencing the proposed survey, and that when required, say by the 1st May, you shall yourself make an examination of the ground, and give such directions as shall be necessary for Mr. Mills to explore and survey the route, &c.; that when he shall have done so, at the request of the Board you shall again thoroughly examine the route, test the work of Mr. Mills, and in conjunction with him make the necessary plans and estimates .-For which service you are to receive a compensation of \$25 per day while employed, and for the time necessarily occupied in travelling backward and forward from New York to Canada.

I have written Mr. Mills and requested his attendance at a meeting of the Board at Prescott on the 28th 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, &c. &c.

JONAS JONES.

If the Board determine to employ you permanently, the compensation stated, \$6,000 per annum, will be given.



New York, March 15, 1833.

Messrs. Jones, Norton and Longley.

GENTLEMEN.

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

Longley requested me to address a letter to you, stating my terms, APPENDIX &c. I regret I had not the pleasure ofseeing you while you were in this city. In reply to this application, I say briefly that I will serve you, and my terms will be about, as I understand Judge Wright informed you, to wit, \$5 perday together with my expenses relating to the service. In this proposal, 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 gentlemen, one of whom you will probably agree with as your principal man. Without naming them all, I will say that with Judge Wright and M. Robinson, Esquire, I am on friendly and good terms, and with either, I could act harmoniously, and in the event of your making choice of either of them as your man, this proposal is good. But gentlemen, allow me here to say, as it is my duty to you and to myself, that in the event of your making choice of any other gentleman as your principal, this proposal must become void until I can have an opportunity with that man, see him and understand his views, &c. This I believe you will perceive is just, and Appendix to in truth absolutely necessary to the good conduct of your business. Report on St. I am informed through Mr. Longley, that it is your wish that the surveys &c. be commenced as soon as possible, to this I reply, that I can provement. be on the ground very soon, at least in all this present month. In view of circumstances with which I have made Mr. Longley acquainted, allow me to say that it is necessary for me to be informed of your decision very soon. I hope to hear from you from Albany:

Very respectfully, &c. &c. JOHN B. MILLS.



16.

ALBANY, MARCH, 17, 1833.

Mr. J. B. Mills.

The Committee of the Canal Board for the improvement of the navigation of the River Saint Lawrence have, upon consideration, determined to accept of your services upon the terms proposed in your letter of the 15th.

I have written Judge Wright to whom you will apply for instructions, and we shall expect you to present yourself to the Board at its next meeting at Prescott, on the 28th instant.

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



To Jonas Jones, Esq., the Hon. John Hamilton and John Macaulay, Philip Vankoughnet, Hiram Norton, George Longley, and Peter Shaver, Esquires, Commissioners appointed by an Act of the Parliament of the Province of Upper Canada, passed in 1833, "for improving the navigation of the River Saint Lawrence between Prescott and the eastern extremity of the Province."

Having in March last been engaged by a Committee of your Board, to superintend and direct such surveys and examinations as were contemplated by the Actabove referred to, and were necessary to prepare a correct estimate of the expense of constructing Canals and locks around the several Rapids requiring improvement between Prescott and the eastern extremity of the Province—I immediately gave instructions to Mr. John B. Mills, as my assistant, (and had been engaged by the Committee,) to proceed to the ground and enter upon the duties of actual survey.

After proper preparations, Mr. Mills left New York on the 1st April, and has ever since that time been steadily and usefully em-

I visited him early in May, and went over the ground, and settled the outlines of the plan of survey, and such other details as were necessary at that time, and since that have corresponded by letter and advised from time to time, until my visit at this time to complete the work. I now beg leave to lay before the Board my final

REPORT:

It is well known to the Members of the Board that two separate and distinct surveys had been made over the same ground, in general, and for the same object, 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, and only 60 feet width on the bottom, and locks of 40 feet in width, and 132 in length; they did not conform in capacity in any respect to the terms of the Act under which this examination was directed to be made, and were of little use to me in the duties assigned.

By the Act aforesaid, (sec. XXV,) the locks are directed and determined to be "not less than 55 feet wide, nor less than 150 feet long, and there shall be 9 feet water on the mitre sill."

Following these outlines of the spirit of the law, I determined that locks of 55 feet wide ought to be 200 feet between the gates to give the proper proportions, and these would only admit a vessel of about 175 to 180 feet, extreme length. That if we had 9 feet water on the mire sill, we must have our canal 10 feet in depth of water; and following the proportions proper for locks 55 feet wide, the canal, where we expect steam-boats to pass each other,

APPENDIX as at the Longue Sault, ought to be 100 feet on the bottom; 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 Canal in passing down: and in all cases the slopes or angles 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 feet, 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 6 or 7 ft. wide, which is intended to receive and hold the washing of the high bank, and retain it until it can be removed by proper dirt boats. 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 Canal; and near the head of the Canal, at the Long Sault, I would advise to have the banks 6 feet above the water line of the Canal.

Appendix to Report on St. have been made. provement

These are data, on which the estimate now laid before you

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 bottom, 114 miles.—[See Plan.]

1.01-11	Canal 100 feet wide on bottom, 114 miles	-[see Fran.]
lst.	1,041,949 Cubic yards of excavation be-	
, .	tween the head of Canal and	
	near Brownell's Bay, as a sec-	
ĺ	tion of the work, a 13cts. per	
	yard,	\$135,453 37
2d.	115,722 Cubic yards of loose stone and	
	rock, as supposed in the above	
	excuvation, which to place on	
	outside of the banks to secure	1
	work, a 25cts.,	28,943 00
3rd.	158,467 Cubic yards of No. 1 is below	
	surface of River, and will be	
	troubled with water, I allow	
	extra, a 12 cts	19,016 04
4th.	73,004 Cubic yards of embankment,	
	a 14cts.,	10,220 00
5th.	40,000 Ditto of round or other stone,	
	which are probably wanted	
	more than the regular excava-	
	tion will furnish, and are to be	1
	found, as believed, on the hill.	
, 1	To find them and put them in	
	the bank will cost a 35cts.,	14,000 00
6th.	Bulwark at the head of Canal, (say)	1,000 00
7th.	Guard Gates to shut out water, if required,	500 00
8th.	Securing by plank piling, and puddling	,
	about one mile of upper end of	7 000 00
	Canal, (say,)	5,000 00
	From Point near Brownell's Bay to Corn-	
	wall, it is thus :—	Liv. Jy
9th.	1,311,211 Cubic yards of excavation, a	**
	12cts	157,345 32
10th.	69,011 Ditto loose stone and rock, a	
	30cts.,	20,703 30
11th.	637,033 Ditto embankment, a 14cts	89,184 62
12th.	2 Road culverts, 4,539 Cubic yards ma-	
	sonry, $a \$31,\ldots$	15,897 00
13th.	1 Ditto, 6 ft. span, 900 ditto for Wood's	
	Creek, a \$31,	3,150 00
14th.	Excavation at foot of water lock, (say,)	2,000 00
15th.	6 Locks 48 feet lift, a \$45,200,	271,200 00
16th.	Litting, or pumping water in water lock,.	3,000 00
17th.	6 Lock-houses, a \$500,	3,000 00
		220,010,05
		779,612 65

Nore.-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 bottoms are of timber and plank, as being cheapest, and as wood 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 must be \$5,000 added to each lock to cover this charge.

The next improvement proposed, is at

FARREN'S POINT.

let.	283,257 yards excavation, a 11cts\$	31,158	27
2nd.	22,222 do. loose stone and rock, a 25cts.	5,555	50
3rd	11,500 do. embankment, a 13cts	1,495	00
4th	97,777 do. allow extra for being below	Section 1	` ' ; <i>'</i>
	surface of river, a 12cts	11	24
5th	Bulwark to secure head of Canal		
Sth =	Lock of 4 feet lift.	40,000	
7th 6	Lifting water from lock-pit, (say,)	3,000	
Sth c	Excavation to form channel into river,	1,000	
9ւհ	Lock-house,	500	
		大学·阿拉尔克斯·	ing is
* , ;	ent in de la compartition de la compartition de la compartition de la compartition de la compartition de la co	95.442	้กา

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.

3º Miles.

	• •		
1st.	692,688 cubic yards excavation, a 11cts.,	\$ 76,195	68
2d.	76,965 do loose stone and rock,		
	a 25cts.,	19,241	25
3rd.	112,000 do embankment a 12cts.	13,440	00
4th.	171,111 do under surface of Ri-		
	ver—I allow extra on this, a 12cts	20,533	32
5th.	Bulwark of timber and stone,	1,000	00
6th.	Excavation at foot of lock, (say)	1,500	00
7th.	Lock of 11½ feet lift,	50,000	
8th.	Pumping or lifting water from lock-pit,	3,000	
9th.	Lock-house,	500	00
	<u> </u>	185,410	25

Appendix to Report on St. Lawrenco improvement.

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 Feet.

1st.	1.90 000	
	32,966 cubic yds. excavation, a 12cts.,	8 3,955 92
2d.	3,662 do rock and stone, a 40cts	1,464 80
3d.	14,000 do embankment, a 11cts.,.	1,540 00
4th.	9,444 do excavation under sur-	_,-20 00
	face of River, allow extra a 12cts.	1,133 28
5th.	Bulwark at head,	1,000 00
tith.	Excavation at foot of lock,	1,000 00
7th.	Lock 2½ feet lift,	35,000 00
8th.	Pumping water from lock-pit,	3,000 00
9th.	Lock-house,	500 00
		300 00
	8	48,594 00

LES GALOPPES.

2400 Fect.

	<u> </u>	
1st.	53,008 cubic yds. excavation, a 10cts	\$ 5,300 80
2d.	6,000 do loose stone and rock,	
	a 25cts.,	1,500 00
3d.	15,000 do embankment, a 12cts.,	1,800 00
4th.	20,925 do excavation below sur-	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	face of River, allow extra, a 12cts	2,511 00
5th.	Bulwark at head,	1,500 00
6th.	Lock 4½ feet lift,	40,000 00
7tir.	Pumping water from lock-pit,	3,000 00
8th.	Excavation at foot of lock,	1,000 00
9th.	Lock-house,	500 00
	8	57,111 60
		أحير فتعلق البائيس الأبادي الفصورات الكال

RECAPITULATION.

For Long Sault,	8	779,612	65
" Farren's Point,		95,442	01
" Le Rapide Plat,		185,410	25
" Point Cardinal,	,	48,594	00
" Les Galoppes,		57,111	
	8	1,166,170	71
Contingencies for unforescen expenses, 8 per cent.		93,293	
Expense of Engineers, Superintendant, and office			·
expenses, (say) 3 per cent.,		35,000	00

8 1,294,464 37 £323,616 11 104

Damages for lands, &c. to be added.

These several estimates have been made with care and accuracy, and the ground plans and profiles accompany this report. As Mr. Mills, in his report to me, which is annexed, has entered fully into a comparative view of several routes, as proposed by former Engineers, and the reasons why we disagreed with them in the routes, I shall not enlarge upon this point.

I have made the estimate in dollars and cents, as being more familiar, and carrying in mind the value of different kinds of labor more readily with my experience.

I will make one remark on the importance of making the Canal at the Long Sault, so that the largest class of boats can pass each other at any point of meeting."

Mr. Barrett, in his estimate, has designated a plan of a narrow

APPENDIX Canal with recesses or "lay-by places." This would reduce the expense of excavation. I however cannot recommend it, as the time would soon arrive when the width now proposed will be indispensable; and when that arrives, it will require the Canal to be closed, one or more sensons to effect it, and this will be found almost impracticable. The people depending upon it will not patiently submit to be shut up one season. Such an event would tend to turn the trade of the country to other quarters, and it would be difficult to regain it when once turned.

> On the question of time required to finish the work, as proposed by the plans and estimates, I can say that I think 3 years amply sufficient to effect all the works as proposed, if ways and means are supplied as required. As the letter of the law contemplates that the work at the Long Sault shall be completed before the other works are begun-to complete that work alone, will require 21 years after the work has been put under contract.

provement.

Appendix to I have made no item for alteration of rosus, as a sur-Report on St. how to value that item. As Mr. Mills has explained this in his re-

Such part of the land cut off by the Canal from the River, and not accommodated by road culverts, may be accommodated by ferries, as the expense of creeting bridges will be far too great for the object; and after erecting a pivot bridge, a keeper must be under pay, to remove them on any vessel passing. This alone would be a heavy annual tax:

Respectfully submitted.

BENJ. WRIGHT.

Prescott. July 26, 1833.



To Benjamin Wright, Esquire, Engineer, for the contemplated improvement of the Saint Lawrence in Upper Canada.

With your approbation and consent, on the 23d March, an engagement was concluded with me, by Jonas Jones, George Longley and Hiram Norton, Esquires, a Committee of the Board of Canal Commissioners from the Province of Upper Canada, to act as your assistant in the surveys, location and construction of the contemplated improvements of the River Saint Lawrence, in said Province: immediately (on the 25th March) I proceeded to make the necessary preparations and arrangements for the surveys, &c. and in accordance with your suggestion, per note 23d March, to employ such assistance, and purchase such instruments and necessary articles as it was uncertain could be obtained in the vicinity of the work; as no arrangements or preparation could have been anticipated, several days must clapse before their completion and my departure from New York,—all which was done with the greatest possible despatch. Having received your instructions, I left New York on the P. M. of April 1st, and proceeded as rapidly as the public conveyances would take me to Brockville, Upper Canada. Not finding Jonas Jones, Esq., the President of the Board of Commissioners at Brockville, I proceeded directly down the Riverto Prescott, where I arrived on the 8th April. At Prescott, I had an interview with Hiram Norton, Esquire, a member of said Committee and Board of Canal Commissioners. Mr. Norton having had advice from Mr. Jones, it was concluded important for me to go directly to Cornwall and witness the operation, situation and quantity of ice, at least so much of it as could be seen at that late date. Accordingly, on the 10th, I left Prescott for Cornwall. At Cornwall, I was unfortunately taken ill, and confined several days-however, I returned to Prescott on the 17th. Here I net my assistants, who had arrived some days previous. On the 18th, I met the President and Mr. Norton at Prescott. It was thought proper, in the first place, to have a survey of the whole contemptated work. This you perceive, Sir, is agreeable to your instructions. I concluded to commence at the upper or west end of the work, and proceed down the River. Accordingly, on the 22d April, I began the examination of Les Galoppes.

The difficulties to the navigation of the Saint Lawrence, between Prescott and Cornwall, being at certain known points of the stream, and not continuous or connected, and having received no instructions either from yourself or the Board of Commissioners. requiring a connected and systematic survey of the River, (or a survey of those parts of it not contemplated to be improved,) I have proceeded in pursuance of your advice in conversation, (which advice was agreeable to the views of two or three members of the Board of Commissioners,) and have made disconnected and distinct examinations of said points; and offer this manner is my report made out and detailed.

Although the above was the manner of my examinations, yet my observations of the intermediate parts of the stream authorise me to speak with confidence concerning the navigation, which will be done in course.

From Prescott to the head of Les Galoppes, there is a good and direct Canadian Channel for vessels drawing nine feet water. This I ascertained by soundings carefully made, and I here remark, once for all, that these and all the other soundings and examinations of the channel of the River have been done under my immediate direction. Les Guioppes are situated about 71 miles below Prescott, near Mr. Armstrong's Mill. The descent (4) feet) oc. APPENDIX curs in the distance of about half a mile, beginning at Bay Island. I have examined the channel of this Rapid, and found the depth of water amply sufficient for our purposes. This remark is also true of all the Rapids from Prescott to the head of the Long Sault; consequently, it may be presumed, that however wide and good the Canals and locks may be made, no boat descending the River will ever incommode and detain herself by passing through them above the Long Sault. Therefore my calculations are based upon the plan of a Canal of 50 feet width at bottom, the banks sloping according to a base of two feet to one foot perpendicular, which is also in pursuance of your views, as expressed on your visit about the 9th of May last.

Herewith are presented maps, showing plans and profile, carefully made from minute surveys, to which I beg leave to refer you for a better idea of the relative situations of the several points on the River, and the plans for their improvement, than I can give you by written descriptions. The length of the canal or improvement Report on St. lawrence imtion and direction of the bank or mole. Directly at the mill, I lo- provement. ente the lock by which I overcome the descent of this Rapid. The work at this point requires,

Appendix to

59,008 yards excavation, a 10 cts.	8	5,300	89
6,000 do. loose rock, a 25 cts		1,500	00
15,000 do. embankment, a 12 ets		1,800	00
On 20,925 do. excavation below water line, a		·	
12 cts		2,511	00
Clearing lock-pit of water,		3,000	00
Bulwark at head of bank		1,500	00
Excavation at foot of lock,		1,000	00
Lock, 4½ feet lift,	4	10,000	00
	8:	56,611	30

From the foot of the Lock at the Galoppes, to the entrance of the improvement at Point Cardinal, distance 11 miles, we have a good depth of water, and no hindrance to an easy navigation of the river. The work at Point Cardinal will be about 1,500 feet in length, (see same plan with the Galloppes) the large red line shows the direction and location of the work. This point requires,

32,066 yards excavation, a 12 ets\$	3,955	92
3,662 do. rock exervation, at 40 ets		
14,000 do. embankment, a 11 cts	1,540	00
On 9,444 yards executation below water level, a 12 cts.	1,133	
Bolwark at head of bank,	1,000	00
Clearing lock-pit of water,	3,000	00
	1,000	00
Look, 24 feet lift,		

\$48,094 00

From the improvement at Point Cardinal to the head of Le Rapide Plat, (distance 10 miles,) there is a good channel for vessels drawing to fact water, and no very important Rapids, nor other difficulties to the navigation. There are, however, between the above mentioned Points, 3 others which claim observation, viz: Presque Isle, Point Iroquois, and Pine Tree Point, which is near Mr. Shaver's.

Opposite Prezque Isle, for the Stance of about 1,500 feet, the water runs of the rate of 43 miles per hour. At Point Iroqueis, the velocity of the water is 5½ miles per hour for distance 2,710 feet; and at Pine Tree Point, its velocity is 6 miles per hour for about a I of a mile. There notice these Points, as they are among those said by some to need improvement; but as there are other places on the River where there is as great velocity of the water, and which places are not viewed as serious difficulties, and where no improvement is or has been contemplated, I shall pass them, merely remarking, that a steam engine that will steadily drive a boat at the rate of 12 miles per hour, in water at rest, will drive the same boat, with the same pressure of steam, through a current of 6 miles per hour. at from 5 to 6 miles-varying a little according to circumstances.

At Le Rapide Plat, three routes were to be examined: in the first place, the route proposed by S. Clowes, Esq. in 1826, and by A. Barrett, Esq. in 1830-(Mr. Barrett following the route of Mr. Clowes precisely—see plan, route No. 1.)—passing a little up Saw-yer's Creek, then approaching very near Maria Town, and uniting with the River at the Bay at the mouth of Campbell's Creek.

Secondly,-A route more inland, marked No. 2, passing up Sawer's Creek, and terminating at the Bay near Mr. Broettle's Store, of approaching the River by Campbell's Creek; thence pursuing the bank of the River to said Store.

Thirdly .- An entire River route from the Bay at the mouth of Sawyer's Creek to the Bay at the said Store, distance 20,582 feet, or 31% miles, and descending 111% feet.

From the reports of Messrs, Clowes and Barrett, I conclude that the lower point of their improvement of this Rapid is the Bay at the mouth of Campbell's Creek-but as the river is very rapid, for about one mile below, I propose to terminate the improvement at the Bay near Mr. Broeffle's Store-house.

Extending route marked No. 1 to said Store-house, and making a Canal according to the dimensions proposed, there will be required

APPENDIX 1,648,201 yards excavation, and 3 road bridges, and a large claim for damages would probably ensue.

> Route No. 2 seems to be beyond all question, requiring 4,277,007 yards excavation, 4 road bridges, and a still larger claim for damages would probably be made.

> Route No. 3., the River route will be subject to very little claim for damages, require no bridges, and only,

692,688 yds. excavation, a 11cts.,	\$76,195	68
76.965 do. loose rock, a 25cts	19,241	25
112,000 do. embankment, a 12cts	13,440	00
On 171,111 do. excavation below water line, a 12cts.,.	20,533	32
Clearing water from lock-pit	3,000	
Bulwark at head of bank	1,000	
Excavation at foot of lock-pit,		00
Lock 114 feet lift,		00

Appendix to Report on St. provement.

\$184,910 25

From the foot of the lock at Le Rapide Plat to the improvement at Farren's Point, (distance about 103 miles,) there is a good channel for vessels drawing 9 feet water, and no serious difficulties to the navigation of steam-boats-however, throughout this whole distance the water moves with a velocity of from 2 to 41 miles per hour. At Farren's Point I propose to make a Canal 4,000 feet in length, at the foot of which I locate a lock, descending 4 feet. This work will require, 22,222 do. loose rock, a 25cts.,.... 1,495 00 11,500 do. embankment, a 13cts.,.... 11,733 24

On 97,777 do. excavation below water level, a 12cts., 1,000 00 An ice breaker at head of work,..... 3.000 00 Clearing lock-pit of water..... 1.000 00 Excavation at foot of lock,..... 40,000 00 Lock, 4 feet lift,....

Thence to Archibald's Point. distance 31 miles, the natural channel of the river presents no impediments to the navigation of steam boats of the class contemplated to be used; in truth, this is the most placid part of the stream from Prescott to Cornwall. I come now Sir, to the Point, (Archibald's) where it has been proposed to leave the river, in order to pass the Longue Sault. As the Canadian channel of this rapid does not afford a safe or convenient passage, even for descending boats, it becomes necessary to construct a Canal to accommodate both ascending and descending trade. Therefore my calculations from said Point to Cornwall, are based upon a Canal of 100 feet width at bottom, and banks sloping according to a base of 2 feet to 1 foot vertical. From this Point to Cornwall, 111 miles, several plans have been suggested and considered, only two, of which have been deemed worthy of particular examination. Mr. Clowes proposed cutting across said Point, and passing up the valley of Hoople's Creek, 3 mile; thence following a depression of the country, and dropping into the stream at Brownell's Bay. (See plun No. 1 of this work.) This plan I have examined, and have prepared minute calculations of its cost.

The other plan examined, is to follow the River and its shore to the same Point. I will now, Sir, compare these two routes or plans, to their union at Brownell's Bay. The route by Hoople's Creek is 3 miles and 72 chains, in the course of which there occurs,

1,461,000 yds. excavation, a 20cts	\$ 292,218	00
On-204,666-do. below water level, a 5cts	10,233	
Grubbing and clearing 21 miles, a \$2,400,		00
3 pivot road bridges, a \$6,000,		00
3 houses for attendants, a \$500,	1,500	00
3 attendants, a \$150 each=\$450; equal to the yearly	-	
interest of \$7,500 a 6 per cent,	7,500	00
Bulwark at head,	1,000	00
Guard gutes,	500	00

8 336,951 30

The River route follows the natural channel of the river, which affords a good and easy navigation 14 miles further down; thence I make a Canal on the bank of the river to the said Bay, distance 2 miles and 44 chains. Here we have,

1,041,949 yds. excavation, a 13cts	\$ 135,453	37
115,772 do. loose rock, a 25cts	28,943	00
On 158,467 do. below level of water, a 12cts	19,016	04
73,004 do. embankment, a 14cts	10,220	00
40,000 do. stone, a 35cts	14,000	00
Bulwark at head of work,	1,000	00
Guard gates,	500	00
Securing puddling of banks,	5,000	00
The state of the s		

8 214.132 41

You will perceive, Sir, by the above comparison, that there is little difference in distance (counting the distance, on the river from said Point to the commencement of the river work, 11 mile,) but that there is 11 mile less distance to be improved, therefore less distance to keep in repair, and also that there is \$122,818 89 in favour of J. 74 74 W the River route.

The item which swells the expense of the back route is the exenvation at 20cts per yard. This excavation is not difficult, but it is heavy, and has to be moved a great distance, and to be raised into APPENDIX immense spoil banks, much of the cutting being from 18 to 22 feet

From said Bay to Cornwall, two plans are in question, viz; the construction of the River route, and one mainly inland, and clear

I will give you the cost of the land route:

1,311,211 yds. excavation, a 12cts	8 157.345	32
69,011 do. loose rock. a 30cts	20,703	30
497 099 do conbantment a lacts	89.184	
2 road culvertss $\frac{2,863}{1,679}$ 4,542 yds. masonry, a 83½	15,897	00
1 do. 6 feet span, 900 do	3,150	00
Clearing the lock-pit of water,	3,000	00
Excavation at foot of lock,	2,000	00
6 locks, a \$45,200,	271,200	00

8 562,480 24

Appendix to Report on Sta Lawrence im-

The above differs so little in amount from the River route, that I omit the detail of the expense of the latter- The River route is however 14 mile longer than the other, in consequence of being obliged to follow the bank of the river, in which must occur several hard curves. The work will also be exposed to the river throughout its whole length, excepting from Point Maligne to the Bay below Cornwall. This last consideration, Sir, with a view of the facilities of the inland route, puts the question beyond doubt with me. River route will cost some more in the first construction, from the protection requisite against the river; it will probably require greater annual repairs, and cannot be considered so complete a work for any thing like a parellel expense. In view of the above comparisons, without hesitation, I come to the conclusion to recommend the River route from Hoople's Creek to Brownell's Bay; thence the inland route to the Bay below Cornwall.

I will now, Sir, present the expense of this plan differently divided.

From the commencement of the work at the head of the Longue Soult, to the Point where we diverge from the main stream, we have

943,977 yards excavation, a 13 cts	8122,717	01
104,886 do. loose rock, a 25 cts		50
On 158,467 do. below water level, at 12 cts		04
Bulwark at head of work,		00
Guard gates,	500	CO
Securing the bank,	5,000	00
40,000 yards of stone, a 35 cts	14,000	00

Thence to Cornwall there are,

1,414,626 yards excavation, a 12 cts	\$169,755	12
74,453 do. loose rock a 30 cts	22,335	
710,036 do. embankment, a 14 cts	99,405	1.0
2 road culverts— $\frac{2,863}{1,679}$ $\{4,542 \text{ yards, } a \$3\frac{7}{4},\dots$	15,897	00
1 do. 6 feet span, 900 yards,	3,150	00
Clearing water from water lock,	3,000	00
Exervation at foot of lock,	2,000	
6 locks, descending 48 feet, a 845,200,	271,200	

8775,197 61

8188,454 55

SUMMARY.

56,611	80
48,094	
184,910	25
94,942	01
775,197	61

81,159,755 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 little expense at the lower Bay will completely secure the works from the effects of ice. is more extensive, and the current of the stream 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 courses directly into it, consequently making it more expensive to protect the works from the effects of the ice; also, in consequence of the strong current opposite the Point between the two Bays, the steam-boats of the Lake below are in the babit of casting off the boats in tow at the lower Bay, or the Bay into which I propose to debouche.

In conclusion, Sir, I beg leave to remark, that considering the scale, style, and magnitude of the work in project, and its peculiarities in relation to the magnificent River along which it is to be constructed; also, taking into view the great extent of country directly

APPENDIX interested in this improvement, its immense prospective wealth, and its future dense and busy population; be assured, Sir, that I have become very deeply interested in the success of the enterprise, and desire to see it speedily prosecuted to final consummation; and it affords me pleasure to say, that I have been very agreeably disappointed in the facilities which are presented for its cheap and permanent con-

> All which is most respectfully submitted. By your very obedient and humble servant.

> > J. B. MILLS.

Prescott, July 23, 1833.

Benjamin Wright, Esquire.

DEAR SIR.

Appendix to Report on St. Lawrence improvement.

In the foregoing communication which I have had the honor of making to you, recommending a certain route for the contemplated improvements of the River Saint Lawrence, and containing an estimate of the expense of the same, you have observed no item or allowance for bridges.

The presumed object of said improvement is to accommodate the larger class of steam-boats, and other vessels which ply on Lake Ontario. This being the case, any bridges which cross the Canal must be erected at great and inconvenient heights, or they must be pivot bridges: either plan an expensive one, and the latter requiring an attendant, as exclusively as for a lock, and the same privileges.

In order, Sir, to be quite clear of these expenses and inconveniencies, (which by the way for said improvements, I consider of an insuperable character.) I propose to purchase all the land between the Canal and the River, which amounts in all only to 5341 acres.-I except one or two cases, where we have extra width of Canal. where ferry boats may lie without inconvenience to the business of the Canal, and involves very little inconvenience to other persons immediately interested. In the course of our line, we cross and recross the public road several times. In these cases I propose to turn the road to the north side of the Canal, which involves very little expense, and it lays little ground for claim for damages. This plan will require in all, about two miles of new road, for which I allow at the rate of \$1,000 per mile, which is very liberal.

This you perceive, Sir. quite clears the whole line of improvement from these Canal nuisances, and consequently we are not limited in the height of the chimnies of our steam-boats, or the masts of our vessels, and all at the sacrifice of precious little private convenience.

All which is most respectfully submitted,

By your very obedient, And humble Servant,

J. B. MILLS.

Prescott, July 23, 1833.

The Honorable the Board of Commissioners of the Longue Sault

WILLIAMSTOWN, JULY 24, 1833.

GENTLEMEN,

According to the instructions of your Honorable Board, I came to Cornwall on Monday the 13th May, and the next day waited on Mr. Commissioner Vankoughnet; being a day of heavy rain, little else could be done than prepare the necessary means for carrying on the survey, and getting the sounding leads cast, and the lines measured, &c. &c. On the 15th, the boat purchased for the survey, and sounding the Lake, &c. was brought by the men from St. Regis, and on the 16th the sounding and survey commenced; but it took me some time to drill the men to their duty, especially the man who sounded. On the 21st, I had finished the sounding of Cornwall Bay, and the Bay next below Cornwall, and the River down to Grey's Creek, and made a copy of the soundings of the two Bays, as being essential to the determination of the sortie of the intended Canal. The survey and soundings were then continued down to Island No. 18.

This distance occupied several days to the 1st June, partly from bad weather, and partly from tracing the channels of the great body of water that passes south of St. Regis' Island; but confining myself wholly to only such parts as lay in a line of navigation to and from Cornwall. The soundings were then continued below Island No. 18, to the Isles No. 22 and 33 inclusive, and to Point Mouillé; but the weather was generally so unfavorable for sounding, that on the 5th of June I had not satisfactorily ascertained the channel beyond Pointe Mouillé. June 6th was a very fine calm day, which enabled me to sound from Pointe Mouillé to the south shore, and from thence down to the steam-boat what at Coteau du Lac; and thus a continued channel from Cornwall to the Coteau du Lac was sounded, giving a depth of water of never less than twenty feet, and almost always exceeding this depth, as the lines of sounding on the Chart show. The estimated survey of the north shore was finished on the 7th June.

From this to the 12th June employed in sounding the Salmon River channel, and its Canal like channels, into the Lake, and the survey of the south shore to Hungry Bay. The great channel from

south of St. Regis' Island, sends a part of its waters into the north APPENDIX channel, between the end of that Island and Isle No. 7, but the main body of water flows along the south Isles No. 6, 8 and 9, towards the

Westward of Isle No. 19, it divides, part flowing down in three channels between Island No. 18 and the Isles No. 19, 20, 21 and 22, and part keeping close on the south shore. Northward of Isle No. 33, these channels unite and keep near the south shore; and in the Strait of Isle No. 34, the current is like a rapid. Northward of Isles No. 31 and 35, it is joined by the north channel, and apparently from thence to the Coteau forms only one great River, with a steady uniform current of about 2.000 yards per hour; and its width from 1,200 to 1,600 yards. There are deep pieces of water in places on both sides these channels, but having no perceptible current they appeared to me to be rather basins of water, than channels, and if closely examined, would be found to be inclosed by bars or shoals. The soundings are of various depths throughout the Lake; in places, on shoals; and in other places in deep water; the places and their Report on St. depths are far more correctly shown on the Chart than a written re- Lawrence inport can convey. Having finished all that my instructions from your Provement. Honorable Board authorised me to do, and the thirty days being expired, which, it was intimated to me must close the survey, on account of its expense; on the 13th of June I went to Cornwall, and delivered up the boat, &c. &c. and the men were discharged. Whenever the weather permitted, we were on the water by 6, A. M., and seldom, on the shore before S. P. M., and sometimes later; but the frequent showers of rain and the windy weather prevented regular soundings, and we had to return, and re-return to the channels. Below the Island of St. Regis, and especially above and below Island No. 18, the Saint Lawrence may be said to hold its course over an inundated country, keeping regular channels and banks, although the latter are under water.

The soundings from Pointe Mouillé to the south shore, show there is but one channel,-its width about 1.480 yards; and the soundings from Pointe Bodette to the south shore, show much the same; and this channel, like a great River, I followed down to the Coteau, and when near the latter place, keeping its north bank, to ascertain its limits on that side. Hungry Bay, from its apparent depth, appears to be a real Lake.

It is a physical law, that every great body of water in motion over a yielding soil, will form a depth in proportion to its volume,-The junction of two Rivers of nearly equal magnitude, seldom gives a breadth to the united streams of more than one-third of either of the Rivers before their junction, and sometimes the increased breadth is scarce perceptible; but the united volume of water will deepen its hed, sometimes, to nearly double the depth of the separate Rivers.

August and September are the proper months for sounding Lake Saint Francis; the rushes are then grown and distinctly show the shoals; the limits and direction of the channels; and the soundings of every channel can then be taken with ease and certainty. Chart of Lake Saint Francis, now presented to your Honorable Board. is an estimated survey, which long experience in this mode of survey has enabled me to lay down, with perhaps as much accuracy as the nature of such a survey admits; at best it is a balancing of errors to bring the shores, Islands, &c. &c. into relative position. The lines of soundings are in the same predicament; they are as near their actual places as this mode of survey allows; estimating their places from distant shores, on a wide expanse of water. It is only a geometrical survey of Lake Saint Francis, that can give accuracy to the position of the shores, islands, and shoals; the channels, their simuosities and width; but this survey, probably, can be done only by a joint Act of the Legislature of the Province.

Your most obedient,

And humble Servant,

DAVID THOMPSON.



Kingston, 21th Jely, 1833.

In pursuance of the wishes of the Board, I beg to state, that after having been furnished with all the necessary papers, including a set of Debentures, in three parts, for the sum of one thousand pounds, I proceeded on 30th June, by the way of Oswego, to the city of York, in order to effect, if possible, a loan for the use of the Board.

When at New York, I availed myself of the opportunity to call on Judge Wright, whom I found preparing to set out on the 6 h instant, for the River Saint Lawrence, to complete his surveys and estimates.

Learning from various satisfactory sources, that there was no probability of selling Debentures at New York, and that Messrs. Prime, Ward, King & Co., to whom I had a letter from the Recoiver General, were not inclined to further our views in that money market, I resolved to repair, without delay, to Boston, which place I reached on the 5th inst. 1 called next day on Messrs. Dana, Fenno & Henshaw, a house of the first respectability in the department of brokerage in Boston, and the firm with whom Messrs. H. Gates & Co. of Montreal had previously corresponded on the subject of my mission, at the request of Mr. Hamilton and myself-

Appendix to

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 Capitalists of their City to Messrs. 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 me 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 subject were: 1st. That there had been a good deal of over-trading. 2d. That extensive investments were making in manufactures (at present yielding considerable profit) as well as in rail roads. And 3d. That the merchants at New York had got their paper discounted at Boston for very large sums. Owing to these, and 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 state of the money market might, and probably would, improve in the Appendix to 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 Report on St. Lawrence imafterwards, instructed them to communicate with the Board through Messrs. H. Gates & Co., if in the course of a few months, a favorable turn should occur in their money market.

provement.

On the 8th instant, I called at the office of the British Consul at Boston, and found his son, the Vice-Consul, to whom I 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 and report of source leading. Conjuding the confirmation of the statements of source leading. ket, and gave me the names of several leading Capitalists not connected with manufacturing 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. I should of course have persevered in my original intention, had there been the least grounds for anticipating 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 gentleman, desirous of vesting £10,000 in Upper Canada, who would have taken Provincial Debentures to that amount, had they then been within his reach; and he offered his services in the event of any similar opportunities of sale presenting themselves. Of this offer 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 any part of the amount we are desirous to dispose of. After this, I hastened homewards, and now beg to place with the Secretary the three Debentures of £333 6s 8d each, with the letter of Auorney from Mr. Dunn, and all the other documents I took with me on the occasion.

The attempt to raise the loan in the United States having thus miscarried, and the prospect of future success in that quarter being far from encouraging, the Board have, I conceive, to place their hopes on the result of the Receiver General's negociations at London, where it is perhaps for many reasons preferable that Upper Canada should seek the funds for effecting her projected internal improvemonts. According to the best information I have been able to obtain, our Legislature might, by the adoption of a judicious course, procure all the money it wants for public purposes at probably as low a rate of interest as three per cent, payable in London, on Debentures transferable and redeemable in that City. Should the Receiver General fail in his endeavors to effect a loan in England, and the Legislature, instead of pursuing the course which might be suggested at another Session for accomplishing this end, prefer another attempt to raise money in America by the issue of Debentures, these Documents should not be redeemable in less than twenty years, and the interest, as well as the principal, eventually should be made payable, if required, at a public office in New York, or some other American City, where the Debentures should also be transferable—on this point however, it is not here requisite to enlarge. 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 work committed to our management.

> I have the honor to be. Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

> > JOHN MACAULAY,

COMMISSIONER.

一、中一、實際、影響發展、大學方 JOHAN JONES, ESQUERE, P. AND CONTROL OF THE CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY WAS President of the same states and the same states Commissioners for improving the Navigation of the River St. Lawrence.

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A Meeting of the Commissioners appointed to carry into effect the provisions of an Act passed during the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, entitled, "An Act granting to His Mujesty a sum of money to be raised by Debentures, for the improvement of the Navigation of the River Saint Lawrence," was held at Prescott, this 19th day of February, 1833, pursuant to previous arrangement.

PRESENT:

THE HONORABLE JOHN HAMILTON, PHILIP VANKOUGHNET, JONAS JONES, HIRAM NORTON, GEORGE LONGLEY, AND Esquires. PETER SHAVER,

The Honorable John Hamilton having been called to the Chair, John Macaulay, Esquire, presented to the Board a notice of his appointment as a Commissioner in the place of the Honorable Thomas Clark, who had resigned, from Colonel Rowan, Secretary to His Excellency Sir John Colborne. The letter having been read, Mr. Mucaulay took his seat at the Board.

It was then moved by the Honorable John Hamilton, seconded by Hiram Norton, Esq., That Jonas Jones, Esq. be appointed President of the Board, which was carried, and Jonas lones, Esq. accordingly took his seat as President of the Board.

No. 1.—It was resolved, upon motion of John Macaulay, Esq., seconded by the Honorable John Hamilton, that the President, Hiram Norton, and George Longley, Esquires, do proceed at their carliest convenience into the United States, for the purpose of sclecting the best Engineer in their power to make the necessary surveys, &c. for the improvement of the Saint Lawrence—to enquire veys, &c. for the improvement of the Saint Lawrence—to enquire by the American Boards of Canal Commissioners, and to obtain books and such other information as may be considered useful to

No. 2.-It was resolved, upon motion of Hiram Norton, Esq., seconded by George Longley, Esq., that Henry Shorwood, Esq. be appointed Solicitor of the Board.

No. 3.—It was resolved, That the next meeting of the Board shall take place on Thursday, the 28th day of March next, at Prescott, and in case any member, from unforescen circumstances, shall not be able to attend at the next, or any future meeting, he shall give the earliest notice in his power to the President.

The Commissioners met, pursuant to adjournment, on the 28th day of March, 1833.

JONAS JONES, Esquire,—President. JOHN MACAULAY, HIRAM NORTON, GEORGE LONGLEY, Esquires. PETER SHAVER, PHILIP VANKOUGHNET,

The minutes of the last meeting were read.

A letter from the Honorable John Hamilton, excusing his attendance at the meeting was read.

The President presented a report of the proceedings of the Committee appointed by the first resolution of the Board, at its first Appendix to meeting, and the result of their mission; upon which the following Report on iSt. resolution, proposed by John Macaulay, Esquire, and seconded by Lawrence im- Peter Shaver, Esq. was unanimously adopted.

That the Board highly approve of the report made by the Committee who proceeded into the United States, in pursuance of a resolution passed at the last meeting, to select an Engineer, and obtain useful information, and that the measures taken by the Committee be, and are hereby confirmed.

John Macaulay, Esq. 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 between the Gallop Rapids and Montreal.

Mr. Macaulay also presented a copy of a letter addressed by him to the Receiver General, and his reply, upon the subject of funds for the improvement of the Saint Lawrence, also letters to John Harris, Esquire, and Andrew Stewart, Esquire, upon the subject 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

That all resolutions in writing, moved and seconded, shall be read by the Secretary, and considered in possession of the Board.

Upon the motion of Mr. Shaver, seconded by Mr. Longley, it

That it is not expedient to appoint any member of the Board as acting Commissioner in superintending and constructing the work, under the direction of the Board.

> Aves—Shaver, Longley, Norton, Macaulay. NAY-Van Koughnet.

Upon motion of Mr. Longley, seconded by Mr. Shaver, it was

That John Jackson be appointed Agent of the Board, with a salary of £250 per annum, commencing on the first 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 incompetency, and that it shall be the duty of the said Agent, at present, to make the necessary arrangements to enable the Engineers to proceed with the surveys, to make the disbursements attending such surveys, and report any matter which may appear necessary, for the information of the Board, and be at all times subject to its directions.

> Aves-Messrs. Van Koughnet, Longley, Shaver and Macaulay.

NAT-Mr. Norton.

Mr. Van Koughnet moved, seconded by Mr. Shaver, that it be

That two separate and distinct surveys be made of the intended improvement of the St. Lawrence; which was lost.

> -Messrs. Van Koughnet and Shaver. NAYS-President, Lougley, Norton and Macaulay.

Upon motion of Mr. Macaulay, seconded by Mr. Norton, it was unanimously resolved-

That a Secretary of the Board be appointed, with a salary of one hundred and fifty pounds per annum, whose duty it shall be to attend the meetings of the Board, record the proceedings, conduct or copy all correspondence, keep all accounts, and be at all times subject to the directions of the Board, or President, when the Board shall not be in Session.

Upon motion of Mr. Longley, seconded by Mr. Macaulay, it was ununimously resolved—

That Mr. Samuel Keefer be appointed Secretary to the Board.

Upon motion of Mr. Van Koughnet, seconded by Mr. Macaulay, it was unanimously resolved-

That the President be requested to apply to the Bank of Upper Canada, to advance such amount of money, not exceeding £2,000 in the whole, in sums of not less than £100, as shall be required to defray the contingent expenses of the Board, and the necessary expenses of the contemplated surveys, upon the joint and several Bond of the members of the Board, in case there shall not be funds in the hands of the Receiver General applicable to the service.

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners, at Wart's Inn, APPENDI Osnabruck, on the 8th day of May, 1833.

JONAS JONES, Esquire, President. THE HONORABLE JOHN HAMILTON, JOHN MACAULAY, GEORGE LONGLEY, Esquires. PETER SHAVER, PHILIP VANKOUGHNET,

The minues of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

On motion by the Hon. John Hamilton, seconded by Mr. Mac-

That the Board appprove of the arrangements made by Mr. Mills, under the direction of Judge Wright, in engaging assistants and proceeding with the survey.

> Aves-Messrs. Jones, Hamilton, Macaulay and Longley, NAYS-Messre- Vankoughnet and Shaver.

On motion of Mr. Longley, seconded by Mr. Shaver, it was unanimously resolved-

That a note for £1,000, signed by three Commissioners, and endorsed by the other Commissioners, be submitted to the Bank of Upper Canada, for discount, and the proceeds placed in the hands of the Cashier of the Office 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 Mr. Hamilton, seconded by Mr. Vankoughnet, it was unanimously resolved—

That the President be authorised to apply to the Government for Debentures to the extent of £20,000 on account of the Commission. 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 be 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 New-York, and such other places as he shall think necessary to negotiate such Debentures as shall be obtained for the purpose by the sanction of the Executive Government; and that if it shall not be practicable for Mr. Macaulay to undertake the mission, the President be authorised to negotiate the loan, or name some other member of the Board who shall be willing to undertake the same.

On motion by Mr. Vankoughnet, seconded by Mr. Longley, it

That a survey of Lake St. Francis be taken forthwith, commencing at Cornwall, and that David Thompson, Esquire, be employed to make such survey.

Mr. President dissenting.

On motion by Mr. Macaulay, seconded by Mr. Vankoughnet, it was unanimously resolved-

That in making the survey mentioned in the foregoing resolu-tion, nothing further is required than to survey, sound and lay down the principal channel or channels in the Lake, and report thereupon to the Board.

On motion by Mr. Macaulay, seconded by Mr. Longley, it was unanimously resolved-

That Mr. Vankoughnet be requested to act as Agent in making the necessary provisions for the survey; and that the expenses attending the same be defrayed by drafts upon the President.

On motion by Mr. Hamilton, seconded by Mr. Macaulay, it was

That the account rendered, of the expenditure by the Committee in the United States, with that of Mr. Norton for cash disbursed to the Agent, be approved of and paid.

The Board then adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

At a meeting of the Board of Comissioners, held at Daly's Inn, Prescott, on the 27th day of July, 100

JONAS JONES, Esquire, President. HIRAM NORTON, Esquires. PETER SHAVER, PHILIP VANKOUGHNET.

The minutes of the last meeting were read, and confirmed.

The President presented a letter which he had received from the Honorable John Hamilton, in which he stated that it was not in his power to attend the present meeting.

John Macaulay, Esquire having presented the report of his The Board then adjourned, subject to the call of the President. by Mr. Vankoughnet, it was unanimously resolved—

Appendix to Report on St. Lawrence in provemen

IPPENDIX

That the Board of Commissioners highly approve of the report made by John Macaulay, Esquire, of his mission to the United States, in pursuance of a resolution passed at the last meeting of the 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 £19 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 £83 13 1, was examined and approved of.

The Agent's report was presented, and read.

provement.

Judge Wright's report of the survey for the contemplated im-Appendix to Judge Wright's report of the survey for the contemplated im-Report on St. provement of the River Saint Lawrence, accompanied with maps Inwrence im- and plans thereof, was submitted and read.

The Board then adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners, at the Parliament House, York, on the 9th day of December, 1833, pursuant to the call of the President,

PRESENT:

JONAS JONES, Enounce, President. PHILIP VANKOUGHNET, PETER SHAVER, Esquires. HIRAM NORTON JOHN MACAULAY,

It was resolved, on motion of Mr. Norton, seconded by Mr. APPENDIX VanKoughnet-

That Messrs. Jones and Macaulay be a Committee to prepare a draft of a report to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to be laid before the two branches of the Legislature, pursuant to law.

The Board then adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners, at the Parliament House, York, on the 13th day of December, 1833, pursuant to the call of the President,

PRESENT:

JONAS JONES, Esquire, President. PHILIP VANKOUGHNET, PETER SHAVER, Esquires. HIRAM NORTON, JOHN MACAULAY,

Appendix to Report on St. Lawrence improvement.

The Committee submitted the draft of a report, which having been read, was approved of, signed by the President, and directed to be carried up to the Government House by Mr. Jones and Mr.

On motion of Mr. VanKougnet, seconded by Mr. Shaver-

Resolved-That Mr. Keefer be instructed to prepare the copies of Plans, &c. referred to in the report, for transmission to Lower

The Board then adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE WELLAND CANAL COMPANY.

To His Excellency SIR JOHN COLBORNE, Knight, Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

The Commissioners appointed by an Act of the last Session of Provincial Parliament, entitled "An Act for affording further " nid towards the completion of the Welland Canal, and for other " purposes therein mentioned"-

RESPECTFULLY REPORT:

That they met at York on the passing of the Act in the month of February last, and found that the principal duty assigned them was to apply a sum of money, not exceeding seven thousand five hundred pounds, "in and towards deepening and enlarging the " feeder from the Grand River; in repairing, and in keeping the "Locks and Canal in repair during the current year; and in making " surveys and reports of the state of the said Canal; of the improve-" ments necessary to be made for completing the same; and to sug-" gest any alteration which it might be thought advisable to make in any part of the route of the Canal, or in any of the works con-" structed thereon."

In the discharge of the duty thus prescribed, the first object of the Commissioners was to ascertain 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 the Canal, and the nature and extent of such repairs as were most urgently demanded, and were within the compass of their

Mr. Merritt having, when questioned, given it as his decided opinion that the immediate attention of the Commissioners to the repair and improvement of the Canal was necessary, it was resolved that two of their number (viz. Mr. Shade and Mr. Robinson) should proceed without loss of time to inspect the whole line of Canal, and make such arrangements as circumstances should he found to require. They accordingly repaired to Saint Catharince where they arrived on the twenty-second day of February, and on the following day, accompanied by Mr. Merritt and Mr. Elliott, one of the Government Directors, commenced the inspection of the Canal at Port Dalhousie, and from thence proceeded along the whole course of the Canal to Gravelly Bay and the Grand River, stopping at every point where any work was required to be done, and obtaining all the information from the Lock Keepers and others that could be collected. On their return to Saint Cathatines, they entered into contracts with different persons, who were recommended to them, for re-building two of the Locks, and for deepening such parts of the Canal and Feeder as appeared to require it. They then engaged Mr. John Donaldson, a person recommended by the Welland Canal Company, to procure the necassary number of men to begin the work as early as the season

would permit, and complete it with all possible expedition. They also visited the quarry, and saw that measures were taken to draw the stone required for the locks while the sleighing lasted.

Having made these arrangements, the Commission was thought they would, by an occasional visit during the season, discharge their duty according to the intentions of the Act; but before they loft 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 be used in making the various repairs and improvements, and in preventing delay. It was accordingly determined that Mr. Robinson 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

In conformity to this arrangement, Mr. Robinson arrived at Saint Catharines on the fifth day of March, and remained until the repairs were so far completed as to enable vessels to pass through the Canal, which occurred on the twentieth day of May. He then went home, but soon returned, and with two other short intermissions, continued his personal superintendance of the Canal until the twenty-ninth day of October. This sacrifice 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. Robinson, by whom it was incurred. In consequence of his having assumed this charge, he made individually all the necessary contracts, and managed the disbursements. He also took particular care to visit the whole line of the Canal, (including the Feeder, which the Commissioners were required by the Statute to enlarge and deepen) once 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 persons, the Commissioners feel it proper to mention, was Mr. S. H. Farnsworth, who was engaged in the month of March to assist in superintending the repairs required at the two Locks near St. Catharines. He was strongly recommended by the Vice-President of the Company, and was besides personally known by Mr. Robinson. With his services at the Locks, and in the execution of all other duties imposed on him from the time when he was taken into their employment until his severe illness (brought on by too great exertion and exposure while repairing breaches in the Canal) in October, the Commissioners have every reason to be satisfied; and they can confidently recommend him as a most efficient person to be employed, if occasion should require, in any future work of a similar kind.

In consequence of a request made to them by the Board of Directors, the Commissioners concurred in a Circular Letter being addressed to the private Stockholders, inquiring into their inclination to dispose of their interest in the Canal, and the terms to which they would agree; the answers to which letter were received by

It was a subject of great regret that the Canal could not be opened at an earlier period in the spring than the time already stated, particularly, as several vessels from Oswego, bound to Cleveland, were detained from eight to twelve days at Port Dalhousie; but when the amount of work exhibited in the annexed statement, as having been performed, is considered, the Commissioners feel assured that the delay will be satisfactorily accounted for, and they would observe that it was the general impression of those who witnessed the state of the Canal in March, that it could not be got roady for use before June or July. Indeed reports to this effect were widely circulated.

When the operations of the Commissioners were commenced, and the new route from the Junction to Gravelly Bay, (which had not yet been navigated) was examined, much more was found necessary to be done than was anticipated, and in fact the greater part of the sum expended has been applied in finishing the Canal rather than in repairing it. The whole section from Port Robinson to Gravelly Bay, (12 miles in length) required deepening, much of it being actually a foot above the proper bottom level. A large expenditure at Gravelly Bay was also incurred, in dredging out the sand from the space between the Piers and in the Lock, where there was not found a greater depth of water than three feet, for a distance exceeding one hundred yards, in consequence of an accumulation of sand and gravel, formed by the wash from the lake during the winter.

Having at length succeeded in rendering the Canal navigable, the next object of the Commissioners, in pursuance of the Statute, was to get the whole line, and all the works connected with it, examined by a competent Engineer. It was important that a person should be selected for this service whose talents and judgment had been well ascertained in a country similarly circumstanced, in many respects, and on whose experience full reliance might be placed. Accordingly, after careful and extensive enquiry, the Commissioners determined to employ Benjamin Wright, Esquire, of New-York, a gentleman of great experience, who was principal Engineer on the Eric, Delaware, and Chesapeake Canals, and who is admitted to be at the head of his profession in his own country. In the months of July and August, when his attendance could be most conveniently given, Mr. Wright, accompanied by all the Commissioners, carefully inspected every part of the Canal from Lake Ontario to Lake Eric, and passing through the Feeder, ascended the Grand River about twenty-five miles, in order to form a correct estimate of the supply of water which it may be expected permanently to afford. His attention was directed by the Commissioners to the following points, as stated in a memorandum communicated at that time, and to which he was requested to advert when he should frame his report and estimates.

The Commissioners required him-first, to examine the Welland Canal, and the works connected therewith, and report upon the present state of the same as fully as possible.

Secondly, To state what work and expense would be necessary to render the present route of the Canal permanent and complete.

Thirdly,—To state what alterations he would recommend in the present route of the Canal, taking into view the proposed cut to the Niagara river, and furnishing an estimate of the expense attending the same.

The Memorandum continued in these words :--

- "These are the general heads of enquiry, stated conformably to the third section of the Act, of which a copy is supplied Mr. Wright."
- "The following queries have occurred to the Commissioners during their own inspection, and in the course of their superintendance of the Canal, and are submitted for Mr. Wright's consideration."
- "First. His opinion of the state of the works at Port Dalhousie, and of its advantages or disadvantages as a harbour; its capability of heigg made a permanent and commodious steam boat harbour; and the necessary expenses attending such alterations and improvements as he might, with that view, recommend.
- "Secondly. His opinion as to the propriety and expense of moving the lock at Port Dalhousie further from the pier, and altering the position of the waste wier, in such manner that the surplus water may be discharged through the harbour.
- "Thirdly. The expense of re-building each lock permanently of stone, (there being forty locks on the line of the Canul.) and also, the best method of re-constructing them, which, under all the circumstances, he would recommend.
- " Fourth. His opinion of the practicability of re-building the locks in the Winter; and the difference in expense between building in summer and in winter.
- "Fifth. As to the difference between the expense of removing the materials of an old lock and building a new lock on the foundation of the old one, and the expense of constructing a new lock of the same kind in another situation.
- "Sixth. His opinion of the harbour of Port Dalhousic compared with the harbour afforded by Niagara river.
- "Seventh. His opinion of the proposed side cut to Ningura; and also of the difference of expense between making that part of the present route which lies between the loot of the mountain and

Port Dalhousie a permanent work, and opening the cut to Niagara APPENDIX for ship navigation, on the same scale as the Welland Canal.

- "Eighth. How can the Deep Cut be so improved as to prevent slides? Can it be done by giving the banks a greater slope, or by any other means? Can the bottom be deepened, as it has been suggested, by carrying a rush of water through it; or what other method would you suggest, as likely to be more effectual? Will not considerable expense be incurred in keeping this part of the Canal of sufficient depth, if measures are not taken to prevent the wash of the spoil banks from running into it? This part of the subject submitted to Mr. Wright's consideration requires careful examination, and the Commissioners are anxious for full details.
- "Ninth. His opinion of Gravelly Bay, or Port Colborne, as a harbour; and also of the expense necessary to make that harbour a permanent and commodious steam boat harbour, equal to the harbour at the mouth of the Ouse, or Grand River; and the difference of expense between the two harbours.
- "Tenth. Whether it is necessary to deepen and enlarge the feeder, in order to ensure a full supply of water, independent of the advantage of making it fit for schooner navigation.
- "Eleventh. As to the best method of making wooden culverts, when there is a pressure upwards of six or seven feet of water.
- "Twelfth. If the Marshville and Allanburg, (McDonelle') Mills are not placed in situations injurious to the Canal.
- "Thirteenth. As to the propriety of obliging owners of mills to have an embankment and stop gate between the Canal and their flumes.
- "Fourteenth. If it would not be advisable to make a Cut from Broad Creek to the mouth of the Grand River, with the lock placed near the latter place, thereby enabling vessels to enter the Canal by that harbour; also, his opinion of that harbour.
- "Fifteenth. Is it not necessary to have more stop gates on the Canal—say one as near the lock at Gravelly Bay as circumstances will permit, and another near the aqueduct."
- "These queries will range themselves under the three general heads originally stated, when Mr. Wright prepares his report.
- "Be pleased also to state your opinion as to the length of time the present locks will last, and when you think that preparatious should be commenced for replacing them with new ones."

Having completed his inspection of the Canal, Mr. Wright returned to New York, from whence he transmitted the Board a full and explicit report, which is herewith submitted, and which will doubtless he found as satisfactory to the Legislature, as in the opinion of the Commissioners, it is honorable to the established reputation of its author, for whom they entertain very high respect.

The Commissioners, with all who feel anxious for the success of the Welland Canal, exceedingly regret the frequent delays and obstructions that have occurred in its navigation during the summer, occasioned by accidents which could not be foreseen or prevented. All that the Commissioners could do, they can confidently say, was not omitted to be done. Men were, in all such emergencies, kept at work, both night and day, without intermission, in order that not a single hours needless dolay might be complained of by the masters of such vessels as then happened to be in the Canal.

The first delay, of any moment, that took place was caused by the failure of a set of lock gates, through the manifest carelessness of the keeper, who omitted closing them properly before the admission of the water.

The next was occasioned by a most extensive breuch at a stone culvert, on Marlatt's level, one end of which gave way without any apparent cause, the level of the water being only at its usual height; about forty feet of the stone arch was carried away by the force of the water, many yards from the Canal, and the breach made in the hank was very wide and deep: to repair this damage occupied about twelve days, though every possible exertion was made on the occasion.

The last serious accident was the breaking down, at the same moment, of the upper and lower gates of one of the large locks near Saint Catharines. They had just received a thorough repair, and only failed in consequence of the improper force and means employed in opening them. The lock keeper was not at his post, and the crew of the vessel about to pass, put the horses used for towing to the balance beam of one set of gates, which circumstance, aided by the neglect af proper preemtion, caused all the injury. The delinquent lock keeper was, of course, instantly dismissed by the Agent of the Canal Company, for his want of attention to his duty. A delay of two weeks was the result of this mismanagement, and occurring, as it did, just after a great number of schooners had passed the other two points of detention, it was certainly most unfortunate; for some of the vessels were detained in the Canal nearly six weeks.

It may here be proper to remark, that the Commissioners had no control over the lock keepers, they nevertheless, felt it their duty to acquaint the Directors with the want of attention exhibited by those persons at various times, and recommended some alterations in the system with respect to them, in order to guard against a repetition of similar accidents to locks placed under their care. In consequence of these representations it was arranged, that Mr. Vanderburgh

Report on Welland Canal

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APPENDIX a very efficient person, should be appointed to take charge of all the !! locks, and be made responsible for their being well attended.

> These were all the casualties, occasioning a decided obstacle to the use of the Canal, but there were, besides these, several vexations instances of interruption in the navigation during the summer, caused by the mills which derive from it their supplies of water; and the Commissioners are induced to urge that the owners of those mills should be required to construct an embankment and stop gate between them and the Canal, 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 present, a whole level, in order to effect repairs.

> The mills at Marshville are considered by the Commissioners, from their own observation, and the information of many persons of good judgment, to be highly injurious to the navigation of the Canal, placed as they are about mid-way on the long level of the Feeder, between the dam at Dunnville and Port Robinson, and without any reservoir. Besides this, the great quantity of water which they use is entirely lost to the Company, as it escapes into the Chippewa or Welland River. The Commissioners would therefore advise that these mills should be removed, or at least that some effectual method should be provided, (if any other than absolute removal can be devised) to prevent a recurrence of the annoyance they have occasioned. It is indeed, in their opinion, just cause for regret, that the hydraulic privileges created by the Canal should ever have been alienated by the Company, as it has established a separate interest, which already has produced, and will continue to produce great trouble and inconvenience; and they cannot avoid remarking, on the manifest inexpediency of suffering a great public work, upon which so much money has been expended, to be in the slightest degree injured or incommoded, for the sake of any minor advantages.

Having thus stated the proceedings of the Commissioners, and added such observations as occurred to them in their examination of the Canal, they have yet to advert to one section of the Act under which they have been appointed, assigning a duty not yet performed, viz :- the fifth section, which directs them to sit as Arbitrators, " in conjunction with two others formerly appointed, for settling certain claims for damages due, as it is said, by the Welland Canal Company to different individuals on the line of the Canal." A day in the month of September had been fixed on for a meeting of the members of this Board of Arbitrators, but a variety of circumstances concurred to prevent the attendance of some of the members at that time, and it has not since been practicable to proceed with the business of the arbitration.

The importance of the Welland Canal to the best interests of Canada, must be too well understood at the present time, to demand from the Commissioners any formal demonstration. They will merely refer to the report of Mr. Wright, exhibiting the view taken of the subject by that intelligent and liberal minded gentleman. The great question now before the Provincial Parliament concerns 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 soon, to a certainty, become the favorite channel.

Mr. Wright explains in a lucid manner, the amount of the expense that must ere long be mevitably incurred in making it really useful; and his statements are strengthened by the experience afforded this year of the injurious effects to trade caused by the breaches in the existing imperfect works, and the uncertainty thereby created among men of business, in forming their arrangements for the transportation of produce and merchandize. The cost of such solid and substantial repairs, alterations and improvements, as Mr. Wright has suggested, are assumed to be quite beyoud the resources of a private Company; which fact, in addition to other considerations, leads to the conclusion, that the Canal ought to become entirely public property. The great navigable communications of the country, like its highways, should belong only to the Province, and be entirely and solely subject to the control of the Legislature. Under this impression, the Commissioners would respectfully suggest, that the interest of the private Stockholders should be purchased by the Province, and that the Canal should thus be rendered in name, as it always has been in fact, and must be in effeet, a national concern. Whatever course may be adopted, it is clear that the just claims of the private Stockholders who have so naterially, by their money and exertions, contributed to the completion of this stupendous work, should be liberally regarded. It is perhaps proper on the part of the Commissioners, here to suggest. that the Welland Canal Company owe a large floating debt to many individuals in the country, for contracts performed by them—the non-payment of which has caused great distress; and they submit for consideration the propriety of making immediate provision, for further payment of the debts of the Company, in which the credit of the Province, as well as Canal Company, may perhaps be thought to be in some measure involved. The Commissioners feel the less hesitution in pressing the claim of these individuals on the notice of the public, after the opinion so strongly expressed by Mr. Wright, that the work exhibits no proof of want of economy in the expenditure of the Company. If any difficulty should be felt or experienced in the settlement of these points, the Commissioners would then respectfully suggest, that as much money should be granted as would effect the necessary and indispensable objects stated in the Engineer's report.

Inless the Commissioners are greatly mistaken in their views, the Welland Canal cannot fail speedily to become a remunerating work, and even if it should not be found to yield a revenue as soon as they venture to expect, they yet think that the public should dismiss every consideration of what it has already cost, and look solely

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 unfailing means of uniting the navigation of Lake Erie with that of Lake Ontario, and finally, on the completion of the projected Canals below Prescott, with the Gulph of Saint Lawrence and the Ocean.

In the mean time, however, and while this important and interesting 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 Canal.

In the supplement to his report, Mr. Wright estimates the amount absolutely required for keeping open the navigation during next season, at \$33,551 1.00, or nearly £8,500 c'y. Of this sum it is highly desirable that about one-half should without loss of time, be expended in repairing some of the most defective locks, and completing the piers at Port Colborne. The remainder might be applied before the ensuing spring in the repairs and other operations described by Mr. Wright in the document already alluded to. The Canal would thus be ready to be opened as soon as the weather would admit next season, and be probably kept so without serious breaches; the importance of which should engage earnest attention, because it is only by that means that the result of a full season's use of the Canal can be duly ascertained.

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A detailed account of the expenditure of the money appropriated by the Act, particularizing its application, will be submitted. The Commissioners deem it here necessary to state, that upon applying to the Receiver General for money, they were informed that the debentures for the loan authorised by the Legislature had not been taken up, and that he consequently had no funds. The difficulty which thus threatened the Commissioners in the execution of their duty, was only surmounted by Mr. Dunn's becoming personally responsible at the Bank of Upper Canada for the whole of the sum authorised by the Act, as it was required. The Commissioners having thus drawn the attention of Parliament to this circumstance, leave it to the Legislature to exonerate the Receiver General, by providing for the payment of interest on the debentures, at the rate of 6 per cent. per amum, at which rate only the money can be raised.

> W. B. ROBINSON, JOHN MACAULAY.

York, 7th December, 1833.

Note.—The undersigned Commissioner regrets that the absence of Mr. Shade, the first named Commissioner in the Statute, has prevented the insertion in the foregoing report of any expression of the estimation in which they both hold the services rendered by Mr. Robinson, in devoting a large portion of his time with so much judgment, assiduity and ability, in superintending the operations of the Board. In order to compensate him in some measure for those services, and for his sacrifice of personal interest and convenience, the two other Commissioners have agreed that he should be paid at the rate of five dollars per diem for the time he spent in attendance at the Canal.

JOHN MACAULAY.



ENGINEER'S REPORT TO COMMISSIONERS.

To Absalom Shade, William B. Robinson, and John Macaulay, Esquires, Commissioners appointed by an Act of the Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada, passed February 13th, 1833, to superintend the expenditure of money on the Welland Canal, and to appoint an Engineer to survey and examine the Canal, and estimate the expense of finishing the same, and to report "upon any " alterations which in his opinion may be thought advis-"able in any part of the route of the Canal, or in any works constructed thereon."

GENTLEMEN,

Having been honored in the appointment by you, under the third section of the Act above referred to, I have examined the whole line of the Welland Canal—its feeding waters from the Ouse or Grand River—the harbor at the mouth of Grand River—the harbor at Port Dalhousie-and the harbor at Port Colborne or Gravelly Bay; together with all the appendages connected with, or in any way appertaining to the construction or use of the Canal, and now I beg leave to present to you my Report.

REPORT:

The Welland Canal, as now constructed between Lake Eric and Lake Ontario, is about 28 miles long in its main trunk, and in this distance it has thirty-eight lift locks, viz:-

21 locks of about	10 fe	et list eacl
4. do.	9	do.
7 do.	8	do.
4 do.	7.	do.
1 do.	6	do.
1 do.	. 5	do.

Total. 38 locks on the main line.

There are likewise two locks on the branch which descends into the Welland River—one of eight feet and one of seven feet lift. These comprise all the lift locks. Besides these, however, there are guard gates, or locks to secure the Canal from receiving more water into it from floods in Grand River than shall be safe, both as regards the feeder or Canal.

The feeder is 203 miles in length, from Dunnville, on Grand River, to its junction with the main stem, about 63 miles north of Port Colborne.

The original plan of the Canal was to have been 26 feet on the bottom, 58 feet on the top, and 8 feet depth of water, with slopes or angles of the banks, of 2 feet base to 1 foot perpendicular.

Report on Welland Canal The locks are 110 feet by 22 feet in the chambers between the gates, with the exception of three locks below Saint Catharines, which are 130 feet long and 32 feet wide in the chambers.

In the course of this examination, I was furnished by the President of the Company, and their Engineer, with every information which I solicited and in their power to give.

It appears by the last report of the President and Directors of the Welland Canal to the Stockholders, that the expenditure upon all their works, on main Canal, feeder, dams, burkers, branch by Welland River to Niagara River, damages for injury done, &c. up to March, 1833, was £356,955; and viewing the work at all these various places, there appears to me that there must have been good economy to accomplish so much as has been done for the sum above stated.

Taking the whole work as it now exists, the greatest error I have seen is the plan of constructing the locks:—I do not object to wooden locks, in a case like the Welland Canal, but I think the plan of block work for the sides of the locks is very objectionable, and more particularly the plan of securing the ties by dovetails not passing through the front or face timbers; and for this reason, a little bad workmanship, or decay in the timber, makes a weak place in the work; and this with a clay puddle behind it, a substance that with the common operation of severe frost, will certainly cause these ties to loose their hold upon the front timbers, being only let in.

I have had locks built under my charge by block work of face timbers, ties and anchors, but much care was taken to have the ties run through the face timber and secured to it as strongly as possible, but without any grove and tongue in the timber, because no reliance was placed upon making these timbers water tight, but the whole inside was well planked, and made tight by the planking only. Experience has proved to me that both these plans are very objectionable, for the very good reason, that they are extremely difficult to repair when decayed, besides their expensiveness by reason of requiring so much timber.

Having said thus much in regard to the Canal and its locks, I will now enter upon a description of the present situation of the work, and also point out what I think would be improvements in its great plan.

Mr. George Keefer, Juar, the Engineer of the Company, has given me the quantities of earth and rock now remaining to be excavated, to bring the Canal to its intended original width of 26 feet bottom, and 58 feet top, water line. These quantities I shall notice hereafter.

In conversation with the President of the Company, W. II. Merritt, Esquire, he expressed the opinion (and it appears to have the sanction of the Commissioners by their re-building in conformity therewith, this season, one of the locks which had failed) that the locks ought to be 24 feet wide and 110 feet between the gates, and in the conviction that this is a size better adapted to vessels designed for the Lake trade than the present locks—I fully concur and recommend, that whenever locks are re-built, they should be of these dimensions.

Admitting this to be correct, (and I see no cause to doubt it,) if we enlarge the locks we ought to enlarge the size of the Canal, to conform to this increased size of locks.

I have drawn a cross section to show how much space two vessels of the largest class will occupy.

No. 1.

Scale, 10 feet to an inch.

This diagram or cross section exhibits only a view of the size of the Canal, such as appears to me requisite to correspond to locks of 24 feet width. I will now give a diagram or cross section of the Canal, according to its original plan of 26 feet bottom and 58 feet top, water line.

No. 2.

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From these views of the space occupied by vessels passing each other, it is certain that if we enlarge the Locks we ought to enlarge the Canal also, to correspond thereto. I have not the exact data upon which to estimate the quantities of excavation which such enlargement will require, but from the calculation I have made I can give a tolerable approximation to these quantities; and as the additional expense of enlargement will not cost a sum that is any way alarming, it would prove good policy to excavate this extra quantity at the same time that the removal of that quantity designed to make the Canal what it was originally-intended, is progressing.

Report on Welland Canal

From the information given me by Mr. Keefer, there is to be removed between Port Colborne and the junction of the Feeder, (distance 64 miles) to make the Canal 26 feet bottom and 58 feet top—45,932 cubic yards of earth, and 8020 cubic yards of rock; and I estimate that the triangles marked a a, in diagram No. 2, will contain about 504 cubic yards in each side to every sixty-six feet in length of Canal—equal to 113 yards. On the supposition that the whole distance of 64 miles will require this angle on each side to be removed, we then have—

61.020 cubic yards in the whole.

11,000 cubic yards of this we will assume as rock.

50,020 yards remain of earth; we then have

45,932 as above, 50,020 additional width,

oo,ozo adamoaai wigtn.

8,020 × 11,000=19,020 cubic yards of rock, at \$1, 19,020 00

839,206 40

Which sum would make the Canal an excellent work so far; and while the execution now absolutely necessary is going on, it is undoubtedly best to execute the other.

Between the junction and Port Robiuson the distance is 51 miles. Mr. Keefer estimates, that in this distance there is to be removed, to make the Canal 26 feet bottom, (its original intended width)—

52.195 cubic yards of earth; and as we find a considerable part of this line of the Canal in a natural ravine, and sufficient width, I estimate only—

36,000 cubic yards to be removed to make the bottom 36 feet, and the top 60 feet water line.

88,105. . . . Total to make this line, a 16 ets.. . . . \$14,111 20

This excavation is necessary in many places to give greater stability and permanency to the banks where they give evidence of weakness.

The next point of moment is the *Deep Cut*, which comprises the distance from Port Robinson to Allanburgh—2 miles and 55 chains. In this distance, Mr. Keefer has estimated that 11,700 cubic yards must be removed to give 26 feet bottom. It is a matter of assumption to give the quantity in addition to the above, required to make 36 feet bottom. It iswell understood that the Canal through the Deep Cut was intended to be 15 feet below its present bottom, and that much of the excavation was carried to that depth, but by reason of quick-sands, very heavy slips occurred, and the original plan was abandoned, and two lift locks at each end added, to raise 15 feet.

I have assumed that, in addition to what Mr. Keefer has given, if 12,500 cubic yards more were removed, making 24,200 cubic yards, it would give the Deep Cut the desired width and depth.— 24,200 yards at 40 cts. average, is=\$9,860. In removing this quantity, I should advise that experiments be made with Dirt Boatsby excavating in pits, leaving a stank around to keep out water. In such a clayey substance as the Deep Cut, a pit of 10 feet wide and 15 or 20 feet long, might be excavated 2, 3, or perhaps 6 feet below the surface of the water. These small pits should be carried down as low as possible, and then water let into the one that is to be abandoned ;-this water counteracts slips, in proportion to its comparative weight with earth. These pits, being small, the ends operate as buttresses while digging and the water being let in after, continues to preserve the counteracting force. In my opinion, one third, or perhaps one half of the excavation necessary, might be effected at less expense than any other. A test, by way of experiment, costs nothing extra; and requires only good judgment to be fairly tried .-This earth should be taken to raise the tow-path bank near Port Robinson, where it is too low and narrow. After all has been removed which can be by this method, I should advise the use of a dredging machine, worked by horse power. I have had them under my charge worked by steam and by horse power, and when the machine is well managed, earth can be removed and put into boats for 20 cents per yard-to which add from 10 to 14 cents for transporting it 11 mile to the large natural basin near Port Robinson, where there is a place to receive it, and Dirt Boats with trap door bottoms can discharge it at

APPENDIX once. Large contracts are made and executed to my knowledge in the Harbor of New-York for removing earth in 15 feet water, at one cent per cubic foot, or 27 cents per cubic yard. Such a machine will be wanted for the Canal and Harbours connected with it; and if none can be obtained on hire, one ought to be prepared.

The securing the spoil banks along the Deep Cut from washing in and filling the Canal, is an item requiring speedy attention, and before the excavation of the Deep Cut is completed. This can be done by first seeking out places where a cut can be made through the spoil bank from front to back. Sometimes this cut will be of considerable depth—say perhaps 10 or 15 feet; and in such a case, a trank made of two inch plank, one foot or more square, should be placed therein, and the whole well covered in. Next, forming a Tow-path along the brink of the spoil bank, with gentle undulations, so as to carry as little earth as possible. At the lowest places, the water collected in the bank finding its way into the drain formed on the back of the Tow-path, and entering Report on these outlets, passes off behind the spoil bank. About six to twelve of these drains or trunks, (as the case may be) cut so as to cast the water from the face to the back on each side of the Canal, would be sufficient. By doing this with care and faithfulness, a good Tow-path would be formed, which is now much wanted .- (See

> As abserved above, the Tow-path C, to be formed so as to have ascents and descents, sloping a little to the back side, that the water may be thrown off into the discharging drains. It only requires good judgment to select the best places for these drains, and connect the drain in the back side of the Tow-path with them.— The tow-path can be made 20 or more feet above the water, as the case requires. The expense of this work, if well done, I should think would not exceed \$1,200. If there should be a case where the excavation would be too great, a substitute of a temporary charactor might be made by a trunk of plank buried in the earth, and so laid as to carry the water into the Canal without much earth

> It has been suggested, that a part of the Deep Cut might be washed out by the force of the current of water through the Canal, made by cutting the bank at a ravine or embankment near Allanburgh. A cut made there would create a descent of 16 or 18 feet from the present surface of water in the Canal.

> If the substance to be washed out is that soft semi-fluid, slushy matter that has been washed into the Canal from the sides, or should be quick-sand, I think the operation of such a current might sweep away great quantities of it. This is an experiment which should be well considered and digested before determined upon, and all its bearings well understood, viz :-

> First. To see what disposition can be made of the water when tet off in such great quantities; whether it can be disposed of by passing into the bed of some stream, and do no no injury to indi-

> Second. Whether there is a good place to deposit the earthy matter which shall be removed, and that without injury to private property.

> The guard gate at the bridge will enable us to control the body of water, and regulate it as shall be found most advisable. If there is no danger to be apprehended on the points mentioned, I should incline to try the experiment. There is, however, one other very important view of this scheme (i. e.)—it is well known that the slips are much more likely to take place when the Canal is empty than when filled. If the water should be drawn off, will there not be increased danger of stips?

> The formation, as I have understood it, of the soil in this Deep Cut is a very stiff clay for forty feet or more in depth, and underlaid with quick sand. All the force of current we can bring to bear upon this stiff clay, in its natural bed, will not remove it; there is too much solidity and firmness to be operated upon by water, except by a much greater fall than we have at command. This tenacity of the clay is seen in the bottoms of the little gullies formed in the spoil banks. Thus the operation of the water in such a case may be the means of producing a greater evil instead of rendering a benefit, by causing the slips to become worse.

> The question is asked, whether the slopes of the banks must not be greater before they will remain permanent?

> It is certain that slips are among the most difficult things an Engineer has to contend with, and from the experience I have had on the Chesapeake and Delaware Canals, (where I had many of them, and one of 40,000 yards,) I found no preventive but taking away the earth, and sloping the banks so that they would remain immovable.

In such stiff clay us the Deep Cut of the Welland Canal-Benches might be cut thus:-

I have tried the driving of piles 10 to 14 inches in diameter,

and 20 to 25 feet in length-where they enter 10 to 15 feet of solid APPENDIX immovable curth, they may do much good-but if I understand the formation of this Deep Cut, the hottom of the piles would be in quick sand; in this case they would be of but little use in keeping the bank from slipping. If any attempt should be made, the piles should 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 I should not have much confidence in the benefit to be derived from them

Much of the earth in forming the bank by offsets, could be removed 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 lightening 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 bank from washing; when the banks are once put into regular shape, great pains should be taken to get vegetation of any strong rooted kind on them, to aid in checking the washing by rains. The expense of putting the slopes in good order, I should estimate at \$20,000.

Report on Wolland Canal

The next item of great importance is the locks. These are faulty in the plan and execution. The question presented then is, how to remedy the defects in the most economical way, considering the durability of the timber is already more than half gone. The ties are successively loosing their hold upon the face timbers every winter—an effect which the severe frost, by operating on the clay puddle in the rear of these face timbers, cannot but very much accelerate. In all future plans for repairing locks, I should advise never to place clay puddle in a position that frost can operate to force the walls out of place.

In the plans herewith presented, I have in plan No. 1, exhibited the foundation of the locks, as I have been informed they are In Nos. 1 and 2 of the drawings, the mud sills or bed timbers laid across the lock are represented in green lines, in the posttions they are placed. That part represented by red lines, shews the position of the streak sills, and also that portion of the work which may be found perhaps substantial enough on one side to raise up posts and tie them back into the present crib work, altho' I have doubts whether much can be gained by any attempts to save any thing but the foundation. This plan is drawn on the supposition, that whenever any lock gives way on the sides, it is to be re-built 221 feet wide in the chambers. The plan No. I, A. shows that when we renew the locks, to make them 22½ feet wide, wo must introduce new timbers between the streak sills-these are represented by black lines. In order to retain all the depth of water in the lock, we must cut down the streak sills 4 inches, and have only 7 or 8 inch timber between the old streak sills-{Note.-The plan for these timbers is drawn 4 inches too thick)—when these are laid and the whole covered with two thicknesses of two inch plank, the flooring 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 about one foot higher than the lower gate, and to place the mitre sill so as to leave a space of one foot between the bottom of the gate and tho floor. In plan No. 2, the part called breast, above the recesses of the upper gates, is to be raised up to within one foot of the water line of the lower level, and by this means the head of the gates and lock can be better secured. The greatest possible care must be taken to have the sheet pile plank 3 inches thick, grooved and tongued, and well put down around the lead of the lock, by digging at least 6 feet below the bottom of the lock and puddling, and also a second row in like manner under the upper gates. These two rows of sheet or plank piling, together with a row placed under the lower gates to prevent the water from getting underneath, unless it is already done in the old foundation, which is most probable, are ample security and nothing further will be required. have adopted for posts, where the erection is upon the old foundation, is 18 by 12 inches, and placed as is represented on the plan; I have done this because the floor sills or foundation timbers are 5 feet from center to center, and I wish to reduce the space between the posts to strengthen the planking as much as possible.

The hollow posts for the heel of the gate, I would connect with the four other posts marked 7.8.9.9—(which should be jointed) by strong iron bolts passing through them, and secured by a screw and nut to keep them firmly together. These should be framed into good sills. The three posts at the head of the recess should also be strongly bolted together, and their foot entered into bottom tim-All the posts should have dove-tail tenons let into the bottom or mud sills, and securely keyed in by wedges. As an additional security, I would, in the angle marked 16, place a triangular or arras piece, (i.e.) half of a timber 14 inches square, sawed diagonally through—this piece bolted through the post and into the floor by long ragged bolt spikes, 14 feet or more long.

The dry wall behind the lock, I recommend to be built of flat stone from the mountain, which are the only stone I saw near the line of Canul.

These stones can be procured and laid up, I suppose, for \$1 50cts, per cubic yard, and perhaps something less.

For the sides of the lock, I should use 3 inch white pine plank, well jointed and put on, and if any difficulty was found in lenks, I should chulk and pay over the soams every spring, just as the weather indicated an immediate opening of the Canal.

The dry wall should be laid on a line with the back side of the posts, and should be built so firmly as to rest on its own foundation

APPENDIX and support itself,-and also a bank of earth behind it. The posts should sustain themselves, except when the lock was filled they might find support in the two ties that run into the wall and are anchored there, and also in the wall itself: thus, though supporting themselves alone, they would find aid in resisting lateral pressure.

> This kind of lock can be built in winter as well as summer .-The great care in this case is to have the sheet pile planking well done and all the work faithfully executed.

If this Canal were now to be undertaken, I should certainly recommend cut stone locks of the best kind; but should it be attempted at this stage, it would probably destroy the use of the Canal for two or three seasons, as cut stone locks can only be built in the season Report on when there is no frost, or between 1st May and 1st November. Welland Canal

If the question is asked how long the present locks can be kept up fit for use! I should say that they will fail one by one contimually from this time forward, and that in all probability there will be none of them fit for use in 5 years more; a commencement ought therefore to be made to rebuild them as soon as possible, and continue rebuilding a number each year. There are many places where a lock entirely new can be built by the side of or near the present locks; in such case, this might be building anew in summer, and while the old lock was in use, and such lock could be built with cut stone if desired: which in a work of so great and increasing importance, I

I will now give the items of expense of a lock, if rebuilt entirely, with the exception of such parts of the old foundation as may

Removing old work
Peut.
100 posts, 12 x 18, 22 feet long, 3,300
100 ties, 12 x 12, 12 do1,200
100 do. do. 9 do 900
800 feet anchor timber, 10 x 10, 650
400 do. plates, 12 x 12, 400
32 ps. floor timber, 8 x 12, a 36 ft. 768
Timber for various uses, say,1,000
Cubic feet,
3,500 feet 2 inch plank, a \$16 per M., 56 00
8,500 do. 3 do. a \$24, 214 00
Carpenter work, 800 00
Add gates, mitre sills, &c 1,500 00
6,182 40
10 per cent. for contingencies, 618 24
\$6,800 64

See Plan No. 1 & 2.

It is believed that this sum would build anew the sides of a lock 221 feet by 110 in chambers and put in new gates complete. These locks, when thus rebuilt, would last with no more than ordinary or small repairs, about 8 or 10 years, and whenever the upper part of the post decayed down to near the water line on the lower level, (which is as low as they will decay,) they may be renewed in toto, or they might be spliced by taking off the decayed part and putting on a sound piece instead and replanking the new part, which would restore their usefulness for years, excepting however the gates, which must be replaced once in 10 years, if constructed in the common way. I should advise, in making new gates, that the timber be cut in I changry and seasoned under cover; that great care be taken to make the joints well and put them together with tar, oil and paint, and well coated over every year. I believe this course will make gates endure nearly twice the length of time they will without this precaution. It will be seen that repairing such a lock, with now poses in part and some new planking, will cost but a trifle. The greatest item of expense in repairs is the new gates, which is havever, common to all, and will require to be done whether the locks are of wood or cut stone. I cannot close this branch of the subject without repeating the caution to have the sheet pile planking most thoroughly done about the head of lock and upper gates, to prevent any chance of water finding its way under or around in rear of the walls and undermining the foundation.

The present gates are very faulty in the bars not being near enough to each other, and also in the size and form of the timber of which the bars are made; 14 by 18 inches is a suitable size for the heel post; the toe post may be 12 inches thick; and the bars, allowing for planking, should be 14 inches at the heel post; 16 inches in the middle, and 12 at the toe post-varying in the vertical dimension according to the depth below the surface or the superincumbent pressure: I have drawn a plan which will be readily understood, such as I would recommend them to be built, remarking that the tenons and mortices should be made in the best possible manner to secure strength without relying too much upon iron.

The three locks below Saint Catharines which are 130 by 32 in the chamber, were originally intended for steam-boats, it is not probable they wan ever be used for that purpose; when renewed, they ought to be reduced to the size contemplated for the other locks. In the reduction, they afford a facility for rebuilding which does not appertain to the others. The face timber and such part of the old

work as shall be necessary to make room for the dry wall can be APPENDIX removed. The size and extent of the floor timbers will afford every needful advantage for placing upright posts and securing them well. The present gates of these wide locks are very weak, as well as too unwieldy to be opened by a balance beam-I apprehend that they will give much trouble, so much so, that I can almost advise to make these locks the same width as the others whenever the gates require to be renewed.

I have in Plans No. 2 and No. 4, given the ground plan and clevation of a lock, in accordance with the plan I recommend whenever the locks are to be re-built. The cost of such a lock on an entire new site would be thus, for ten feet lift :-

Say 4,700 cubic yards excavation in lock pit a 15 cts.,	. \$ 705 ,	0υ	
a \$1 50cts.,	•	00	Report on Well and Canal
32 cross sleepers, 12 in. by 12, and 50	•		
feet in length,			
			•
length,			
Backing streak sills,			
116 posts, 12 by 12 in. 22 feet in length, 2,532			
4 do. 18 by 12 in. 22 " " 132 Sautch'd do. 18 by 16 in. 22 " " 256			
000			
4 hollow do. 24 by 18 in. 22 " " 264			
Coping Timber, 14 by 12 in 390			
84 wall ties, 8 by 14 in. 12 " " 1,008			
80 do. " " 9 " " 756			
20 do. " " 13 " " 260			
20 do. " " 10 " " 200			
Anchors 8 by 12,			
Contingent Timber, 1,000			
12,162			
12,162 feet timber, at 5 cts. per hundred,	608	10	
Iron bolts, spikes, &c		00	
4,500 feet 4 inch plank, hemlock, at \$20,		00	
		00	
4,800 " 2 " good quality pine, at \$16, 8,000 " 2½" do do at \$20,		00	
1.000 to 9 to modulost nile plant		00	
1,000 " 3 " good sheet pile plank,	20		
Gates, mitre sills, and iron work,		00	
Workmanship,say	1,000	00	
	\$8,285	10	
Contingencies; sheet piling, puddling, &c.			
banking in lock,		00	
Add 10 per cent.,		51	
	\$9,663	61	•
(See plans 3 and 4.)			

This sum would, I believe, build a good lock, and one easily kept in order 20 years, or until timber becomes very expensive; and it has the advantage over cut stone locks, in the fact that all repairs can be made in the season whilst there is no havigation on the Canal-which is the strong argument for building this kind of lock on this Canal at present.

Here follows a calculation for cut stone locks of the same size:

4700 yards excavation of lock pit, a 15 cts., \$ 705	00
42 Floor Timbers, 12 by 12, 56 feet long,2,100 32 do " " 50 " "1,600 Extra,	
4,700	
4700 feet timber, at \$5 235	00
7,900 " 4 inch plank, (hemlock) \$20, 158	00
4,800 " 2 " " (pine), \$16, 77	00
4,800 " 2 " " (pine), 816, 77 1,000 " 3 " " \$24, 24	00
Spikes, bolts, &c.,	00
Laying floor and sheet piling, 300	00
2,300 cubic yards of cut stone masonry, a \$6 13,800	00
Gates, mitre sills, &c. complete, 1,600	00
Pudding, and banking lock, 500	00
817.499	00
10 per cent. for contingencies, 1,749	90

This sum is sufficient to build good stone locks,-although I am not well informed as to the situation of stone of first quality for cutting. I have seen some near Lake Erie, and presume they are to be found within ten miles. In my estimate I have considered that one barrel of water lime, or five bushels, should be used to each cubic yard of masonry.

819,248

Having given the above items, as far as my knowledge of localities and circumstances will enable me to do so, I leave the correction to be made as advantages may be available, to cause a reduction in the cost.

I come now to the examination of the Feeder, commencing at Dunnville on Grand River-(four miles and three quarters from the month of the River)-being twenty miles and seventy-five chains, or nearly twenty-one miles in length. A dam to raise the water seven feet is thrown across the river at Dannville, which, by raising the whole water of the river, occasions it to set back about twenty nules, overflowing the banks of the river in many parts of this dis-

This feeder has a fall in the distance, of two feet-the descent is by regular off-sets of six inches each, in four different places,though it appears that a part near Dunnville is only four feet ;-it has, however, generally five feet depth of water. I am informed that at stated seasons of arought it yields to the Canal but a scaaty supply of water. In a Canal of this magnitude and importance, where vessels of 140 tons are to pass, I have before observed, that an inch of water is very material, and to ensure the greatest useful-Report on ness to the navigation, a certain supply must be relied on.

Welland Canal

The Dam at Grand River requires to be made more perfect and safe by gravelling to prevent leaks, and securing the Western or South Western side. It is a most important inquiry, how we can obtain a greater supply of water for the main Canal?

Two plans have been proposed—one to raise the Damat Dunnville one foot higher-the other to deepen and widen the feeder.-The original plan of the feeder was twenty feet on the bottom; forly feet top; and five feet water. From the information derived from Mr. Keefer, the Engineer, it appears that 51,485 cubic yards are yet to be removed, to give it the original width and depth, between the junction and the bend near Browl Creek, being 16 miles and 30 chains, and from thence to Dumville, 4 miles and 45 chains, it is still more obstructed, by being both shallow and narrow in many

Considering the low situation of the ground at Dunnville; the great extent of land flooded above the Dam, and the low situation of the country below Dumwille along the feeder; and that the later, by its overflowing, destroys much of the country for a great part of the distance of seven or eight nules below Dannville on the upper side of the feeder, I am decidedly of opinion that the feeder ought to be made 46 feet wide on the water line; 28 feet bottom, and six feet deep, with slopes 11 to 1, as the least capacity that will ensure a constant and uniform supply at all times.

If the feeder was finished according to the original plan, it would give 150 feet in a cross section, and if made according to the plan I now suggest, a cross section will be 222 feet.

If we take into consideration the reduced proportion of friction of the sides, and the increased velocity by rever of depth, the feeder when made 28 feet bottom, 46 feet top, and set water, will deliver water as much greater in quantity, than the original plan of 20: 40: and 5, as in the proportion of 7 to 4. The unfinished state of the feeder, and the water grass, operating greatly to check the velocity of the current, are causes which now impede the supply from passing down to the Canal. By deepening and widening the feeder we shall gain several important considerations:-

First. We shall obtain earth to form a berm bank, sufficient to prevent the water from overflowing the country on the side opposite the tow path.

Second. We shall ensure the safety of the Dam at Dunnville, which is now as high as it ever ought to be for its own security, or for the welfare of the inhabitants adjacent to the River. If the height of the Dam could be somewhat reduced, it would be a great point gained. According to my calculations, if the feeder is made of the size I now propose, you can obtain a most abundant supply of water at the most severe drought, and the Dam may at the same time be reduced six inches.

The proper data are not within my reach upon which to give an exact calculation as to the quantities of excavation which will be required to make the whole feeder of the dimensions I recommend: but I can approximate to accuracy sufficient for our purposes. Mr. Keefer has given me the quantity which will be required to make the feeder its original intended size, from its junction with the main Canal to Broad Creek, 16 miles and 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 feeder 46: 28: and 6:

350,000 cubic yards of excavation.

401,475 cubic yards at 12 cents,..... \$48,177 00

This excavation should be commenced at Dunnville and extended down, or what would be better in working it, commence at the bend near Broad Creek, in order to give greater facilities in draining the work while excavating. Instead of making the descent in the bottom by off-setts of six inches at a time, the bottom should be carried with a pretty regular descent, or at least it should be excavated deep enough to admit a full cross section of 222 feet.

Ly excuvating the feeder the full depth, the growth of the APPENDIX water grass will be partitly checked, which now occasions so much observetion to the free passage of water.

It is impolitic in order to obtain a free admission of weter into the feeder, to have the hoal part of it (and that most contracted) at its head; this part, if there is any difference, should be rather la ger than the remainder, in order to receive a body of water into it freely; and care should be taken that the goard gates or guard lock should likewise not obstruct its free passage. To effect this, it may be necessary to have gates by the side of the lock, to be used when the water is low. I observed that, at Dunnville, the mouth or entrance of the feeder was entirely filled with saw logs; every thing of this kind should be prevented.

li has been stated by Mr. Keefer, that there is an appearance of quick-so d on some part of the feeder above Marshville. Should this prove very bad, it may be difficult to excavate the six feet depth, and in that case a greater width must be given to pass the 222 feet Report on Welland Canal

I have reflected upon the question, whether this feeder should not be made an S feet Caval at once? There are some strong reasons for it; and many also against now entering upon the execution of such a project. Upon due reflection, to the latter I give the o eponderance. I believe the excavation above proposed will afford errih sufficient to make a substantial and permanent bank on the upper or berm side, and at the same time prevent the present inundation of the adjacent country. If this should not be the result, the excavation should be carried to a greater depth, which would aid the project of the enlargement of the entire feeder at a future period.

I think if the work here suggested was executed, the present, or even the reduced height of the dam, would be amply sufficient for feeding the Canal, and probably for the supply of all the present hydraulic establishments nearly the whole year.

Doubts have arisen in the minds of some respecting a sufficiency of water in the Grand River to feed the Canal. In order to he satisfied on that point, I examined the River 25 miles above Dunaville, where it is rapid and the quantity of water seen and determined to advantage. The River not being in its lowest state, however, I was obliged to obtain information from intelligent men who had known the River from 10 to 25 years. The result of my own observation, and of information from others, decided the question in my own mind, that Grand River will always furnish three times the quantity of water which can ever be wanted for the Canal.

The harbour at the mouth of Grand River was examined at the time of visiting the River. I found a pier or mole constructed by the Welland Canal Company, which appeared to stand pretty well. I observed a little repair necessary. To make a good harbour, and one that shall remain permanent, the present pier ought to be extended 150 to 200 feet further, and another should be constructed on the eastern side of the River, of 200 feet, to prevent easterly or southerly winds from forming a bur. These works can be built for 2,500 or 3,000 dollars, and when done, this will be one of the best hardware on Leke Erica was a large way. best harbours on Lake Eric; easy of entrance, and retaining 11 or 12 feet of water in its shoalest part. This being the naval depot of the Government on Lake Erie, it is on that account highly descrving of their patronage.

The Canal, agreeable to the original plan, was to have entered Grand River at Broad Creek (see Map.) The harbour at this place, Port Maitland, might be made of great importance to the Canal by pursuing the following course, (i. e.) to enlarge the present feeder to 8 feet depth and 58 feet breadth at surface, and connect it by a short cut to Broad Creek, entering Grand River by a The cost of this would be something like the following:-

From junction to bend near Broad Creek, 766,226 yards, a 15cts.,.... \$114,933 90 From bend near Broad Creek to Grand River, near mouth, 94,245 yards, a 15cts.,.. 14,236 65 Grubbing this last part, say,.... 3,000 00 9,000 \$141,170 55

This sum would probably make this part of the work correspond to the original plan, and besides furnishing a more abundant supply of water for the Canal, one very great advantage would result from this expenditure, in the fact that by thus making it a main channel, it would allow vessels to pass through the Canal by one or two weeks earlier in the s pring 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, should the feeder be deepened to 8 feet from Dunnville to Broad Creek, the expense would be much the same as that for the previous plan, and but one advantage attends it, that by an enlargement 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 more circuitous by 6 or 9 miles.

The harbour at Port Colborne or Gravelly Bay, I thoroughly examined, and was furnished with the soundings and positions of the shoals, &c. Nature has done much for this place, as a harbor, in giving good bold water—locked in by a reel running on each

APPENDIX side, and a shoal formed so as to render an advantage in the protection it can be made to give. I have given a sketch of the har-

> Pier a is now being constructed, and is intended to be 1,200 feet long, built of timber 18 feet wide and filled with stone. The estimate for the work 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 leave good water within it. Such 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 Report en 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 future 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 easterly end of pier b, 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 pursued 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 error has been committed in the proximity of the two piers, they ought to have been 250 or 300 feet apart, and I see no way to correct the error. 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 plan, 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 thousand dollars. If he can do it for this sum, it will be money well 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 between 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 each 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 vessel might enter it in a storm very

> 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 I have stated, would burst with the head of water forcing it up. 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 frame of such size as shall be thought advisable to suit the case. 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 only requires one precaution; that is, to have collars of sheet pile plank run under the ottom, around the sides, and over the top, 2 feet wide all around, directly under the centre of each culvert. The plank may be driven as ordinarily, and the sides secured to a cross piece at top and bottom. The object and design in this is to prevent the water in the Canal from finding 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 conveyed to individuals, I think, wherever used for hydraulic 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 controlled in the too frequent use of

water, the canal will suffer. It is well known to Captains of vessels, APPENDIX that want of an inch of water may cause considerable detention; and mill owners should not impair the usefulness of the Canal.

In regard to stop-gates to secure against breaches, or, for facility in draining the Canal when necessary, I should certainly advise to have a stop-gate put as near to Port Colborne as a good bottom can be found. If rock bottom can be found within half a mile, or about that distance, I should place a stop or safety gate at that place, at the time the canal excavation is going on. Another ought to be made just beyond the aqueduct, to secure against any breach about that

I will now recapitulate the several items of expense which I consider first of all necessary:

3617 5 . 672	M10000	••
Making Port Colborne a good Harbour—say,	\$16,000	00
Excavation of Canal from Port Colborne to the		
Junction, 36 feet bottom	38,206	40
Excavation between Junction and Port Robinson,		
Excavation of Deep Cut,	9,680	00
Securing the Canal from wash of spoil bank,	1,200	00 -
Deepening and widening Feeder to a depth of at		
least six feet,	48,177	00
	\$127,374	60

If thought unadvisable to give the Canal the 36 feet bottom and 60 feet top then from this we deduct-

50,020 yards excavation, a 20 cts.	\$10,004	00
11,000 yards rock, a \$1,	11,000	
36,000 yards excuvation, a 16 cts.	5,760	00
12,500 yards excavation, a 40 cts.		00

\$127,374 60—lcss—\$31,764 00

Which leaves the sum of \$95,610 60 to make this part of the Canal according to its original plan. I, however, advise to have it excavated the full width of 36 feet bottom; and I have never found any great danger of banks sloping 11 to 1. or 33 degrees from the horizon, giving way so as to do any injury—more particularly in a ship canal, where the wash of the banks from rapid motion does not occur; which, if it should happen, would still be no serious disadvantage.

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 canal, and to repair them according to one estimate, saving the old foundations, will cost each \$6,800. 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 \$6,800 each, = \$251,600.

The calculation being made for a lock of 10 feet lift, I believe the estimate as above will also cover the removal of the lock at Port Dalhousic 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 are 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 joins the other route. (See Messrs. Barrett and Keefer's Report.)

Messrs. B. & K. have not given the items of expense 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 had made such surveys and estimates, and having known Mr. Barrett for many years, I was induced to hope they might be found, and save all the expense of making another survey. I am, 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 an opinion as to the accuracy of their estimate.

I have previously given an estimate of what I should consider the expense of a cut stone lock; but if I understand Mr. Barrett's Report, 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 I have 110 feet.

Report on Welland Canal

Upon my plan of cut stone locks, built in the best manner, I make them cost each, \$19,248 00

18 locks, at \$19,248, 12 miles of canal excavation, embankments, culverts, bridges, &c. at \$10,000, 120,000 00

\$466,464 00

On the Southern route,

31 locks at \$19,248, ... \$596,688 00 123 miles excavation, bridges, culverts, &c., at 127,500 00

\$724,188 00

If the other plan of building locks should be adapted for this Report on Report of Welland Canal case, (which I do not recommend) the calculation would stand thus:

> 18 locks, at \$9,663, is 12 miles canal excavation, bridges, culverts, &c. 120,000 00.

> > \$293,934 00

It may be said, that with locks of this kind, 300,000 dollars would make the branch on the northern route—(See Map of the

The one advantage would accrue from proceeding immediately to construct this branch. viz: that it might be 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 an entire renewal.

Taking into view the situation of the Welland Canal, the comparative security of the harbor at the month of Niagara, and the advantages to the town of Niagara, as a commercial place—these, and many other considerations of much weight, induce me to recommend very strongly this branch to be made.

If the question is asked-why not adopt for this Canal a corresponding size with the intended Canal and locks in the proposed improvement along the Saint Lawrence to Prescott?-to this I reply, that the great amount of lockage, and the great expense of such large steam-boat locks—the doubts whether steam will over take the place of sails on these lakes—on the contrary, a present belief that the latter will always transport nearly all the products of the country on these inland seas-all determine my mind that the locks ought not to be at this time any larger than the plan for the Welland Canal, viz:

In concluding my report upon the Welland Canal, my duty leads me to a few remarks upon the present importance 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 37th 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 than 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 an outlet for their surplus products?

The three general outlets are: 1st. To New-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 of tacle to a regular trade. It is one of those natural impediments which there exists no way of fully counteracting, although the introduction of steam vessels on that River and its 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 advantages, 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. 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 Canal between Lakes Erie and Ontario on this side of Niagara River, the natural jealousy of a commercial rival weuld have interfered. So that, fortunately for your Government, Gentlemen, you are in the pos-session of the power to prevent an entire monopoly of the trade alluded to.

The cheapness of transportation, via Lake Ontario to Montreal, is a decided advantage, and not easy, if at all, countervailable. It only remains to be seen how far the policy of your Government, 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 precincts of your Government; and to this may we not add one half the trade of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois 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 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 Niagara 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 latter, they put the interrogation .- " Whether, being less difficult and expensive, it would " not be advisable to descend into Lake Ontario, rather than encoun-"ter the difficulty and expense of the other course?"—to which they

Report on Welland Canal

"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 sufficient to say, that articles for expor-" tation when once affoat on Lake Ontario, will, generally speaking, go to Montreal, 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 high 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 lower end of the present sloop navigation, "through which the current is sometimes very strong. There is " also a considerable descent from Montreal in a distance of about "30 miles, to tide water in the Lake St. Peters. Perhaps it will " be 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 at Montreal is not one hundred and seventy feet below the "upper surface of the Gallop Rapids. In the distance of one hundred miles between these places, there are forty of still water, "viz.: about thirty in Lake St. Francis, between the foot of Lon-" gue Sault and the head of the Coteau du Lac rapid, and upwards " of ten in the lake of the two mountains, between the foot of the " cascade at the cedars and the Lachine rapid. Thus there will " remain but sixty miles of Canal, with an average fall of 34 inches " per mile. The land descends proportionately to the water, so "that there can be but little deep cutting. 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 so propitious, 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, obstacles " 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, enterprising, commercial rival are open; and when it is considered that (if the means of easy export be supplied to the inhabitants who may " settle near the lakes) that country will in no distant period, furnish " 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 competition for that commerce, our neigh-"bors will employ the means in their power. Nor must it be forgotten, 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 as 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 the " political connexion which would probably result from a commercial connexion, certainly deserves the consideration of intelligent men."

Although there are some errors in the statement here made, in regard to descent of water, and some want of knowledge of the lake of two mountains, as now understood; I have 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, Gentlemen,

> > Very respectfully, Your Obed't. Servant,

> > > BENJAMIN WRIGHT.

New York, October 3, 1833.

Having written the foregoing, and time not allowing me to make any alterations previous to a necessary departure from hence, I have received in the mean time Mr. Berrett's report of items of expense on the branch to Niagara.

If Mr. Barrett is correct in his amount of excavation, embankment, &c .- I am in error as to the expense of that branch to

I see Mr. B. averages all the items of excavation, embarkaneot, bridges, waste weirs, equeducts, culverts, grobbing, &c. at about 12 or 13 thousand dollars per mile, but his locks only \$6,600 cach. These are exclusive of the 10 per cent. for confequeies. The prices at which he puts excavation and emberoment must be very ample, and a little more than I should think it would cost under good management.

Report on I make these remarks in explanation, and to go the equivalence of Welland Canad disappointments in my estimate, as I wish that the public should not be a public should not b feel that any thing is attempted to be concealed, -or not fairly estimated at its real cost.

> I will now give another view of the expenditure which I think ought to be provided for, so as to me he the annual replies and improvements come within the least proper and resonable means.

1st. The expenditures which are absolutely necessary the present winter and spring, are,		
Widening from the junction to Port Robinson, 52,195 yards a 16 cents	\$ 8,051	20
Finishing piers at Port Coloons		
Gravelling dam at Dounville, say,	1 000	
Repairing ends of looks, say 12, a \$250 each,	5,000	00
Norn.—This is only to make them last as long as possible, and to be prepared by contract to procure sainable materials at a fature day. Spoil Banks	1,200 4,000	
	\$33.551	20

This being done the navigation will be kept open through the

season of 1834.	
For the fall and winter of 1734-35, there should be provision made for wideling freder in all parts where the dimensions are not 40 x 20x5, cay	\$ 8,000 00
thus:— 45,932 yards, a 20cts., 8,020 do. (rock.)	9,186 40 8,020 00

Deep Cut, expend say	\$25,206 9,680	40 00	APPENDIX
Trefusitive anomer for at the metric by definition of the contractions and desired the contraction of the co	3.000	00	er en en en en en en en en en en en en en
Configuration for new gates, &c	4.000		
a \$6,800	27,200	00	
Exteading piers at Port Dalhousio, say,	10,000	00	•
	\$79,086	40	•

Nove .- There said \$8,000 for widening the feeder, because I believed it would be better to deepen some part to the depth of 6 feet, and the width I have recommended to show the effect in part upon the correct; if there is half a mile in one continuous piece, it will be a good opportunity to test the velocity of water in the 6, 46 and 28 feet feeder, and kom such an experiment much information may be gained as to the correctness of my views in regard to the height of the dam at Duonville.

Report on Welland Canal

The above being completed, there would remain to be provided

The widening and despening of the feeder,	\$ 42,000 00
Ditto of mai (Cara)	31,764 00
Stoping backs at Deep Cul-	20,000 00
C. al from Broad Creek to mouth of Grand River,	26,236 65
Despening feeder to 8 feed,	66,756 90
30 new locks, a \$6,800,	224,400 00
	Salt 157 55

These would be attended to from year to year, as the appearance of sasta sing to navigation should seem to require, and prohelity all the locks would have to be recewed except that at Port Colorine, within four years. The time for the excavation of the feeder to an equal dands with the impin Canal, might be extended to 3 or 4 years, if it was thought advisable, or even longer; but I think wien once undertoken, it should be prosecuted and completed, eginning at a concerned pursoing regularly so as to require no remo. of of water from the part finished.

I cannot close without adverting to the use of water at Marshville for hydraulic purposes. There is but a small portion of the year when these mills can be permitted to move without injury to the Canal. It is certainly proper to discourage any further erections of hydraulic works at that place, as the time will soon arrive when the use of the Count will be so great as to require all the water at a low season; and the drawing off of any portion at that place, by interrupting the flow or velocity of the current at that point, is an evil beyong the quantity of water taken, as it reduces the head of weter and checks the flow of the remainder very greatly. The injury may not be so great when there is a flood in the Grand River: but there ought to be a diminution instead of any increase of hydraulic works both at Dunnville and Marshville.



FIRST REPORT

Of the Select Committee upon the Petition of the Welland Canal Company, with the Letter of J. B. Yates, Esq. to said Committee.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of the Welland Canal Company, beg leave to make a

FIRST REPORT:

From the indefinite terms of the petition, the Committee called before them, among others, Mr. Yates, one of the principal stockholders in the Canal, and requested he would give the Committee any information within his reach on the subject of the prayer of the petitioners, and on the present situation of the Company generally.

From the long acquaintance which Mr. Yates has had with the subject, it was supposed a clearer and more general view of the present state and wishes of the Canal could be obtained from him in the form of aletter to the Chairman, than in any other way.

In compliance with this wish, Mr. Yates has addressed to the Committee a letter which is appended to this Report.

Without entering fully into the opinions expressed in Mr. Yates' letter, the Committee are bound to call the attention of the house to the propositions suggested towards the close of it. The first question is, shall the Government advance a sum sufficient, not only to place the Canal in such a state of repair as may insure its. success during the ensuing season, but also to restore the credit of the company, by enabling them to discharge the debts due to differ-

To the Province in a commercial and general view, the value of the Canal is denied by none. And it is admitted that the means of the stockholders are insufficient to place the Canal in a state of repair for the ensuing season.

We are then required to consider whether the Province by withholding support, shall allow the Welland Canal to go into comparative disuse, even for one year, and thereby possibly turn from Upper Canada the principal advantages to be ultimately derived from this communication between Lakes Eric and Ontario.

The amount of debts outstanding against the Company is nearly £25,000, and the sum estimated to be expended during the ensuing season, according to the estimate of Mr. Wright, is £8,500.

The Committee would call the attention of the house to the suggestions contained in the report of Commissioners appointed by an act of the Legislature, during its last session, as to any future provision for the Canal. Upon this part of their Report, Mr. Yates has entered very fully, and his views seem in many respects, to correspond with the views of the Commissioners.

The means of the Company are exhausted—they are in debt the Canal requires repair—without repair it must be at least for one season comparatively useless. Our enterprising neighbors are upon the alert, to seize any opportunity which may divert the trade and transport of the west from the waters of Canada.

Should any hesitation on our part to complete the Welland

APPENDIX Canal, induce them to establish a route, affording even minor advantages, 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 enable the Company to proceed with so much energy and certainty as to ensure the completion and success of the work. The resources of the Company have been in many instances expended, and their energies almost paralysed in consequence of a series 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 entitled to much consideration, and ought to remove all doubts, if still entertained, that the funds of the Company, and loans given by this Province at various times have been improvidently expended.

First Report of Committee on Welland Canal Petition.

The Committee deem it unnecessary for them to recommend, to your Honourable House, either of the propositions submitted by Mr. Yates, and can only hope that something may be done, during the present Session, to place the Welland Canal in such a situation as may be most beneficial to the public interest.

J. H. SAMSON,

Chairman

Committee Room, 9th January, 1834.



TO JAMES H. SAMSON, ESQ.

Chairman of the Committee of the House of Assembly on the Welland Canal.

PETITION.

York, 21st December, 1833.

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 suggestion of others had supposed a different course would have been preferred.

I will, however, in compliance with your request, in as condensed a form as I can, present a history of the Canal, in a few particulars a little variant from that given by the Directors in their report of last year, after which I propose making some suggestions relative to the present state of the work and what is required to be

My health is not good, and the time now left in which I must do this is short.

In 1824, the first act of incorporation was passed for a small Canal, part of the stock was subscribed, a call made, and the work commenced on the 30th of November in that year.

The subscribers to the stock were however desirous that permission should be obtained to enlarge the Canal, and increase the capital.

The routes and points of termination were then open for investigation, and decision, and as the stockholders supposed, under their control. In 1825 the law was passed increasing the dimensions of the Canal, and the extent of capital, but fixing the point of termina ation on Lake Ontario and altering the ratio of voting on shares, so that a thousand shares gave no more votes to a stockholder than

These were 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 reclaim 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 in ention 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, from the very enactment itself, by fixing the point of termination imperatively that Parliament had been governed by considerations with which stockholders have nothing to do, and the choice was confined to submission to the mandate or abandon.

The books for subscription to the stock were opened in several places. The Receiver General of the Province, who was President of the Company, appeared in New-York, and offered £75,000 for New-York subscription, reserving the remainder, except a small sum subscribed in Canada, for the English market.

In the intermediate time, before the stock was ever offered in London, the Directors determined on the strength of the New-York and Cadada subscription only, to proceed with the work.

The attempt to procure subscriptions to the stock in England was procrastinated until the memorable year of bubble 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 Directors persisted in their calls on the stock thus partially subscribed, with a full knowledge that there was not enough to finish any 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-York, with a confidence that the work would be supported by the the Government, paid up.

In the year 1826, pursuant to the resolution of the preceding year, £25,000 was appropriated by way of loan.

The depression of the stock, and its low estimation among monicd men, still continued, and in the winter of 1827, when the £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 Government assistance, but to so limited an 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 £50,000 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 Di-

The same session the Province of Lower Canada also subscribed £25,000 of stock. During the winter a despatch was received from Lord Buthurst, Colonial Secretary, promising on the part of the Imperial Government a grant of money equal to one ninth of the estimated cost of the Canal, on certain conditions, which were complied with.

Fresh confidence was thus infused, and the Stockholders became more fully assured that the work would not be abandoned by Government. Yet in all this the commercial interest 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, while the means and 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 expedient 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 former promise of one ninth of the cost.

A private subscription to the stock was also obtained by Mr. Merritt from some persons high in office and a few others of such standing and wealth that the smallness of the sum rather impaired than aided 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 away 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 badly performed; and 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 present plan to examine the merits of these projects; although I 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 from the Grand River surveyed. The excavation was commenced and a contract for the construction of a dam 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 safety of the Inhabitants and economy, objections were unexpectedly made to the place, as too near the mouth of the river for naval purposes; and the Board was compelled to select a station five miles higher up the river, by which a great additional expense was incurred.

Letter of J. B. Yates, Esq. to chairman of the select Welland Canal Petition.

At this time, also, obstacles were thrown in the way of an attempt to facilitate the entrance of vessels into the mouth of the Welland River, which were, however, unfortunately for the Company,

To this difficulty, its removal and effect, I may again have occasion to refer; for instead of being beneficial to the Company, it gave prosperity to a place almost inaccessible before, and afforded animation and vigour to the most heartless and unrelenting opposition, if not persecution, the canal 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 in 1829, it was ascertained that the funds must again be exhausted, and the work stop, or more money be procured.

Latter of J. B. Yates, Esq to the chairman of the select committee on Weiland Canal

The Company decided on sending again to England, and one of the Stockholders in New York consented to go. He was directed to procure, if possible, a remission of the debt to the Imperial Government to the extent of the sum originally promised by Government, and to procure a loan or dispose of stock to the amount of 20 or £25,000, which it was supposed would make the canal navigable by way of the Ningara and Welland Rivers into Lake Eric.

On the strength of this mission, in the hope of its success, the Triends of the person sent, in New York, accepted to the amount of £10,000, to prevent the work from stopping altogether.

The application to Government for the remission of the debt did not at that time succeed, but a subscription for stock to some amount With this sum it was hoped the navigation by the above circuitous route would be opened, and the practicability of the work being thus proved, confidence would be restored, and a sufficient degree of credit secured to complete the remainder. Company was, however, again doomed to disappointment. contract for the dam across the Grand River was not well performed; and the whole having settled more than two feet, the canal was left dry, and instead of a good effect being produced by the use of the Canal, during the summer and autumn of 1830, additional discouragement was experienced, and the noise from the whole body of assailarts so completely misled the community, that explanation and justification could not be heard except by a few who had independence of character and strength of judgment to look beyond this barrier of obstreperous censoriousness. Notwithstanding these efforts against them, fostered by a gratuitous malignity, and successfully maintained by exaggerated statements of the casualties that had occurred, relying on the few who were willing to investigate for themselves the Directors, compelled by the necessities of the Company, again in 1831, presented their memorial for further aid from the Province. This was, however, done with so hesitating a fearfulness, that they did not make a full representation of the actual wants of the Company. To obviate the defect, one of the Stockholders again, as in 1827, made a representation, and freely exhibited what in his opinion must be the wants of the Company, and attempted to prove the good policy and beneficial effect of adequate and full, instead of partial relief. The Committee, after a thorough examination of the atiairs of the Company, approved of the more efficient course recommended and reported in favour of creating a Government stock to the amount of £200,000, taking the canal and its works in pledge therefor, for the purpose of completing the canal as it should be, payingoff the former debts of the Company to the Gov't., and consolidating the whole. The useful effect of this measure on the prospect of the Company, the funds of the Province, and indeed the whole character of the undertaking. was so evident to every person who had bestowed any thought on financial operations, that its failure, after being recommended by the Committee, confirmed by the Commons House of Assembly, and supported by a resolution of supply, was matter of astonishment and regret to many disinterested friends of the work both in and out of the House. It is not my design to examine the cause of the abandonment of so good a measure. It will be sufficient to say, that all the features of this promising measure were altered, and a loan of the credit of the Government was voted for £50,000, a sum merely adequate to make the communication to Lake Erie direct, leaving the supply for repairs and the restoration of an impared credit by payment of debts, and also the payment of the semi-annual interest on the 250,000, dependant on the contingent tolls to be derived from an imperfect, and, indeed, unfinished work. Unequal as this sum was to the full accomplishment of the object, the aid was necessary; and although accompanied with most singular and personally burthensome conditions, yet those conditions were complied with, and it was thankfully received. The work was again started with vigour-a temporary loan having been procured, on the hypothecation of these Government securities, for £50,000—and there was ever prospect that the whole would be finished in a short time, when all labour was arrested by that desolating scourge with which, in 1832, the whole country was afflicted. Thus time after time, and year after year, have the prospects of this Company been blasted by occurrences not within their controll, and by a public calamity in which the whole Province was involved; yet in this last instance, if what I heard was a true representation of the language used, the Company have been charged with fault for not having had power to contend with this afflictive dispensation of Providence.

At the end of the year 1832, the Directors again found their funds exhausted, the company deeply in debt and without any means or credit to prepare the Canal for the business of the Spring. On this representation, I am told, the most unbounded vituperation was used. Some of the oldest and warmest friends faltered, and nothing more was done than the purchase, on the part of the Government, APPENDIX of £7,500 of the remaining Capital Stock of the Company, on the express condition that this money should be expended under the direction 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 Engineer was employed to examine and report upon the work. In all this, no provision was made for the payment of the debts of the Company, and its creditors were in some instances ruined by

The use of the Canal, in this first year of its completion, to Lake Eric direct, did not commence until the best business of the season was past; and it is well known that, in the transportation of the produce of the country, increantile engagements must be made during the winter. Notwithstanding this great disadvantage, tho evidence of its prospective usefulness, afforded by the short time in which the Canal has been in operation this season, is conclusive.

The season of basiness was broken, commencing in June instead of the first of April. There were no funds to keep the Canal in order, in the hands of the Company; and no such assurance of safety could be given as to justify prudent men who had another Welland Canal channel to recommend its use. The transportation was, however, Petition. fifty per cent. more than the preceding year in the three months of uninterrupted mavigation, which is perhaps the full extent of time that it has been in use this season, free from casualties,—the bad effect of which would have been, in part at least, obviated, if there had been means to prepare for contingencies. There is good reason to believe, that if the Canal could have been ready for use in April last, and full assurance given that it would be kept in common order, the income from it would have exceeded £12,000; and this sum will more than pay the interest on the whole debt of the Company.

The Canal was open, and in use, altogether unimpeded by ico in this mouth, even during the cold weather which we have had, while on the Eric Canal, they had been obliged to break and cut ice at several places. The Company now requires, in order to secure the earliest opening of the Canal promptly, to be aided to an extent then will enable the Directors to widen the feeder, so as to admit a greater flow of water; to dredge the Canal; to repair and secure their locks; to complete their harbours; and to pay their debts.—The remaining £100,000, contemplated to be loaned in 1831, would be sufficient for the purpose, and, with the income of the Canal, gradually renew the locks, and make them of greater dimensions as they require neacwal. I have thus given as succinct an account as possible of the progress and present state of this great work. In looking at and examining some of the most prominent circumstances, which is all that at the present time can be done by me in its progress, I cannot avoid a remark, founded on what has appeared to me one of the most singular circumstances ever known in such a work. An exhibition throughout of disinterested anxiety on the part of many with regard to the expenditure, and sometimes a gratuitous suspiciou of misapplication of money, (evideally without much examination,) while the private stockholders (a very few of whom hold an amount equal to the stock interest of the whole Province therein,) have closely examined the accounts, and, although disappointed in the whole cost of the work, are satisfied with the expenditure, and retain their confidence in the prospect of the Canal, and in a full and certain return upon their entire outlay, if they shall be sustained.

In complete confirmation that this confidence in the economy of expenditure has been well founded, every committee for the purpose of investigating the accounts, has reported the same thing; and now an Engineer, appointed by Commissioners selected by the Legislature to expend a sum on the Canal, for which an equivalent in stock is held by Government, has candidly, (although necessarily, in truth) reiterated the fact-That much economy in expenditure must have been used to have produced such results as even the present state of the Canal exhibits.

I now propose drawing the attention of the Committee to some particulars in the Report of Mr. Wright-and first, I notice the Locks on the Canal. These unfortunate locks have been a fruitful source of declamation and misrepresentation. 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 ruized some individuals who solely sustained it in its commencement. Other plans for locks have been recommended. A short comparison of their promised duribility may be useful. Mr. Wright estimates the cost of repairing the present locks, without enlarging them, at be done grad pairing, stating a probable 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 average not to exceed £750 each; and the first four 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, than 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 hundred and fifty pounds each.

These locks, therefore, which have cost each £750 only, with every disadvantage of an empty canal, and the worst species of exposure both winter and summer, are yet in use. Their width is 10

Letter of J. B. the chairman of the select

Letter of J. B. Yates, Esq. to

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 conclusive 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. Deduct from this the actual cost, £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 have already expired, and the interest on the difference only, annually compounded at the rate of six per cent., amounts to near £746; 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, instead 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 abundant allowance to say, one-third of the original cost will Yates, Esq. to the chairman replace all above water, 2250, therefore, the sum above names, was committee on repair them amply; and this may be done in the winter when the Welland Canal is not in use. This calculation is on the supposition of repair only. The Engineer's next proposition is a lock of £2,416. The the interest as above on this difference, for ten years, is £1310, (I throw off fractions,) nearly double the cost of our present Locks -and yet this is only a superior sort of wood lock, with rubble or dry stone wall, sheathed with wood, conveniently repaired, as it is said, but still requiring repair in the same time and manner with the other.

> The unerring certainty of mathematical calculation settles this question, and the Company have adopted a course the most conducive to public and private interest in the prosecution of their work. The next species of lock presented for consideration is that of stone. Mr. Wright's estimated cost of a stone lock is £4,812: the difference between our locks and one of these is £4,060. Three years' interest thereon, compounded annually, is a fraction more than £775. Of course a new lock like ours, may be made for the interest on the difference in cost every three years. But good locks on our plan have lasted seven years, and will last several years more,—that is, the exposed part; the rest will, undeniably, last as long as we know any thing of time. Assuming, as we have done, Mr. Wright's limit of ten years—at the end of this period the difference in the interest will be somewhat more than £3,196 each, and £250 will substantially repair any of our wood locks. The difference, therefore, on the interest only, at the end of ten years, is £2,946; multiply this by 40, the number of locks in the canal, and the saving amounts to the enormous sum of £117,840, or 471,360 dollars.

> When Mr. Wright made his Report, he presented his propositions to men competent to examine his statements, and they were submitted for consideration. It certainly never occurred to him that the information and the enlarged view on which his calculations were founded would be so perverted as to afford an argument against supporting the work. These estimates were presented for consideration, and to be adopted when a conviction shall become prevalent that the business of the Canal will warrant it, -of which he does not appear to entertain a doubt as an event that must soon occur; and, unless the ordinary laws which govern the commercial intercourse of society are different here from any other known region, in less than ten years the business on the Canal will support any expense that may not only be necessary, but, under any circumstances, desirable. Assured, as I feel, of the liberal feelings of the Members, and willingness as well as competency to examine this part of his Report, I beg leave to draw your attention particularly to it. Attempts have already been made to pervert its meaning; and impressions, evidently never designed, have been excited in relation to the requisite expenditure upon the Canal; to sustain it in useful operation. This can have been occasioned only by too superficial an examination of the Report and its

> This feature in the Report of Mr. Wright I shall again have occasion to notice, and will therefore leave it for the present.

> The misrepresentations with regard to the Locks have been the most untrue of any that have been suttered in relation to the Canal. It is painful to be placed in a situation that requires the exposure of deliberate and premeditated falsehood; but, disagreeable as the task is, when it becomes my duty, and is within the timit of my right, I shall not omit it. It has become almost an axiom among a certain class of Engineers, that Locks for Canals, made of wood, are useless; and so many of the merely imitative part of the community have blindly adopted it as such, that any attempt, reasonably to disprove it, is in danger of being laughed into silence. It is, therefore, with some gratification, that the testimony of Mr. Wright, in his Report, may be referred to as not objecting to Wood Locks. He merely prefers varying plans of his own. I have endeavoured to show, that, even there, we lose nothing, by comparison, in durability, and gain much in cost.

> I owe an apology, perhaps, for the terms I have used with regard to those who, without any reason, have condemned the use of Locks made of Wood. I have so often been met by expressed incredulity, after positive and unimpeached evidence, that I cannot give credit to their sincerity except on the supposition of too easy an acquiescence in a received opinion, and culpable heedlessness of proof, while there is a pretension to full information.

> When no injury can result from submission to, and retirement from, such a course, it is well. But, when the protection of an important work, and the prosperity of the whole community, are de

pendent upon our firmness, we must not permit ourselves to remain. APPENDIX silent for 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 assertions, if untrue, to remain disproved.

I have asserted that the Locks were 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 requisite 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 more than double the amount necessary for the same purpose. I now assert, that, in no one instance, has the delay in narigation on the Welland Canal been owing to the Locks having been made of Wood; but the same causes would have produced the same accidents with Locks of any other construction. It will be recol. lected, that, in the various attacks on this work, the form and mode Letter of J. B. have also varied to so great a degree, that what was, at one time, considered an argument in favor of the Canal, has, to suit the convenience of the assailants, been perverted into a charge against it.

Yates, Esq. to the Chairman of the select committee on

Thus its friends have asserted, that, when finished, its advantage Wolland Canal would be greater and its income increased, because it would be used Patition. by the Americans in their approach to their own sea-ports; and, in this way, even those who had a distinct commercial interest, would aid in support of a work by which the facility for conducting your commerce has been promoted. This anticipation was considered improbable, when first named, as a foundation for hope and income; but no sooner does experience prove it true, than this very use of the canal becomes an evil. Thus has it been with the locks. The first flood would sweep off the rubbish. The floods came again and again: the locks remained uninjured. Years passed-accident prevented 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 required attention. But that was enough to renew the charge; and I must confess I have been much surprised to hear assertions made by men whose opportunity for information has been better than mine, which, with even the personal attention I have been able to give the work, I know 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 be undeniable. Such as are founded on duration and safety, are proved by experience and observation. We have nothing to ask but an examination of proof.

I have said, if stone locks had been attempted, the ruinous result 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?

The sum required for this object only would, after the expenditure of our money and the first £25,000 of the Province, have prevented any farther advances.

If, with a canal almost completed, sufficiently prepared to give conclusive evidence of its immediate and immensely prospective advantages, there is still strength of opposition sufficient to render it doub ful whether this important commercial channel will continue to receive 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 examination 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 Report, and show that a greater part of those expenditures are to be incurred on the canal, in the event only of certain contingent extension and improvements, not necessary for its immediate and beneficial use.

In the supplement to the Report, a more detailed estimate is given, in which we find what is more suited to our situation.

The entire amount absolutely necessary is about £10,000 for the ensuing year; of which sum three-fourths are required for the Harbour and permanent work. In another year, if thought expedient, he has pointed out some further useful and permanent improvements; and the entire sum of £7,550 is named for repairing locks, and building four new ones at his own estimation. It will readily be seen, with all the professional and proper anxiety of Mr. Wright that this canal should ultimately become such, in its construction, as its situation and great prospects domand, he cannot for a moment entertain the thought that any suggestion of future expenditure, upon expediency only, would occasion hesitation in its support. He, therefore, in all his statements, includes the necessary expenditure for enlargement, if increased business shall require it.

No part of this should be taken into the account when the propricty of present aid is alone considered. When the canal shall require such outlay, there will be no difficulty in supplying it. In connexion with this part of the subject, I would refer to the Report of the Commissioners. They say, that "the greater part of the sum-expended by them has been applied in finishing the causa rather than ropoiring it."

In conversation I have heard it urged, by way of argument against hope for future aid, that the expenditure of £7,500, last souson, is a criterion by which the annual outlay for repairs may be estimated. How does this agree with the declaration of the

APPENDIX Commissioners "that the greater part of this money was expended in finishing, rather than repairing, the Canal?" It was also then said, that the income of the Canal, received during the season, should be compared with such annual outlay, to test its usefulness. It requires a mere exhibition of such declarations, where they can be seen in connexion with the statement of facts as they are, to show their fallacy. I beg leave to refer to the account of Tolls, and the manner and time of their receipt, to show that the business of the season was broken; and they were but a fraction of what would have been received if the navigation had commenced early and could have continued uninterrupted. From this it will be seen, that, in the month of July, more than £1000 was received in Tolls. This is always a month in which there is the least transportation; yet, even this year, in which no expectation could be entertained that much would be done, with every engagement for the year against the Canal-if each month had been equal to the one that is commonly of the least consequence, the income would have exceded £8000; but, if the full season had been enjoyed, more than £12,000 would have been received, even at the present low rates of toll,—which are, for the whole of this large Canal, as low as those on the Burlington Bay Canal. It was thought advisable to put down the Tolls, for the purpose of inviting transportation, as low as possible. In some instances they have been placed unnecessarily low. This is not unfavourable to the ultimate hopes of the Proprietors, but, in the present state of things, gives some plausibility to the statement of our opponents.

Yates, Esq. to the Chairman Committee on Welland Canal

While we are thus struggling with difficulties, when even the smallest circumstances are seized with avidity to embarrass our operations, the Legislature is called on to encourage and give additional strength to opposition by the incorporation of a monopolizing Joint Stock Land Transportation Company, without affording equal facilities to the Canal Company or its friends. From such competition there cannot ultimately be any thing to fear if the Canal should be supported so far that the assurance of one year's business may be given. The effect, however, will be injurious to the estimation of the value of the property until time shall prove that such competition against the Canal cannot be sustained. There is also another view in which it may prove prejudicial to the interest of the Canal Company, and one which I fear more than any other. There are some who are willing to support the Canal with any required aid if they can be assured of a direct return from Tolls; and are too timid to rely on the other advantages arising from Commerce, Population, &c., which are, however, equally certain, and evident to those who reflect on them. But, without such reflection, or examination of the capabilities of the country to be improved, and an independent exercise of the understanding, such friends are often driven, by their fears, from sustaining the best measures, although they may pass to the ranks of opposition with great reluctance. All this support is lost through apprehension—when a confident declaration is made that another channel may be used to equal or better advantage. I have said before, and repeat, I fear no rail or any other road. I am not opposed to them; but, when used to our disadvargage, in estranging our friends, I cannot avoid feeling the injury. I do not recollect what amount has been expended in improving the Chippewa, and the cut across the Point, by which the place has been literally renewed. From this place, so renewed, most of the opposition and misrepresentations in relation to the Canal have emanated: The modicum of Toll charged for the use of our Work has been resisted; and, for the whole of this portion of our expenditure, we have received nothing but injury from those benefitted by it. But I will say no more on this subject, and proceed to the examination of other questions connected with the Petition of the Directors.

Mr. Wright has said, "The money has been economically expended." We who are deeply interested are fully satisfied. It is true that there is no other work, proportioned to this in magnitude, which has not cost more money.

Under unexpected difficulties, and the necessity for expenditure beyond original estimates and anticipated costs, (and even without such embarrassments,) the instances in which Government aid has been liberally given to works of this sort are frequent.

On the Continent of Europe they have been principally Governmont works, while, in England, they have been made by Joint Stock Companies, sometimes aided by the Government. In America they have been made by both the State Government and Joint Stock Companies;—the latter, in large projects when necessary, aided by the Local or State Government. The Union Canal in Pennsylvania, the carliest attempt in the States, was very liberally supported by public munificence. A guarantee of five per cent. dividend was made by the State to the Shareholders; and State Grants were made, by which the Company have realized more than 500,000 dollars. That State has, within 14 or 15 years, expended about 20 millions of dollars on works of this description. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company has had a large subscription from Washington city; and capitalists in Holland have loaned to that city one million of dollars. The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with four locks only, of the same size of those on the Welland Canal, has cost about £700,000: the distance is 16 miles. The estimates for this work were as much below the actual costs as ours. The public aided in its completion; and, when unexpected difficulties were encountered, this assurance of ultimate safety enabled the Company to procure on loan, what was necessary.

The Hudson and Delaware Canal was also the work of a Private Company—a Boat Canal of small dimensions—depending for its support upon a mineral region only. In constructing that canal,

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 amount of 5 or 800,000 dollars was given to the 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, instead of being, as it was before, at a great discount.

In Great Britain also, the Forth and Clyde Canal was undertaken by a Private Company; the work was abandoned for a time for want of funds; but the Government revived it, and aided in its completion 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, ask,-Has the work been tostered in a way in which it could be sustained to the best advantage? Look at the manner in which its supporters have been assailed here. It has often been said, that Government has been deceived in the amount required to complete it. This is true; and so have the Private Shareholders.

In the last representation in 1831, there was no such error.-The wants of the Company were then freely exhibited; and, even with the disadvantage of the loss of an entire year in the use of the Canal by a public calamity, that exhibition embraced all that was required. We have spoken of the immense resources of the country, and the great importance of this connecting link of communication, Letter of J. B. until it is heard like the repetition of an old tale. Mr. Wright and Yates, Esq. to the Commissioners have again drawn your attention to it. I shall the Chairman not trouble you wish my observations on this branch. I will now take of the select committee on the liberty, with your permission, to examine an objection I have Welland Canal often heard made,—that these loans are a load on the Province, and Petition. impair the power of making other important improvements. This is one of those financial objections which may be easily refuted; but even plain demonstration is often insufficient 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 improvements in the country, and such as are lost in the ordinary and extraordinary expenses thereof, where no such object has been obtained. This truism has been thus named, because, in the reasons I have heard opposed to incurring a provincial debt for objects of improvement, the two have not been properly distinguished. They may both be equally important to the country; but one is a load upon its resources, and the other increases them. Objects of improvement, for which public expenditure is required, are also of many different kinds.

Those from which immediate income is derived, and which at the same time promote the general prosperity, are most desirable, and bear their own recommendation by every consideration of duty and sound policy; yet local interests and preferences, personal animositics and attachments, combined with many others of the great variety of human motives, more frequently interfere with and embarrass such measures, than any other. Their very prospects and certain beneficial effect, if completed, insure stronger combinations and more un-remitted efforts to defeat them. One of the most diabolical and insidious passions by which our erring nature is cursed, (Envy) is not unfrequently the foundation and mainspring of the most violent and persevering efforts, thus made for destruction merely. Those who are sincerely desirous to promote useful public objects, without regard to their origin or supporters, must be closely watchful lest specious sophistry, professed honesty, and affected fearfulness of public injury, so far mislead as to induce them innocently to do or permit an irreparable injury. These are the weapons by which men of strict integrity, unsuspicious of the motives of others, are too often successfully assailed. When all the advantages of a project or measure are fully known to those who are called to act on it, nothing need be apprehended; but, on very important questions, many who are required to act must necessarily be governed by the representations and arguments of others. Those should therefore look to the very source of opposition and support of a 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 examined: in this all agree. Then, what are the means to accomplish 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 whole advantage from it an increase of the individual prosperity and wealth of the country? Under the last class of improvements must be placed public highways, bridges, harbours, &c. (The Welland Canal Harbours have not indeed been so made,—but in most cases, they are, and should be sustained by the public funds.) The wants of the community, and the direct means to make such works, have been viewed by many cautious politicians as the only landmarks by which action upon them should be governed. In opening a road by public appropriation, no 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 country must remain a wilderness. 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 construction and support, should be expected,—because their convenience is demanded by the increased population and wealth of the country after the first stages of settlement shall have been passed. The prospect of repayment from them by tolls becomes an object for

Letter of J. B. Yates, Esq. to the chairman of the select committee Petition.

APPENDIX preliminary examination. 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 different instances in the same country. I only say such has often been the policy. I shall, before I close this communication, have occasion to refer to the relations and duties of the parties thus mutually interested. The question, whether a Canal will pay; once settled, its practicability proved, the work commenced and in progress, if undertaken by the public, a pledge that it shall be completed is thus given, which nothing but the positive want of ability should be permitted to violate. What is this ability? In what does it consist, and how may it be applied? I aver, with a consciousness that I am sustained by sufficient proof, that there is no territory or Government whose finances are better situated, whose resources are more certain or commandable, and whose country is better placed for profitable improvement, with the expectation of immediate return, than the Province of Upper Canada. I have been furnished with abstracts from reports, from which it appears that the revenue of the Province for the last few years has been rapidly increasing; and although the expenditures have also increased, yet the proportion, except for such objects as must make a full return upon the outlay, has been no way equal to such increase of revenue. In the present year, including only a regular dividend on the Bank stock, and the probable direct income from the various investments made for public improvement which produce a return, the amount of revenue will exceed £80,000, estimating the permanent expense at £30,000, exclusive of the interest on loans, and a more favorable state of things can scarcely be desired. I make this statement of expenditure more to draw attention, than with any pretension to a knowledge of its accuracy.-Whatever the balance at present, or reasonably anticipated, may be; that, with the expected return from the outlay, forms the egitimate basis for the credit of a Government, and may advantageously be used for the extension and improvement of the sources of revenue. Thus it would appear that the Province now possess an income, the greater part of which is derived from a very moderate impost, of about £50,000 above all the necessary calls upon it, for disbursements of Government. The legal 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 penny more of taxation to the amount of £800,000. The result of such improvement, when made, is as certain, and founded on as fixed a law of society, as a flow of water is on a law of nature. If the improvement 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 government and the state of the country are substantially improved. Is this result doubtful? 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 hitherto almost wholly been attended to by each state, within its own territorial limits only. Thus cut off from any reliance on an income which you possess, and many of them having no other advantage equal to yours, it may not be deemed irrelevant briefly to shew, how some of these States have viewed and applied their remaining resources. New-York has constructed canals throughout the state, incurred for them a debt of many millions, and in 5 years more, (fifteen 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 own 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 canals. The comparison between 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 apprehension from any debt incurred for their construction; 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 viewed, from which a stronger hope of return may not be entertained, than from any of those named. stead 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 extremity. It may be a subject of gratification to some, and regret to others; but it is done. I discuss the present and the future only. The past I have used morely in reference to the justice of the country, and as others may regard it in a different light, or see it through another medium, even that is done with the utmost defference to the opinions of disinterested men. The Burlington Bay Canal has been completed, and although its actual cost has been quadruple the anticipated sum, yet there is no doubt of its making an ample return of interest upon the outlay. It is comparatively a small work. Refer to your receipts of custom as exhibited in the 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 debt for it? or rather may it not with propriety be asked,—Is there any one so regardless of his reputation for intellect or ingenuousness, as not to acknowledge, that it has increased your revenue and 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 have already reduced the rate of transportation for the benefit of your agricultural community more than two thirds. With regard to the value of property above the Canal, it cannot surely be necessary for me to use argument to shew that a man, the product of whose farm is worth more at his own door in consequence of the diminished price of transportation, is thus far an actual gainer by the improvement, and his farm itself more valuable in proportion to the amount thus saved in transportation & the product thereof. 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 every of the select person acquainted with the extent and resources of the country.— committee on An examination of the map of the Province with a knowledge of Welland Canal the climate, soil, rivers intersecting it every where, and lakes by Petition. which it is almost insulated, is enough for any one open to conviction. The contemplated improvements on the St. Lawrence in point of advantage to the country, are second to no other projects; they are intimately connected in mutual interest with the Welland 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 outlay for the whole line of communication. 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 Farmer. 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 important aid to the income of the Canal is derived from American adustry and enterprise and in an approach to their own scaport.-Nothing that they carry comes in competition with any article on your side, so far as the Canal is concerned. How then, I would ask, can such an assertion be entitled to any weight or even momentary attention? A vessel is cleared from the port of Oswego for Cleveland 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 reason does this use of the Canal affect the interest of the Canadian, except that he and his country are benefitted by the tribute thus paid by the Americans for the use of a communication more convenient than their own, thus contributing to a return on the outlay and consequent advantage of the Province? If the produce shall he destined for the Canada Market, or for the purpose of sending abroad, the Canal has nothing to do with it in any way, but it is a subject of commercial regulation entirely, and its effect may be commercially examined by others, more beneficially than by me at this

I have thus passed over in perhaps toe hasty and desultory a manner, subjects of importance, but the shortness of the time allotted prevents my putting it in better order. I will now proceed to a brief examination of three propositions which have been presented for legislative consideration, in relation to the Welland Canal Company and its support.

The situation of the Company has been represented. It is now requisite that immediate measures should be adopted to prepare the Canal for early spring navigation. 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 Government to the full extent of the sum required to put the Canal in a respectable situation, and restore the credit of the Company?

It is said 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 re-pairs 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 off the debts of the Company, and put the Canal in a complete state for use the next season, a somewhat less than f

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 interests entrusted to them, and with more unanimity, than the Directors of the Welland Canal Company, amidst all their discouragements and troubles.

The Government has always been satisfied with the course pursued by its Directors. When the accounts of the Company have been exhibited and examined by Committees of the Commons House of Assembly, their Reports have always expressed satisfac-

Petition.

APPENDIX tion with them, and been received. The Province has advanced large sums on loan to promote the work, and holds the Canal for such

> The private stockholders can never expect to receive any interest on their stock, until these loans are fully provided for. If they had means to aid by loans, they could not do it except on the foundation of a subsequent lien, which might be endangered by the prior

> The greatest portion of private stock is held by a few persons whose means have been exhausted by investing their property in the stock, and they are of course unable 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 either in its Government character, to sustain a work of such importance, or as Joint proprietor of stock and partner with a prior lieu on the pro-Letter of J. B. Yates, Esq. to perty that effectually shuts out the hope of aid from any other quar-Chairman ter, it would not be proper, with a due regard to public faith, to suffer the Company to die, and then claim the forfeited property. Our case is however, stronger than is above represented. That would be a parallel case of common partners with equal proportional participation in the profits; and yet the partner who had the means and refused to aid in such an emergency, with the expectation of advantage from the embarrassment, could scarcely hope to retain a character for integrity. Here, however, the Government has all the profit, and until the nett dividend shall exceed the interest of the debt and be sufficient to provide 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 revenues of the Province greatly increased; yet the Shareholders must wait, and perhaps loose all while the public is reaping its full harvest. This is not an imaginary representation-it is strictly true, and if it shall be deemed proper to act upon 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 this great channel for commercial intercourse. I entertain no apprehensions of the intrinsic value of the Stock, if we can once be placed on a footing to provide against any contingencies, and he cnabled to give assurance that the Canal shall be kept in good order for a single season.

None of the accidents which have occurred have lessened my APPENDIX 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 season, the Commissioners addressed letters to the different 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 possesses a degree of accurate topographical intelligence, which, for the proper estimation of its value to the Proprietors and the country, it would be very desirable to see more generally diffused even here.

The other is from Messrs. Bosanguet, Pitt, and Company. Both letters hold the Property in greater estimation than some of our Letter of J. B. Shareholders, but not higher than I do. I hope Mr. Merritt, to whom these letters have been addressed, may feel himself at liberty to submit such partiage of them as are applicable. On this which I have select mit such portions of them as are applicable. On this subject I have committee on nothing further to say: It is a measure resting with Parliament. If Welland Canal no sufficient aid be furnished on such terms as the Company can Petition. take, it appears to me reasonable that arrangements should be made to purchase out a sufficient amount of Stock,-to vest in the Government a control of the Work.

If, however, a state of feeling shall exist, which cannot 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 relinquish its interest therein on condition that the Stockholders put the Canal in good order, and keep it so. I would not name this proposition, if some gentlemen had not informed me that many members thought this measure preferable to any other.

> I am, With the greatest Respect, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

J. B. YATES.



Communication from Lord Aylmer to His Excellency Sir John Colborne on the subject of dutiable articles imported at Quebec, &c. &c.

COPY.

CASTLE OF ST. LEWIS, QUEBEC, 22ND JANUARY, 1833.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's letter of the 12th instant, enclosing a copy of an address presented to you by the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, expressing their desire to be furnished annually with a statement of the several descriptions of dutiable articles imported at Quebec, with a detailed statement of the expenses attending the levying of the same; and to acquaint you that in compliance with Your Excellency's request, I have caused instructions to be issued to the Collector of Customs at this Port to furnish annually the information required.

I have the honor to be, &c.

AYLMER.

His Excellency Major General Sir John Colborne, K. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

> A true Copy. WM. ROWAN.



Communication from the Governor-in-Chief, transmitting an account of the Exports passing from Upper Canada through the Province of Lower Canada.

COPY.

CASTLE OF ST. LEWIS, Quebec, 22d January, 1833.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellen-cy's letter of the 5th of December last, enclosing the copy of an Address from the House of Assembly of Upper Canada to Your Excellency, requesting to be furnished with an account in detail of the Exports passing from Upper Canada through this Province to the ocean, during the two years ending the first of October last, with the rate of Duty, Toll and lees charged, levied or collected thereon; and in compliance with the request expressed by Your Excellency, I have now the honor to transmit to you the Reports and Returns

containing the information required as far as it can be furnished by the Collector of the Customs at Coteau du Lac, the Inspector of Rafts at Chateauguay (there being no Collector at Salmon River) and the Secretary and Trensurer to the Commissioners for the Lachine Canal, which I hope will be found satisfactory.

> I have the honor to be, &c. AYLMER.

His Excellency Major General Sir John Colborne, K. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

> A true Copy. WILLIAM ROWAN.

Communication from F. Griffin, Esq. Secretary to the Commissioners for the Lachine Canal, to Colonel Craig, with Return of Boats and their cargoes, passed through the Lachine Canal from 1825 to 1832 inclusive.

MONTREAL, DECEMBER 29TH. 1832.

I am directed by the Commissioners of the Lachine Canal to inform you that they had not the honor of receiving your letter of the 17th instant until yesterday. This delay apparent the omission of the word "Montreal" on the direction, which caused the Post Master to forward it to Lachine.

As the Commissioners cannot from any document in their possession, establish what proportion of the articles transported on the Canal come from Upper Conada and pass through this Province to the ocean, they have desired me to submit for the information of His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief the enclosed return, shewing the transport on the Canal, both ascending and descending, during the last seven years—the gross receipts of tolls in each year, and the rates of toll established by law-as containing all the information in their power relative to the subject of your letter.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Humble Servant,

F. GRIFFIN.

To Lieutenant Colonel CRAIG, Civil Secretary, &c. &c. &c. Secretary Lachine Canal.

MONTREAL, 29TH DECEMBER, 1832.

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CHATCAUGUAY, 24TH DECEMBER, 1832.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th, which reached me on the 21st instant; and now beg leave to transmit herewith, a Return in duplicate, conformably to the request therein contained.

Thave the honor to be,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

A. McDONALD.

Lieutenant Colonel CRAIG. Civil Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

tions relating to Boats, &c. passing thro' passing thro' Account of Rafts from Upper Canada, entered and Inspected at the Port of Chatcauguay under the Provincial Statute, 45th Geo. 3.

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No duty is collected on the above Rafts or their contents. A. McDONALD, Inspector. Chatcauguay, 24th December, 1832.

CUSTOM HOUSE, COTEAU DU LAC, FEB. 2, 1833.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters dated the 17th December and the 28th January, and agreeably thereto inclose the Accounts requested by the Government of Upper Canada, not exactly in the form required, but as nearly assimilated as circumstances will admit.

The principal object of enquiry, I take it, relates to the amount of duty levied by this Province and the amount of Fees charged at this Port; these accounts I have, therefore, given in detail, and, by which, you will perceive that the amount of duty on Foreign Produce passing through Upper Canada was, in 1831, £6 8s. 3d. Ster.

ling, under Imperial Acts, and £85 14s. Halifax Currency, under APPENDIX Provincial Acts; that the Fees for the same period amounted to £43 5s. Halifax Currency.

For 1832, £54 12s. Sterling, under Imperial Acts, £183 5s. 9d. Currency, under Provincial Acts, £65 15s. Currency, Fees.

It may, perhaps, afford some information to observe, that neither the duty levied, nor the Fees charged on this Foreign Produce, can be considered as any "Tax, Toll, Rate, or Imposition" on the trade of the sister Province; such Foreign Produce being the property of Foreigners, shipped on their account at Foreign Ports, touching at British Ports to complete their cargoes with British produce, or for transshipment in vessels better adapted to the River Navigation.

A Durham Bont, (i. c. a schooner, carrying 500 and odd barrels of flour) or Batteau for example, crosses from Prescott, in Upper Canada, to Ogdensburg, the American Port opposite, for such Foreign Produce as there may be consigned to this Province; if she obtains a full cargo, the shipment is generally direct from the Foreign Port to this, if not she returns to Prescott and there completes her cargo with British Produce; she is then entered here as coming from Upper Canada; the vessel thus laden partly or entirely with the Foreign Produce, she pays a Fee here of 5s., 10s., or 20s. Cur. canal. rency, according to her tomage; if, however, she is laden entirely with Canadian produce, the vessel is free of any charge or fee at this Port, and passes on free to Montreal, paying only according to the Act, for her passage through the Lechine Canal, which payment she can avoid, however, by descending the Lachine Rapids. It frequently happens during the latter part of the season, that Boats are unable to use the Lachine Canal, owing to the ice, and that some thousand barrels are thus landed at Lachine and taken to Montreal by land carriage. I have, therefore, not made any calculation of the probable amount paid for Toll on the produce; that Toll, however, is confined to property in Durham Boats and Battenux; the Rafts from Upper Canada being invariably too large to admit of their passing that way.

The tonnage of the native produce for the 2 years was 337,100 tons, and the value £1,123,232 Sterling; the Fees on which amounted, during the same period, to £31 0 0 Currency, as stated in the accompanying accounts.

My apparent inattention to His Lordship's commands has arisen from sickness, which rendered me incapable of much continued exertion or application, which, added to the usual accumulation of writing at this period, will, I hope, sufficiently account for the delay in the transmission of these accounts.

I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient, Humble Servant. JOHN SIMPSON. Collector.

Colonel Craig,

Civil Secretary, &c. &c.

Statement in detail of Foreign Exports, passing from the Province of Upper Canada to Lower Canada, through the Port of Coteau du Lac, for consumption in Lower Canada or passage to the Ocean, on which duties or Fees have been levied or collected at the Port of Coteau du Lac. from the 1st Oct. 1830, to the 1st Oct. 1832.

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Statement showing the gross amount of Duty charged on each description of the Exports in the preceding pages, for the year ending the 1st October, 1831.

oats.			DUTIES.	
Durham Boats	Batteaux.		Imp. Acts. Pro. Acts.	FEES.
24.	77:	1708 Barrels of Ashes	£ s. D. £ s. D	£ B. D.
				\43 5
		1192 Bushels Wheat; 20 Burrels Biscuit, duty paid in Upper Canada, 46 Cuses of Clocks, do. do. 71: Barrels Horse Feed, 1 Keg Oak Extract,	6 6 9	
24	77	物域では 40% かっという (大型 PAN 2042) です こうしょうしょう (大型 PAN 2042) (大型 PAN 2042) (大型 PAN 2042) (大型 PAN 2042) (大型 PAN 2042)	0 1 6	1981

Statement in Gross of Exports, the Growth, Produce or manufacture of Upper Canada, 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 fees taken thereon at the Port of Coteau du Lac, for the year 1831.

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			Bonts:					
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			har	Cal	95	E E		
		* 1,	Durham	Batteaux.	Rafts.	Sleighs,	\mathcal{L} r. d. \mathcal{L} s. d. \mathcal{L} s. d.	
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			24 372	. 77 838	194	315	[Brought forward] 6 S = 85 14 C 43 5 0	
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	ns - rela Boats,		• • • •					ns relating
pas	sing t	thro'	••••	• • • •	· • • •		848500 Standard Staves,	Bouts, &c.
	lat.	hino	••••	• • • •	• • • •	• • •	the state of the s	LaChine .
	344			• • • •			71000 Beards,	III.
•							3020 Cords of Wood,	
	. ".						11310 Barrels of Ashes,	
	**		• • • •	• • • •		• • • •	98520 " Flour,	
	·		••••	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •	12764 " Pork, 910 " Beef,	
	,		••••	• • • •			34 " Butter,	
	1.4						813 Kegs do.	
							109 Barrels of Lard,	
	4.14		• • • •		• • • •		562 Kegs do.	and the same of
	100		- • • •	• • • •		• • • •	232 Barrels of Whiskey and High Wines,	
							464413 Bushels of Wheat, 1609 "Corn, Rye and Oats,	
							1107 " Pens,	
1			• • • •		· · · ·		442} Hhds. Tobacco,	
			• • • •	• • • •			125 Kegs do.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
			• • • •		• • • •	•••	43 Barrels Tallow,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
				• • • •			10 " Apples, 4313 Handspikes,	
							700 Oars,	
	٠	٠.	• • • •				444 Boxes Starch,	
	•		••••	• • • •			24 Masts.	
٠.			206	015	104	915	£ 6 8 3 85 14 0 91 15 0	
			396	910	1374	10111	$\mathcal{L}[-6, 8, 3, 95, 14, 0 91, 15, 0]$	

Amount of Duties and Fees paid at Coteau du Lac on the above Produce in the year 1831, on

396 Durham Boats or Schooners,

915 Batteaux,

194 Rafis,

315 Winter Carriages.

1820

JOHN SIMPSON, Collector,

BARTHW. TIERNEY, Controller.

Custom House, Coteau du Lac, Feb. 2, 1833.



Statement in detail of Foreign Exports, passing from the Province of Upper Canada to Lower Canada, through the Port of Coteau du Lac, for consumption in Lower Canada or passage to the Ocean, on which duties or Fees have been levied or collected at the Port of Coteau du Lac. from the 1st Oct. 1831, to the 1st Oct. 1832.

DATE.	Durham Bouts.	Baiteaux.	Barrels of Ashes.	Barrels of Flour.	Barrels of Pork.	Barrels of Beef.	Hogs.	Kegs of Lard.	Kegs of Butter.	Cheese, No. of	Barrels of Biscuit.	Lbs. of Tobacco.		Imp. Acts. Sterling.	Acres (Company)	FEES. II. C'y.
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STATEMENTS IN DETAIL OF FOREIGN EXPORTS, &c.—CONTINUED.

APPENDIX

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	Durham	Datteaux.	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Hogs.	Kegs o	Kegs o	Cheese,	Barrels	Lbs. of			Н. С'у.		
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Communications relating to Boats, &c. passing thre' the LaChins canal. STATEMENTS IN DETAIL OF FOREIGN EXPORTS, &c.—CONTINUED.

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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, 1832.

			DUTIES.	FEES.
v.			Imp. Acts. Pro. Acts. Stg. H. Cur.	II. Cur.
•		[Bro't forward,	£ s. d. £ s. d.	£ s. d. 65 15 0
	120	Durham Boats or Schooners,		
	3500 59	Barrels Ashes, Pieces of Mahogany,	175 0 0 1 10 0	
:	321	Tounds Todacco,	1 12 0	
	32	Barrels Biscuits, do. Tailow, Barrels and 217 Kegs Lard, Kegs Butter. Cheeses		
	112	Kegs Butter.	20 11 0 17 17 9	
	1 300		6 10 0	
	3106 1763	do. Pork.		
	1371	Barrels Flour, do. Pork, do. Reef, Bushels Wheat, Hogs,		
			54 12 . 0 183 . 5 . 9	65 15 0

APPENDIX Statement in Gross of Exports, the Growth, Produce or manufacture of Upper Canada, passing from thence for APPENDIX consumption in Lower Canada or passage to the Ocean. free from any Duty, Tax or Toll, at the Port of Coteau du Luc, with the amount of fees taken thereon at the Port of Coteau du Lac, for the year 1832.

	9								100		רטם	TIES			
•	Durham Boats.	saux.		ha.						. Acts	Pro. A H. C'	cts y.	Fees. H. C'1		
	Durt	Batteaux	Rafis.	Sleighs.					£	s. d.	£ s.	d.	£ s.	d.	
	207	670	130	1856			[Brought for	ward]	54	12 0	183 5	.9	65 15	0	
	• • •	•		• • • •		Barrels of Ashes,			•	• • •	••••			"	
Communi	•••				65458 6718	" Flour, " Pork,			•	•••			1.5		Communic
tions relati					510	" Beef,		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1	•••		, 4		56.	tions relati
to Boats, &	kc.					Bushels of Wheat,								3531	to Boats, & passing the LaChi
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canal.					5965	" Corn, Rye and Oats,			{{	1					canal.
						Barrels Butter,	The second of the second of	1		•••	}	. 1			
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	•••			• • • •	7915	Pounds do.		, to 100 miles	}} .				1, 12 %	. : 1	
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	• • •					Hhds. Tobacco,		er, zako jeni	{{				(Gar.	
						Kegs do.	ત્રું કો મુકલોની લોકોનો	Programme in the first	H	· • • • · ·			185	-	
					15	Barrels Cider.			11			: [:			
	• • •				3	Pipes do.)) ·			1		· · · ·	
					642000	Standard Staves,			1 .	• • •	• • • •	. {			
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	•••			,	6641	Elm do.		(et a	1	• • •	•••	•			
	•				4352	Cords of Wood,				• • • • • • •			1300	e, s. i	
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			7.3		42	Rolls, and 3 Boxes Leather.			11.			3.3		gir.	
	-	-	1	\ <u>-```</u>	95	Barrels of Whiskey,			-						
	207	670	130	11856				£	54	12 (183 5	9	98 5	O	

Amount of Duties and Fees paid at Coteau du Lac on the above Produce in the year 1832, on

207 Durham Boats or Schooners,

670 Batteaux,

130 Rafts,

1856 Winter Carriages.

2863

JOHN SIMPSON, Collector.

BARTHW. TIERNEY, Controller.

Custom House, Coteau du Lac,



REPORT

Of the Commissioners appointed to superintend the Erection of a Provincial Penitentiary.

To His Excellency SIR JOHN COLBORNE, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

The Commissioners appointed by an act passed in the last Session of the Legislature, cutilled, "An Act granting to His Ma. jesty a sum of money to defray the expense of erecting a Penitentiary in this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned,

BEG LEAVE MOST RESPECTFULLY TO REPORT:

That in pursuance of the Act, their first object was to select a good site for the Prison. After examining, with great care, all the grounds in and near the Town of Kingston, it was found 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 Concession of the Township of Kingston, which is about a mile west of the Town—the west half of this lot, belonging to the heirs of the late Philip Pember, which contains one hundred acres of land, reaching from Hutter's Bay on Lake Ontario to the rear

of the First Concession was accordingly purchased for the sum of one thousand pounds. The space between the Lake and the highway is about fifteen acres in extent, of which nine or ten acres will be inclosed by the walls of the Penitentiary; and on the west side is a fine harbour, where vessels may approach within a few ivotning indeed can surpass the convenience and beauty of this site, on which is found a quarry of the best limestone, amply sufficient for the construction of the buildings and walls of the proposed establishment. Twenty or twenty-five acres on the front of this lot would, perhaps, furnish all the room that is required for the buildings connected with the Penitentiary; and the Legislature might therefore (if they should see fit) direct the residue to be sold. The Commissioners are, however, of opi-nion that the land is worth the purchase money, and should be retained for public uses, especially as it appears to abound with quarries of the finest limestone, which it will, doubtless, be found profitable to open when convicts are sentenced to hard labor at the Penitentiary. Probably it may become advisable to let a part of the lot on the rear, as soon as a system of prison discipline has been organized for the Establishment—but certainly it would not be desirable that any portion of it should be sold before the nature and value of the quarries had been fully and closely inquired into and understood. The deed of Conveyance for this land from the

Report of Com-

Kingston Pe.

missioners:

nitentiary.

APPENDIX heirs of Mr. Pember to the Government, is submitted with this report. It has been drawn up by a professional gentleman of this place, and is supposed by the Commissioners to be sufficient to secure the investment of the title to it, according to the terms of the Act, in His Flajesty, his Heirs and Successors. After having determined on the site of the intended structure, the next step on the part of the Commissioners was to select suitable assistants for building it—and with this view, two of their number proceeded in the month of June to Auburn in the State of New York, where, after some enquiry and negotiation, they engaged Mr. William Powers, the Deputy Keeper of the State Prison at that place, to superintend the building of the Penitentiary at Kingston, and agreed to allow him three hundred and fifty pounds per annum, for the space of two years. When it is recollected that this gentleman was the individual who furnished the plan which was submitted to the Legisla. ture during its last session, and which then received its approbation, the value of his services in the construction of a prison in conformity to that plan will be readily perceived. The Commissioners also engaged Mr. John Mills, of the same place at the rate of two hundred and fifty pounds per anaum, to act as master builder and general foreman of the works-they considered his assistance very important, on account of his experience in this particular branch of architecture-and they are satisfied that as his general knowledge of every department of mechanical labor that is carried on at the Penitentiary will enable him to act as foreman in each of those departments, a considerable saving of expense will arise from employing him in his present capacity.

> And in order that a correct account of labor performed might be faithfully kept, and the occasional absence or neglect of workmen be duly noted and checked, a clerk has been-hired at the rate of one hundred pounds per annum. The duty of this clerk, besides what has been already stated, is to keep the general accounts of the board, draw up contracts, examine bills, pay the men under the eye of the superintendent, and record, when requisite, the proceedings of the Board. The total expense thus incurred for salaries of officers, amounts to seven hundred pounds per annum-and the Commissioners do not think it can be reduced with due regard to the public advantage, or the effectual and really economical atminment of the object of the Legislature.

> The amount appropriated by the act for the erection of the Penitentiary is twelve thousand five hundred pounds, payable in these equal sums of four thousand one hundred and sixty six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence, available on the first day of May in each year, commencing with the present one. The sum received this year for the building of the prison, has been reduced by the purchase of the land, to three thousand one hundred and sixty six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence, and the manner in which that amount has been applied will appear by the account current, abstract and vouchers, herewith respectfully submitted.

> In commencing the building, it was a matter of great and serious deliberation with the Board, whether they should proceed to do the whole by commet, or by the employment of day laborers. They at length resolved that they ought not to build the Prison by contract, and for these reasons:

> 1st,-The plan of the building was entirely novel; and no person in this country could safely be allowed to undertake it.

> 2dly,-It was very probable that alterations and improvements might suggest themselves to the mind of the Superintendent while the building was in progress; in making which, the existence of a contract might be found embarrassing.

> 3dly,—It was most important that the whole of the work should be done in the most substantial and furthful manner.

> 4thly,-It was considered that the expense of superintendence by experienced persons was unavoidable; and, that, when incurred, the profit that would be reaped by contractors might well be sived, for the vigilance and skill of the Master Builder, combined with the management and experience of the Superintendant, ought to realize to the public all the benefits usually obtained by means of con-

> With such views, the Commissioners, in all practicable cases, have had the mechanical work performed on the spot by the day; and in order to explain in what respect savings are in this manner effected, of sums of money that would otherwise have been paid as profit to contractors, it may be stated that by the erection of a lime hith near the quarry, the article of Lime is now provided at nearly half the cost at which it was formerly obtained by contract.

> The Commissioners herewith beg leave to lay before Your Excellency a new plan of the Penitentiary, exhibiting the alterations and improvements that have been introduced by Mr. Powers, since the subject was last under the consideration of the Legisla. ture. It will be remarked that instead of placing the kitchen, hosoriginal plan, they are now allowed to occupy the north or front ying, adjoining the Keeper's hall at the cutrance of the prison; and that seventy cells have been added to the three other wings, (each being thus to contain two hundred and seventy cells) in order to preserve accommodation for the full number of convicts for which the plan of the building before the Legislature at the last session undertook to provide. The advantage of this more methodical and compact arrangement of the Prison accommodation, will, it is thought, be so obvious as not to require a minute explanation to the Commissioners, at least, the alteration appears a very decider improvement. If the Legislature should, however, enter-

tain a different opinion, they may still direct, if they please, a return APPENDIX to the original plan, which may be again adopted without legury to the work already done. Another alteration is the addition of the attic story-which (though it will materially improve the appearance of the structure) was not designed strictly with that view, but intended chiefly for the accommodation of the sick, in the event of any epidemic assailing the couviets, and as spare room for other useful purposes when required. It is also proper to notice another deviation from the original plan, which respects the dimensions of the cells. Their present length inside is eight feet and four inches clear, which is eight inches less than the original plan-but they are considered sufficiently long, as there is a further space at the door of six inches. The opening for the door is six feet one inch, by twenty inches in s.z.. That, for the grated window in the rear of each cell, is three feet by twenty inches. The height of the stories is seven feet six inches each. No risk is hereby incurred of communication among the prisoners-because the grains are set well back from the outer face of the wall; and there will exist an Report of Comadmirable system of inspection by an invisible watch; at the same missioners on time it is to be remarked, that this Prison, owing to the width of the Kingston Penitime it is to be remarked, that this Prison, owing to the width of the tentiary. areas on each side of the single ranges of cells, and the large openings for the doors and windows, w.ll. doub I so, excel all othersyet built, as regards its ventilation and consequent salubrity.

But it is not merely as it regards ventilation that the large size of the windows is important. They are also of use in assisting to warm the prison during the winter,—the greater the apertures at each ead of the cell, the more free will be the circulation of air; and of course the air that is heated in the areas by the stoves will be the sooner communicated with the air of the cells, and an equality of temperature sooner predicid. When the convicts are to be taken out of their cells in the morning, the outer windows must be raised to ventilate the whole interior of the building; which will render the air within as cold as the air without.-The exterior windows must be closed a little before night, and in cold weather fire must be put into the stoves to warm the building before the convicts go to their cells. This is necessary, because convicts (the tailors and shoemakers for instance) coming from their warm shops would take cold in going immediately into an unwarmed cell. In the north wing of the Auburn Prison, and it mostother prisons, there is only a small grated window in the doors of the cells for the admission of air, light and heat, which is quite insufficient for the purpose, at least, as respects heat; the warm air being in a great measure, shut out—and the cold air enclosed within the cold walls of the cells, shut in. Hence it is plain, that the larger the openings into the cells, the more readily and effectually are they heated, ventilated and lighted; and the superior advantages of the flat of the cells adopted in the Provincial Penitentiary, over all others yet built, cannot fail to be appreciated. The Commissioners have commeaced upon the south or rear wing of the building, which is ninety feet and four inches in length, by sixty four feet in breadth and will, when completed, contain as already stated, two hundred and seventy cells. The outer wall of this wing is on an average carried up about seven feet in height, all round. The number of cells built is forty one, which are complete, with the exception of the plastering, iron grated doors and locks. There are thirteen others well advanced. The middle inspection avenue is in a corresponding state, and is built antirely of brick, with apertures for the sight opposite every cell; from each of which, two cells may be looked into fully, and four others partially. The total expense of this wing, when completed, is estimated, in a paper which accompanies this Report, at Ten Thousand Pounds.

In consequence of the addition of seventy more cells to this wing, and the additional building in the rotunda or centre part of the Prison, (now thought advisable to be carried on,) it will cost more than was stated by the Report made last year, as requisite for the wing described on the incomplete plan, then adverted to in the es.imate of Mr. Powers. It may be observed that there is not so much to show for the money expended this year, as will be exhibited by an equal disbursement in another year. Besides the cost of the land purchased, much expense has unavoidably been incurred in opening the quarry, purchasing iron, lumber and other materials, and in building lime kilu sheds, lorges and work shops—all of which are in readiness for next year's service. An inventory of materials, buildings, and other property will be found among the documents hereun-

The manifest necessity of the constant presence of the Superintendant and Master builder at the works induced the Commissioners to construct a stone cottage on the north side of the highway, the use of two lamines, which is nearly hished and will cost about three hundred and severty-five pounds. It is their intertion that this building shall be occupied by Colonel Powers and Mr. Mills, while they are employed in their present capacity. As soon as there is a law passed establishing a system of discipline for the Penitertiary, the cottage may serve for the accommodation of the Warden and Deputy Warden, until their proper residences within the walls, as designated on the plan, shall be crected; afterwards, it will farnish commodious quarters for two of the assistant keepers, from whom a suitable yearly rent may be exacted.

The Commissioners being extremely desirous of ascortaining, as nearly as possible, the actual cost of the Penitentiary, when entirely completed according to the plan, have had estimates for every part of the establishment carefully drawn up by the Superintendant and Master builder, which they now have the honor of laying before your Excellency. Of the south or rear wing, which has been commenced, a separate estimate in detail is furnished. The gross amount of the estimates for the other parts of the works is all that it has

Kingston tentiary.

APPENDIX been thought necessary at present to submit. They amount together to the sum of fifty-six thousand, eight hundred and fifty pounds, currency,—a total which may at first view be considered large. It is however to be observed, that the plan of the prison contemplates the cultimate reception of eight hundred and ten male convicts, besides the female department; and that several years must clapse before space can be required in this Province for the confinement of so large a number of convicted culprits. It is at present only intended to finish the south wing, containing two hundred and seventy cells, and the Rotanda, containing one hundred and twenty more,—leaving the east and west wings to be successively added by convict labor, as the increasing number of commitments shall require them. as no necrossing number of commitments shall require them. The Commissioners conceive that an appropriation from the public funds of about twenty-like thousand pands is wanted to cover the three first items of the general estimate, and that the labor of the convicts may subsequently be applied to the completion of the remainder, and thus materially reduce the expense. It is not probably expected that the labour of the convicts will, during the first two or three years, be so productive as to relieve the public treasury from annual appropriations for the support of the establishment; which will be especially required while the Convict labour is chiefly applied to the completion of the prison; ultimately, however, a profit 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 endeavoured to place the whole matter as fully and clearly as possible under the view of the Legislature.

They beg respectfully to add, that it is, on the grounds of public APPENDIX economy and benefit, most desirable that such a medification of the law should be made as would supply the means of carrying on the law should be made as would supply the means of carrying on the works with greater expedition than is now warranted. The present unavoidable expense for salaries of the Superintendant, Master builder, 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 employment, which must nevertheless be the case while the Committee of the case while the Committee of the case. while the Commissioners are restricted to the disbursement of four thousand pounds a year. It is at this moment important that black-smiths should be kept at work without ceasing upon the grates and locks, and that the quarry-men and stone-cutters should continue the preparation of building stone, in order that the works may be prosecuted with vigour on the opening of the next season, and the south wing got in readiness before autumn for the reception of Convicts, if the Legislature should see fit, during the present Session, to organize a system of Prison Discipline, and provide for the government and maintenance of the Penitentiary.

JOHN MACAULAY,

H. C. THOMSON,

H. SMITH.

Report on Kingston Peni-tentiary.

KINGSTON, NOVEMBER 25, 1833.



TITLE FOR THE LAND ON WHICH IS BUILT THE PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

This Kudentitue, made the thirtieth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, at Kingston, in the Province of Upper Canada, Between Robert Tolbert of the Town of Kingston, in the Province aforesaid, Gent., and Eleanor Tolbert, his wife, and Jimes Alkinson of the same Kingston, Gent., and Mary Alkinson, his wife, of the one part, and our Sovereigh Lord William the Fourth, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defeuder of the Faith, of the other part, Evituressith, that the said Robert and Eleanor Tolbert, and James and Mary Atkinson, for and in consideration of the sum of One Thousand Pounds, of lawful money of the Province aforesaid, to them in hand paid by our said Sovereign deration of the sum of One Thousand Pounds, of lawful money of the Province aforesaid, to them in hand paid by our said Sovereign Lord the King, the receipt and payment whereof is hereby acknowledged, have given, grapted, bargained, sold, assigned, released, transferred, conveyed, surrendered, and confirmed, and by these Presents do give, grant, bargain, sell, assign, release, transfer, convey, surrender, and confirm, unto our said Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs and successors, All that certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the township of Kingston, in the county of Frontenne, in the Midland District, in the Province of Upper Canada aforesaid, containing by admeasurement one hundred acres of land, he the same more or less, being the West HALF of Lot Nymber Twenty in the First Concession of the said Township or Kingston, which said one hundred acres of land are butted and bounded, or may be otherwise known as follows—that is to say, and bounded, or may be otherwise known as follows—that is to say, commencing where a post has been planted in front of the said First Concession in the centre of the said lot—then North one hun-First Concession in the centre of the said lot—then North one hundred and five chains, twenty-seven links more or less to the fron of the second concession, then west nine chains fifty links—then South one hundred and five chains, twenty-seven links more or less to the Bay of Quinty, then easterly along the shore to the place of beginning—together with all woods, ways, waters and water courses thereon estuate, lying and being; gio later and infinite same with all and singular the hereditaments, privileges and appurtenances thereof or thereunto in anywise belonging or appertaining to our said Sovereign Lord the King, His heirs and successors forever, to and for the use & purposes of a Penitentiary to be thereon exceed and built under & by virtue of the provisions of an Act passed in the Third year of the Reign of our said Sovereign Lord the King, entitled, "An Act granting to His Majesty a sum of money to defray the expense of erecting a Penitentiary in this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned," and the said Robert Tolbert and Eleanor Tolbert, and the said James Atkinson and Mary Atkinson, for themselves and their heirs, do hereby covenant with our said Soveraign Lord the King. His Heirs and Successors, that at the time of the delivery hereof they, the said Robert Tolbert and Eleanor Tolbert, in right of the said Eleanor Tolbert, in right of the said Eleanor Tolbert, and that they the said James Atkinson and Mary Atkinson, in right of the said Mary Atkinson, and Lawroully and Application of the said Robert Follows as the true and sole owners thereof, in fee simple, and have good reart and Application, the same as aforesaid, that the same are free Afty clean of the Heirs and Successors, shall and may at all times hereafter dred and five chains, twenty-seven links more or less to the front AND CLEAR OF ALL ENCUMBRANCES, that our said Sovereign Lord the King, His Heirs and Successors, shall and may at all times hereafter QUIETLY AND DEACRADLY EXOCY the same, and that they the said Robert Tolbert and Eleanor Tolbert, and James Atkinson and Mary Atkinson, and their heirs, will you ever warrant and Depend the same to the said Sovereign Lord the King, His Heirs and Successors where the lawful theirs of the recognition of the lower warrants. sors against the lawful claims of ALL persons whatever.

AND MOREOVER, that they, the said Grantors, and their heirs, and all and every other person or persons having, or lawfully claiming any estate, right, title, or interest of, in, or to the said above granted premises, or any 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 conveying, settling, and assuring the said land and premises to our said Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs and assigns forever, for the purposes aforesaid, as by our said Sovereign Lord the AND MOREOVER, that they, the said Grantors, and their heirs, ever, for the purposes aforesaid, as by our said Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs or successors, or his or their counsel, shall be reasonably devised, advised, or required.

En Testimony Whereof, the said Robert Tolbert and Eleanor Tolbert, and James Atkinson and Mary Atkinson, hereunto set their hands and seals the day and vear first aforesaid.

ROBERT TOLBERT. ELEANOR TOLBERT. JAMES ATKINSON.

MARY ATKINSON.

Signed, scaled and delivered in the presence of H. C. THOMSON. ROBERT RICHARDSON. HENRY CASSADY, Jung.

Upper Canada, Midland District to wit:

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the thirtieth day of May in the BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the thirtieth day of May in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, before us, Hugh Christopher Thomson and Robert Richardson, Esquires, two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the Midland District in the Province of Upper Canada, according to the form of the Statute in such case made and provided—personally came and appeared Eleanor Tolbert, within named wife of the within named Robert Tolbert; and Mary Atkinson also within named wife of the within named James Atkinson, and being by us duly examined, apart from their said husbands, touching their consent to when of the within named James Atkinson, and being by us duly examined, apart from their said husbands, touching their consent to alien and depart with all and singular their, and each of their, estate, right, title, 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 Eleanor Tolbert and Mary Atkinson, consented thereto freely and voluntarily, without coercion or the fear of coercion on the part of their said husbands, or of any other persons who measured.

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.

APPENDIX

Vouchers.

Abstract of Weekly Payments at the Penitentiary, as per Pay Lists.

	No.	DATE.	Amount.	No.		DATE.		Amoun
Abstract of cekly Pay- ents.	1 2 3 4 5 6	13th July, 1833, 20th July, 1833, 27th July, 1833, 3d August, 1833, 10th August, 1833, 17th August, 1833, 24th August, 1833,	£ s. d. 15 1 10½ 22 15 6 47 4 3 49 5 7 89 15 0½ 116 11 2 140 10 4⅓	13 14 15 16 17	5th October, 12th October, 19th October, 26th October,	1833,		155 1 99 5 101 11
	8 9 10 11 12	31st August, 1833, 7th September, 1833, 14th September, 1833, 21st Soptember, 1833, 28th September, 1833,	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	11	OBERT RICHARDSO	JNC H. H.	D. MACA C. THOM SMITH.	ULAY.

B. ABSTRACT OF VOUCHERS for Materials, Salaries, &c. for the Penitentiary at Kingston.

$\cdot $	NAME.	For what.	AMOUNT
-			£ s.
-	Mary Atkinson,	For purchase of Land,	500 O
	Eleanor, Loidert,	" do. do	500 0
	Samuel Lockwood,	" Lath,	4 8
	Robert Richardson,	" Axe-helves, Hair, &c.	3
	Jane McLeod,	Boards and plank, A Lever and ten feet pole,	18 6
1	Azel Cook,	" A Lever and ten feet pole.	1. 18 M. 40 47 1
1	William Davey,	" Wheel and hand barrows,	17: 0
	Andrew Clark,	" Limo	15
	James McFarlane & Co	" Lime, " Stationary, &c.	6 16
<u></u> } .	Atminder Dans	" A Tin Canister and Lock,	17.0
1.	Alexander Ross,	A in Cansier and Lock,	
	John Steel,	" Charcoal,	3 13
1	Robert Little,	Ditto,	1 18
	William II. Kilburn,	" Surveying,	9 2
	Thomas Graham,	Sand,	12 10
	John Dawson	" Sand, " Bricks,	122 10
1	Joseph Girard,	" A Pump, " Charcoul, " Blacksmith work,	7.10%
	Robert Little	Charcon to the dealers of the dealer	1 13
4 1	Robert Little,	W " Blackemith works a reserve de a more for se se se serve	11-2
	Alexander Lewis.	" Charcoal.	9 7
1.	The second secon	6 Donald Blank Non the State of	
	Rose & Cameron,	" Boards, Plank, &c	80 8
١.	Stephen Wood,	" Pick axes. Crow-bars, &c	3 11
1.	Stephen Wood, John Brewer.	" Boards, Plank, &c" Lime,	39 13
	Jethro Jackson	Lime, C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C.	16 10
	Thomas Graham,	Sand, with the second of the s	12 10
	Austin Cadwell.	" Sand, "Lath, &c.	9 5
ļ	Henry Smith,	" Wood, Shingles, &c.	6 3
	Francis Bertrand,	The Lime of the case of the state of the state of the west shows the	1919
1	John Brewer,	" Boards, Plank, &c	30 17
	Touch Whiteatt	6 A Truck 12 h S a stop of the latest of the latest and the	3 15
1	Joseph Thirkell,	1 3 zz Sirvina i ta a a dispersi a calculation de la compania del compania del compania de la compania de la compania de la compania de la compania de la compania del compa	
	James Carrey,	" A Truck, " Crow-bars and Pick-axes, " Labour,	6 5
1	Robert McNiuch,	Labour,	等数145
1.	William Powers,	" Salary, as Superintendent, " Do. as Master Builder,	105 0
	John Mills,	Do. as Master Builder,	53 0
	Pose & Cameron,	Boards, Plank, &c.	25 8
1	John Ferguson,	" A Water Puncheon,	5 5 T
1	John Watkins,	" Iron, Nails, &c.	61 12
1.	Henry Smith,	"Shingles, &c.	15 12
-	William Warm	"Slingles, &c., "Carting Wood, "Oil Can, &c., "Nails, Locks, Copper, &c.,	17
	James C. Bradt,	Gentle Con Section Sec	la la chia
1	John Wotleine	Nuite Looke Conner Section Section Section in the same	33 8
	William Powers,	" An iron Door,	9 19
	TI TOWERS,	"Boards, Plank, &c.,	
	John Brewer,		5 18
	Geo. W. Yarker,	"Iron, &c.,	254 13
1.3	John Albertson,	Charcoal,	11 13
	Owen McDougall,	" Charcoal, " Measuring Boards, " Boards, Plauk, &c., " Blacksmith Work,	[美生] 3 }
		Boards, Plank, &c.,	31 13
1 -	Stephen Wood,	Blacksmith Work,	1 0
1:	Arthur Foster	Oil and Gunpowder.	9 4
2.5	John Magnire, M. J. Sept. 18 Mary Plan Jan. 18	Wood for Line Kiln.	15 43
	Rehart Richardson	Dr. 66 & Salary as Clark by says be the see west bone appropriate short and	13/4/A1 (19)
	Thomas Canham	Sand were the second of the se	STATE OF THE STATE
1	A love Toward to the same and a second of the same and th	1 100 Million of Marin of Marin of Marin of the Control of the Con	1.00 0.10 (19 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.
P	TINGSTONE OF THE CONTRACT OF T	The second control of the second control of	100 M 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1	John Wills,	Salary as Master Builder,	10 0
1:	James Caffrey,	Blacksmith Work,	26 22
1.	Henry, Cassady, Junr.	Engrossing Deed and Memorial,	4 2
1 .	H. C. Thomson,	"Travelling Expenses.	18 0
	Herald Office,	Printing Printing	W. 700
	Thomas Hardy	Lead, A and an arrest thin the agreement the court who have the	718
1	Tolin Millo	" Salary as Master Builder	2 15
ļ.,	JOHN MILLS, C. C. School C. C. State and C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C.	The Telegraph of the constraint of the constrain	
		2	2205 0
	and the second s	"Boards, Plank, &c., "Blacksmith Work, "Oil and Guupowder, "Wood for Lime Kiln, "Salary as Clerk, "Sand, "Charcoal, "Salary as Master Builder, "Blacksmith Work, "Engrossing Deed and Memorial, "Travelling Expenses, "Printing, "Lead, "Salary as Master Builder, "Salary as Master Builder, "Engrossing Deed and Memorial, "Travelling Expenses, "Printing, "Lead, "Salary as Master Builder,	Υ,
	경기 (1985년 - 1997년 1997년 1997년 1985년 1985년 1985년 1985년 1986년 1987년 1987년 1987년 1987년 1987년 1987년 1987년 1987년 1 2017년 - 1987년 1987년 1987년 1987년 1987년 1987년 1987년 1987년 1987년 1987년 1987년 1987년 1987년 1987년 1987년 1987년 1987년	H. C. THOMPSO	IN,
., '		II. SIII I I.	
	KOBERT KICHARDSON,		Description of the
	or the results to the first of the Clerk. In the State of the the Sub-	19.1. 6 M 19.1. 19.1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	PER PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO THE PERSON

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.		Амо	UN	r.
1	3513 rods of building stone, at 7s. 6d	1317	7	6
2	17868 bushels of sand, at 2d	148		Ō
3	8934 bushels of Lime, at 4d	148		0
4	447000 Brick, at 23s. 3d	554	10	3
5	Laying of do. at 15s	357	15	0
6	9224 feet of flagging, at 1s. 6d	691	16	0
7	15618 feet cut stone for front of cells, at			
	2s. 9d	2147	9	6
8	6075 feet of cut stone, for cell windows at			
	2s. 6d	759	7	6
	2137 feet of cut stone for window sills,			
9	caps, starts, and water table, at 2s 3d	240	8	3
10	736 feet of ashler, door caps, and sills, at 2s	73	12	0
11	Plank, boards, nails, and rope for scaffold-	_		
	ing,	75	0	0
12	7805 yards of plastering, labour and mate-			_
	rials included, at 9d.	292		9
13	54 tons of English iron, at 15s 9d per cwt.	850		0
14	2 tons, 16 cwt. Swedes iron, at 25s per cwt.	70	0	0
15	Labour required to work up said iron, at 2d		5	4
16	270 locks for cell doors, at 20s.	270	Ű	0
17	9 tons, 13 cwt. of cast iron, for sills and		_	3
	anchors, at 21s 3d	205	1	_
18	3 tons of lead, at 3½d per lb	98	0	6
10	15054 feet of timber for roof, at 3d	188	3	O
20	4000 feet of two inch plank under roof, at	15	0	0
21	75s	13	2	6
21 22	50000 shingles, at 7s 6d			0
23	800 lbs shingle nails, at 7½d	25	19	Ö
23 24	500 lbs 10 ^{dy.} nails, at 6d		10	ŏ
25	2500 feet of boards, at 37s 6d			9
26	3000 feet of 2 inch plank, at 75s		5	ő
27 27	15900 feet scantling, 4 by 4, at \d	31	5	ŏ
28	Labour for roof,	112	-	ŏ
29	234 feet timber for eve trough, at 3d		18	2
ڪ	past toot minute for overloadily at our seess!			Ž

No.		Ам	oun	т.	APPENDIX
		£	8.	d.	
30	1108 feet of timber for windows, 4 by 6, at			_	
	3d,		17		
	230 lbs nails at 6d	5	15	0	
31	Screws for the wing,	12	10	0	
32	Allowance for contingencies, glass, putty,	l	_	_	
33	paints, &c.	171	2	9	
	1				
	£	10000	0	0	

WILLIAM POWERS, Superintendent. Kingston, Nov. 19,1833. JOHN MILLS, Master Builder.

ESTIMATE of the Probable Cost of Erecting the Penitentiary, near the Town of Kingston, made by William Powers, Superintendent, and John Mills, Master Builder.

Report on Kingston Penitentiary.

	iciacini, una boini fizicio, fizacci Datiaci.			
No.		£	s.	d.
1	Cost of South Wing,	10000	0	0
2	This wing cannot be finished without build-			
	ing the Rotunda, in which there will be	!		
	120 cells, which will form a part of the	ł		
	east and west wings, the cost of which			
	Was	7250	0	0
3	North Wing, to contain offices, Keeper's		٠	
~	Hall, Dining Hall, Chapel, Hospital, Kit-			
	chen. &c.	6250	0	0
4	To finish the East Wing,	5750	ő	ö
4 5	To finish the West Wing,	5750	Ö	ŏ
6	Warden's and Deputy's Houses,	2625	0	ŏ
7				Ö
7	Female Department,	2675	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	O
11	For temporary shops, tools, machinery, &c.	1300	0	0
	£	56850	0	0

The above estimate is made upon 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

WILLIAM POWERS, Superintendent, Kingston, 19th Nov. 1833. JOHN MILLS, Builder.



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	Amount of Weekly Payment as per Abstract A. and vouchers, Amount paid for Materials, Land, &c. as per Abstract B. and vouchers, Balance on hand,	2205	0	10 <u>;</u>	1833	Amount received from the Provincial Treasury,	£ 4166	s. 13	d. 4
	£	4166	13	4			4166	13	4

JOHN MACAULEY, H. C. THOMSON, H. SMITH.

KINGSTON, 19th November, 1833. ROBERT RICHARDSON, Clerk.

INVENTORY of Sundry Articles remaining on Hand belonging to the Penitentiary, 19th November, 1833.									
No.	00	£ s. d.							
1 2	Office and Tool House,	60 0 0 100 0 0							
3	Smiths' Shops and Forges,	75 0 0							
4	Carpenter's Shop,	30 0 0							
5	Stone Cutter's Shop and Lime Shed	25 0 0							
6	Pump and Troughs,	18 10 0							
7	Quarry Tools, Cart, &c.	35 0 0							
8	Wheel and Hand Barrows,	17 0 0							
9 10	Office Desk,	3 15 0							
11	Pickaxes,	3 15 0							
12	Dwelling House,	2 10 0							
13	Cut Stone on hand,	30 10 0							
14	Stone (quarried) on hand,	37 10 0							
15	Punching Machine	25 0 0							
16	Shears,	400							
17	Drilling Machine,	3 0 0							

o.	!	£	s.	d.
	Laith and Bench,	9	10	0
)	Coal House,	3	10	0
)	1500 bushels Lime,	25	0	Ó
.	Shovels and Spades,	5	5	0
;	28 cwt. 3 qrs. cast iron, at 21s 3d	30	10	11
1	Smiths' work on hand,	75	0	ō
	Carpenters' work on hand,	31	5	Õ
	65 cords of wood,	24	7	6
	221 cwt.3 qr.26 lbs.English iron, a 15s 9d	174	16	2
'	50 cwt. 3 lbs Swedes iron, at 25s	62	10	9
	c c	1212	10	_
		1212		

WILLIAM POWERS, Superintendent.

JOHN MILLS, Builder.

Kingston, 19th November, 1833.

APPENDIX

GENERAL RETURN of Receipts and Expenditure of Casual and Territorial Revenue, including the Ca-APPENDIX

nada Company's Instalments comprehended 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 Lieutenant Governor, bearing date the 6th February 1833, the

last return having been furnished up to the 31st December, 1830.

					III	STE	OTIN		
	RECEIPTS.	STER	LING	o.	Brought forward, £				
	RECEIP IS.	£	s.	d.	Compensation to the Agent of the Land Granting			•	
	Balance in hand on 31st De-			- 1	Department, for Collecting their Fees for the		_		
	cember, 1830, in the Cana-			1	year ending 30th June, 1831,	200	0	0	
	da Company, Fund D. £9734 1 11			- 1	Allowance to King's College for the year ending	1000	0	0	
	Ditto in Fund K. on 31st December, 1830 6933 12 5				ditto,	1000	•	•	
		16667 1	3	63	expenses in forming settlements in this Province				
Receipts for	From the Canada Company,			7	ditto period,	400	0	0	Payments,1831
1831	being so much due on the			- 1	Pension to Hou. D. W. Smith, Bart., late Survey-	900	0	0	•
	Instalment for the half year			1	or General of this Province, do. do Pension to the family of the late Major General	200	U	U	
	commencing the 1st July.				Shaw, ditto ditto,	100	0	0	
	1830. 500 0 0 From ditto, being the remain-			1	Paid the Honorable William Allan, one of the	f			
	ing moiety of the instalment			1	Commissioners of the Canada Company, in	Ì			
	due for the year ending the			l	compliance with an agreement between His				
	1st July 1831 8000 0 0				Majesty's Government and said Company, relating to compensation for surveys,	651	16	3	
	From ditto, being the first mo- icty of the instalment due			1	Paid to the Bursar of King's College, the amount	""			
	for the year commencing the			1	of salary due to the Master of the Royal Gram-)			
	1st July, 1831 8500 0 0			.	mar Sceool, for the six months ending 31st	200		^	
		17000	0	0	December, 1830,	100	U	U	
	From the Honorable Peter			- 4	Agency for receipt and payment of the Canada Company Fund, for the year ending 30th June,				
	Robinson, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Surveyor			1	1830,	200	0	0	
	General of Woods, viz.					 			•
	Currency.				Total Payments from Fund D. during the year		_		
	Proceeds of Sales of Crown			1	1831£	10562	U	114	
	Timber. £6200 0 0			l	DAVINE from Even K	-			•
	Ditto of Sales of Cr. Lands. 909 16 5½			ļ	PAYMENTS from Fund K.,	15			
	Rents of Crown Lands, as explained by Mr. Robinson. 304 1 1½				From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1831, inclusive.	ļį			
	201 1 12				1	ji			
	£7413 17 7=	6672	9	93	The Lieutenant Governor's allowance in lieu of		^	Λ	
	From Collectors of Ports for the Crown's propor-	935	^		Fees, for the year 1831, Salary to the Rev. John Strachan, President of	1000	0	Ÿ	
	tion of seizures,	9.00	U	4	the General Board of Education, for the year				
	portion of a seizure in the Township of Whit-			1	ending 30th June, 1831,	270	0	0	
	by,	118	16	0	Salary to the Honorable Peter Robinson, as Sur-				
	Fines under Provincial Statutes,	97			veyor General of Woods and Commissioner of		0	Λ	
	Fines in Criminal Cases,	60 1 257			Crown Lands, for same period,	1000	U	U	
	Mill and Ferry Reuts,	231 .	11	"	ter of the Central School, for the year ending				
	from the Crown, received from the land grant-			ĺ	30th June, 1831,	230	0	0	
	ing officer's agent,	1123	18	21/2	Salary to the Rev. Samuel Armour, Master of the		••		
	Survey and Patent Fees received at the Surveyor				Peterboro' School for do. do	(6	10	U	
	General's Office,	893	11	101	Salary to the Rev. William Bell, Presbyterian Mi-				
	From the Secretary of the Province, for Fees on the Great Seal to Commissions for appoint-	1			nister at the Rideau Settlement, for the like period,	100	0	0	
	ments to places of honor and emolument,		7	0	Pension to Captain John M'Donell, late of the In-				
	From the Honorable Thomas Talbot, on account				corporated Militia, for the year ending the 30th	ı	• •		
	of Sales of Crown Lands, after deducting his			• •	June, 1831, William Jamie, late of ditte	11	16	11	
	Commission of 3 per cent.	126	19	13	Pension to Captain William Jarvie, late of ditto		16	11	
	From John Gruber, on account of his purchase of Crown Lands,		17	53	Pension to Lieutenant Daniel McDougal, late of		••		
	From David Armstrong, in full of his purchase of			•	ditto, for same period,	. 72	13	10	
	ditto,	13	10	0	Pension to James McGrigor, late a lieutenant of				
	From John Radenhurst, on account of Sales of				ditto, six months, ending Dec. 31, 1830, House Rent to the Lord Bishop of Quebec, for	- 11	6	11	
	Lands at the River Credit, for the benefit of the Indians of the Mississagua Tribe,		8	7	12 months, ending June 30, 1831,	180	0	0	
	the markets of the Mississingua Tribe,	012	_		Paid James Henderson, for expenses incurred in	11			
	Total Receipts during the year 1831	44898	1	74	improving a Road through the township of Pus		_		
	D 4 37 34 D 37 M G				linch, in the Gore District,		I	10	
	PAYMENTS, From 1st. January to 31st December, 1831, i	nchisive			General, for expenses incurred in exploring				
	Fund D.		-		tract of 100,000 acres of Land in rear of El	1-			
	Proportion of Salary to His Excellency the Lieu-		_		don and Fenelon, and Surveying the township	P			
	tenant Governor, for the year 1831,	2000	0	0	of Luther, Printer's account for the		15	54	
	Salary to the Archdeacons of York and Kingston for the year ending the 30th June, 1831,	600	o	0	Paid the Government Printer's account for the year ending 30th June, 1831,	. 25	, 7	2	
Payments,183	Salary to 5 Executive Councillors, for 6 months		Ü	•	Paid the Clerk of the Executive Council's ac	- 16			
	ending 31st December, 1830, at £100 per an-				count, for fees on Petitions of U. E. Loyalists, and				
	num each,	250	0	0	other privileged persons, for the year ending	g		<u> </u>	
	Salary to Clerk of the Executive Council, for same period at £100 per annum,		0	0	30th June, 1831,		15	σ,	
	Ditto Receiver General, ditto, at £200 ditto,	50 100		_	tionary for Militia Patents, for the year ending			•	
	Ditto Secretary and Registrar, ditto, at £300 do.		_	_	30th June, 1831,	. 18	3 0	01	
	Ditto Surveyor General, ditto, at £300 ditto,	150		0	Paid the Honorable Peter Robinson, Commission				
	Ditto Roman Catholic Bishop, for the year end			Λ	er of Crown Lands, for defraying the expen				
	ing 30th June, 1831, Ditto sundry Ministers of the Church of Scotland		0	0	ses in preparing for the reception of Emigrants in conveying a certain description of them t	0		17	
	up to 30th June, 1831,		13	3	their locations, and in supplying provisions to		;		
	Allowance to Roman Catholic Clergy, for twelve	ell		-	certain number of the sick and destitute,	. 4410	0 0	0	
	months, ending ditto,	750	0	0	Paid the Bursar of King's College, for the use of			1-1	
	Commutation in lieu of Fees to the Officers of				Upper Canada College and Royal Gramms School, for the six months ending 30th Jun			٠. •	
	the Land Granting Department, up to 30th June 1831,		11	5 1	1831,		0 (0	
		ļ							
	Carried Forward,	E∥ 4810	4	81	Carried over,	£11 833	0 [5 5 1	-
		•	*	Fractions	of Farthings omitted.				

	empor 1300	II	STERLI	DVG.	APPENI
Brought forward, £	STERLING. 8330 5 5½	Brought forward£ 4			<u></u>
Paid the Rev. John Strachan, D. D., Rector of		From Collectors of Ports for the Crown's propor-			
York, the appropriation towards erecting a new		tion of Seizures,	289 11		
Church, according to Sir G. Murray's despatch		Fines under Provincial Statutes,	107 6 13 0		
Paid into the hands of the Honorable J. H. Duan for the use of the Mississagua Indians of the		Mill and Ferry Rents,	158 4	$\frac{71}{2}$	
River Credit, being a bulance of monies belong		From the Land Granting Officer's Agent, for full	200 2	-2	
ing to the said Lidians, improperly credited			1299 14	8	
in the account of the Casual and Territoria		Survey and Patent Fees received at the Receiver			
Revenue,	1232 4 3	General's Office,	943 19	7	
Transferred to Fund A. (31st Geo. 3d.) to repa- so much ereo eously drawn from that Fund, a		From the Secretary of the Province, for Fees on the Great Seal,	50 8	0	
salary to the Rev. George O'Kill Stewart, one		From the Honourable Thomas Talbot, on account	00 0	•	
of the Clergy of the Established Church, for		of Sales of Crown Lands,	18 19	9	
the half year ending 30th June, 1831,		From the Honorable George H. Markland, being			
Total Payments from Fund K. during the year		the 1st instalment, with interest, on his purchase			
1831,	10612 8 91	of the old Council House and ground, in the	144 0	0	
RECAPITULATION.		Town of York	144 0	·	
		lands from the Crown.	22 10	0	
Total Receipts during the year	∦ £ .s. d.	<u> </u>			
1831, in Fo de D. and K.,	44898 1 7	D. & KTotal Receipts during the year 1832,£ 4	9698 6	5 3	•
Payments from Fund D. during the	.	D . VIN TING			
year 1831,	ili	PAYMENTS,	. . .		
year 1831, 10612 8 9.		From 1st January to 31st December, 1832,	inclusiv e.		
	21174 8 93	Fund D.			
90.3	ļ	G.1	£	s. d.	
Balance remaining in Funds D. and K. on 31s		Salary to the Archdeacons of York and Kingston			
December, 1831	20120 11 104	six months, ending the 31st December, 1831, Ditto Secretary and Registrar, six months, to		0 0	
E. F. In absence of the	e Receiver General	30th June, 1832,	. 150	0 0	
22, 21. 21 timente ty in	Comment	Ditto Surveyor General,dodo.,	. 150	Ŏ Ŏ	
B. TUR	QUAND, Clerk.	Ditto Roman Catholic Bishop for the year end	i-II	_	
		ing 30th June, 1332,	450	0 0	
Receiver General's Office,		Allowance to Roman Catholic Clergy, for 12 mos		0 0	
York, 14th November, 1833,		Ditto sundry Ministers of the Church of Scot		0 0	
		land, up to 30th June, 1832,		18 0	
•		Communication in lieu of Fees to the Officers of the			
		Land Granting Department up to 30th June, 1832		15 103	
		Compensation to the Agent of the Land Granting			
	•	Department, for collection of their fees for the	비		
		vear ending ditto	.# 20n	0 0	
		year ending ditto,	200	0 0	
GENERAL RETURN of RECEIPTS and Expe		Allowance to King's College for the year ending ditto,	1000	0 0	
and Territorial Revenue, including the	Canada Company's	Allowance to King's College for the year ending ditto,	1000 400		
and Territorial Revenue, including the Instalments, comprehended in the Funds deno	Canada Company's minuted letter "D."	Allowance to King's College for the year ending ditto, Consideration to Colonel Talbot, ditto period, Pension to the Hon. D. W. Smith, Bart., late Sur	1000 400	0 0 0 0	
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and Territorial Revenue, including the (Instalments, comprehended in the Funds deno and letter "K. or King's Rights," from the 31st December, 1832, inclusive, in pursuanc the Commons House of Assembly to His Ex-	Canada Company's minuted letter "D." 1st January to the e of an Address of cellency the Lieute-	Allowance to King's College for the year ending ditto. Consideration to Colonel Talbot, ditto period, Pension to the Hon. D. W. Smith, Bart., late Surveyor General, do. period, Pension to the family of the late Major General	1000 400 200	0 0 0 0	
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APPENDIX				APPENDI
	Provent formen	3994 6 2	Brought forward £ 16497 12 104	
	Brought forward Pension to Captain William Jarvie, late of do., for		Paid Thomas G. Ridout, Esq., Cashier of the Bank	
		103 16 11	of Upper Canada, to reimburse the said Bank for	
	the same period,		advances made to the Magistrates of the Midland,	and the same
		72 13 10	Niagara, and Johnstown Districts, to aid them in	
	for same period,		the expense of providing Hospitals, and making	ч
	Department from the let January 1831 to the		arrangements with the view of checking the pro-	
	Department, from the 1st January, 1831, to the	171 0 9	gress of the Cholera,* 765 0 0	
	16th September, 1832, at £100 per annum,		Paid William Turner, M. D., to enable him to de-	
	Pension to Lieutenant James McGrigor, late inde-		fray the expense of the attendance of a Physician	
	pendent Company of Kent Volunteers, from 1st		and Apothecary at the Cholera Hospital at York,	100
	January to the 27th April, 1831, at the rate of	22 6 01		Miller Company
	£72 13 10, per annum,	23 6 01	during the late prevalence of that disease, and for	
	Pension to the Honorable Sir William Campbell,		medical aid to sick and destitute Emigrants, du-	
	Knight, late Chief Justice, &c., for six months,		ring the Summer of 1832, 225 0 0	,
	from 1st January to 30th June, 1832, inclusive, at		Paid Messrs. Thomson and Macfarlane, in payment	
	the rate of £1,200 per annum,	600 0 0	for fifty copies of the Statutes of the Province,	
	Pension to D'Arcy Boulton, Esq., on his retirement	'	revised to the year 1731, for the use of Govern-	
	from the Court of King's Bench, for the like pe-		ment and the Public Offices,	
	riod, at £500 per a mum,	250 0 0	Paid James Fitzgibbon, Esq., to enable him to de-	1
	Paid the Honorable Joseph Wells, Treasurer of the		fray the expense of erecting offices attached to	
100	General Board of Education, the allowance for		the Upper Canada College, and draining, fencing,	
	House Rent to the Master of the Royal Grammar		and levelling the grounds around it,	
¥	School, for the years 1830 and 1831,	90 0 0	Paid special Messenger with Despatches from	",
	Paid the Honorable Joseph Wells, Bursar of King's		Queenston to York, 8 18 101	
	College, in aid of the Upper Canada College and		Paid Samuel P. Hurd, Surveyor General, being to A Life and the land of the lan	
	Royal Grammar School, for the year ending 30th		make up the full amount of his salary and emolu-	100
1	June, 1832,	500 0 0	ments, as Surveyor General of this Province, for	
	Paid the Government Printer's account for the year	, ,	six months subsequent to the date of his appoint-	
	ending 30th June, 1832,	$47 6 9\frac{1}{2}$	ment, pursuant to instructions from the Secretary	
	Paid the Provincial Secretary's account, six months,		of State, &c	6 P. C.
	ending 31st December, 1831, for stationery for	De Grand Control	House Rent to the Lord Bishop of Quebec, for 12	A
	Militia Patents,	4 13 73	months, ending 30th June, 1832, 180 0 0	^
	Paid the Clerk of the Executive Council's account,			, ,
	for fees on petitions of privileged persons, for the		Total Payments from Fund K. during the year	
	year ending 30th June, 1832,	117 16 21	$1832, \ldots, 18373 2 0 $	
	Paid expenses of special Messenger from His Ma-			
	jesty's Consul at New York, with Despatches		RECAPITULATION.	
	from Viscount Goderich to this Government,	31 10 0		
	Paid William Chewett, Esq., acting Surveyor Gen-	- 194 Maria 194	fit compared	
	eral, to defray the expenses of special Surveys,	11 14 15 15	Total Passinta during the man 1999 in Family D	
	and certain contingent expenses of his office, as		Total Receipts during the year 1832 in Funds D. 49698 6 51	
	audited in Council	915 9 7		
	Paid Samuel P. Hurd, Esq., Surveyor General, for		Payments from Fund D., during the	100
,	expenses of certain Special Surveys, audited in		year 1832,£ 7299 3 21	
	Council,	360 4 31	Payments from Fund K. during the	
1	Paid the Honorable Peter Robinson, Commissioner		year 1832,	
	of Crown Lands, on account of the Emigration		25672 5 3	4 May 2
	expenditure of 1831 and 1832,	8463 0 81	D. 1	
3	Paid Elijah Burch, being the amount of certain mo-		Balance remaining on 31st December, 1832, £ 24026 1 23	
•	nies improperly exacted from him by the Sheriff	1	The strong was to the fine of the face of the property of the face	
	of the Bathurst District upon Lumber cut by him		In Absence of the Receiver General	100
	on Crown Lands,	302 8 0	B. TURQUAND, Clerk.	•
	Paid D'Arcy Boulton, Chairman of the General	30%	Receiver General's Office,	A Paris
,	Quarter Sessions of the Home District, to aid in	经收益 医静脉	York, — November, 1833.	1. 19.15
	taking measures to prevent the spread of the Cho-			100
		* 450 0 0	the state of the s	
1 - 1	lera in the said District,	* 450 0 0	* Since refunded from the Provincial Revenue to this account, pursuant to	
		16407 10 701	Provincial Statute 3d William 4th, chap. 54 and 57.	Carlotte Salar
	Carried forward £	1049/ 12 104	and the first of the first of the control of the first of	γ.

UPPER CANADA.

STATEMENT OF MONIES 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.

DATE.	NAME OF THE AGENT.	AMOUNT COLLECTED.	EXPENSE OF COLLECTION.	NET AMOUNT.	NET AMOUNT FOR EACH YEAR
1828	Charles Shirreff,	£ s. d. 4176 19 2	£ s. d. 691 5 4		£ s. d.
1829	Charles Shirreff, Alexander McDonell,		771 15 $6\frac{1}{2}$ 113 11 4		3485 13 10
1830	Charles Shirreff,		805 7 3½ 461 16 2 100 0 0	44 15 21	3111 15 64
1931	Charles Shirreff, Samuel S. Wilmot, Duncan McDouell,	7928 11 9 1243 10 0 490 3 5	"我"中" · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	7214 5 5 913 12 3 247 3 5	6304 16 9
1832	Charles Shirreff, Samuel S. Wilmot, Duncan McDonell,		461 15 101 290 16 0	1 Table 1 Tabl	the man with the state of the s
	Duncan McDonell, D. Campbell,		250 0 0	322 9 4	

Commissioner of Crown Lands' Office, November 10th, 1833,

Commissioner of Crown Lands' Office,
November 10th, 1833.

Although in the above statement the whole amount of the Duties for each year is given, still a proportion of the sum due did not come into my hands until the following year; the practice having been for the Collector to take Bonds from the parties at Bytown for the sums due on each Raft, payable on the Timber being sold at Quebec; and it frequently occurred that these sales were effected at a credit, and drafts received in payment, at 30 and 90 days

UPPER CANADA.

APPENDIX

Monies received by the Commissioner of Crown Lands for Rents on Crown Reserves, and for Instalments on the sale of Crown Lands, from 1828 to 1832, inclusive.

	** *	£	s.	d.
ln 1828,	4 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	. 426	10	2
n 1829,	•••••••	. 434	5	4
n 1830,	**********************	. 393	10	9
	*************************			1

1832, inclusive.	from	162	g to
	£	s.	d.
In 1828,	63	0	0
In 1829,			
In 1830,	1,405	16	6
In 1831,	1,722	7	84
In 1832,	2,585	2	$2\frac{5}{4}$
Total aureonay 6	6 500	10	31

PETER ROBINSON.

Commissioner of Crown Lands' Office, York, November 6th, 1833.



REPORT

Of the Committee to whom was referred the subject of Harbours on the North Shore of Lake Erie.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMLY.

The Committee to whom was 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 interests of the Province generally, as to that portion of it which is situated to the Northward and Westward of the Coast of Lake Erie, that all the Situations on the Northern Shore of the said Lake, 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 provent of the safety of Shipping. in the power of the Legislature to effect that object.

Committee Report on the Harbours of Lake Erie.

It is equally important for the purposes of encouraging Emigration, and developing with advantage the vast resources of the unexplored region within the limits of the Province, as it is necessary to assist the present-population in conveying their surplus products 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 so as to enable them to regulate their trips with certainty, for the accommodation of the Country, your Committee 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 building 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 steady 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. improved.

On the United States' side of Lake Eric, a very different state of things exists from that which we now enjoy on that lake.

There, they have commodious harbours at the mouths of nearly all the streams that enter the lake, which has enabled them to increase with great adayntage their numbers of vessels propelled by steam, and other shipping. Their system of making harbours is different from ours. Their harbours are made by means derived 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 constructed 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 by means of Joint Stock Companies, which are to be 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-payment of the moneys advan-ced, are unequal, and embarrassing to trade in their application; and they beg leave to express a hope that the time is not very distant 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 GRAVELLY BAY, now completing by the Wolland Canal Company, will, in a short time, be very commodious. That at the mouth of the GRAND RIVER is much improved by the

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 depth of twelve feet of water at all times over the bar.

A Joint Stock Company has been incorporated for constructing A Joint Stock Company has been incorporated for constituting a harbour at Port Dover, (mouth of Patterson's Creek,) but as yet a sufficiency of stock has not been subscribed to enable them to commence the piers, which is much to be regretted, as it will, in time, be a harbour of considerable importance.

If the advantages of the present opening across the isthmus of Long Point should be secured—for which your honourable House has passed a bill granting a sum of money—the interests of the public will be much subserved, as the spacious harbour within Long Report on the Point is so situated by the inner projection of Turkey Point, that, Harbours of although vessels will be enabled to enter in both the eastern and lake Eric. western directions, they will be completely land-locked, and sheltered within the basin from any storm.

The harbour now forming at Port Burwell, 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 quantities of pine lumber which are annually exported from that place, and for the continuation of which, for a long time to come, the banks of Big Otter Creek and the neighbouring 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

The mouth of the CATFISH CREEK; in the township of Malahide, 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

The harbour formed at Port STANLEY, 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 grant should be made by your honourable House to improve that harbour to the extent that the public interests require.

Port Talbot is a fine situation for a harbour, requiring piers only to secure an entrance into the deep basin at the mouth of the creek at that place.

TYRCONNELL, near Point Patrick, in the western part of the township of Dunwich, is a rising village, and will, in a short time, be a place of considerable trade. It will be necessary that a pier should be thrown out at this place, to assist Point Putrick in shelter-

FURNIVAL, in the township of Aldborough, is calculated to make a useful harbour, but will require the construction of piers to secure an entrance into the basin at the mouth of the creek.

LAC A LA 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 twelve feet deep, in front of which is Landguard, or Pointe Aux Pins, separating it from Lake Eric. The situation is altogether beautiful. The bar, or timbered sand bank, dividing it from Lake Eric, is narrowest on the west side of the point, where the outlet has, no doubt discharged the waters of the several creeks,

which flow into the little Lake, for centuries; but, owing to the small width and lowness of this bank, has frequently changed its place of entrance into the Lake, and, during the heavy gales of last autumn, its channel was opened to a great width, and to the depth of 12 feet, apparently by the same process which opened the Cut across the Isthmus of Long Point, so that any of the vessels navigating Lake Eric, might have entered it with safety.

Owing to the peculiar shape of this splendid basin, if the present opening were secured and made permanent, vessels could beat out of the harbour during the prevalence of any wind with which they could navigate Lake Erie.

Your Committee deem this basin capable, at a comparatively small expense, of being made the best, and most convenient harbour on the shores of Lake Erie.

Report on the Harbours Lako Erie.

It is not only important in a commercial point of view, but in the event of any future war between His Majesty's Government and the Republic of the United States of America, would be incalculably useful in maintaining a naval superiority on that lake—and is, therefore, worthy the serious attention, not only of your Honorable House, but of His Majesty's Home Government.

The mouth of the Two Creeks near the western extremity of the township of Romney, and on the east side of the projection of Point Pelé, although not much spoken of in the 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 piers should be constructed to confine the channel, and extending into the lake to a sufficient depth of water, to prevent the accumulation of sand, after it shall have been washed out by the high waters of spring and autumn.

Your Committee have felt it their duty to report herewith the draft of an address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, requesting that he will be pleased to direct a Civil Engineer to examine Lac a la Pointe Aux Pins, and the mouth of the Two Creeks on Lake Erie, and report thereon, with plans and estimates of the cost of constructing harbours at each of those places, to be laid before your Honorable House.

Your Committee beg leave to state, for the information of Your Honourable House, that the military reservation at Fort Erie, opposite the rising town of Buffalo in the United States, is well calculated for a growing town; being situated at the foot of Lake Erie, it has many advantages, and might contribute materially to the shipping interests, as well as to the growth of the neighboring The reservation appears to your Committee sufficiently large for a town plot, without lessening its importance as a military position. They, therefore, deem it expedient to report the draft of an address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, requesting that the town plot may be surveyed at Fort Erie, and the actual settlement thereof commenced at as early a period as may he feasible. All which is respectfully submitted.

M. BURWELL.

CHAIRMAN,

Committee Room, Commons House of Assembly, 18th February, 1234.



REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON DESIARDINS CANAL AFFAIRS.

Report of Committee on the Petitions of the Inhabitants of Dunders, and of John Patterson and others, on the expenditure of £5000 loaned by Government to the Desjardins Canal Company.

MEMBERS.

MESSRS. NORTON, Chairman. " CHISHOLM,

- MERRITT,
- ROBLIN &
- PERRY.

The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of the inhabi. tants of Dundas, sent down to the Honorable the House of Assem-Report on Des. bly, by His Excellency the Lientenant Governor: and also the jardins Canal. Petition of John Patterson and others upon the subject of the expenditure of £5,000 loaned to the Desjarding Canal Company by the Government-

BEG LEAVE TO REPORT:-

That your Committee have carefully investigated the matter brought under their consideration by 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 obtain all the information which they could have desired.

From the information that your Committee have been able to obtain, by examining the respective Secretaries of the Company, together with the vouchers produced by them, and other evidence, APPENDIX the expenditure of the money loaned the Company appears fully

Your Committee did not feel themselves called upon to extend their inquiries 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 director 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 investi-

It appears to your Committee that a large proportion of the amount loaned to the Company by the Government has been applied Report on Desto the payment of debts due by the Company, prior to their having jardine Canal.

In consequence of charges which have been preferred, tending injuriously to prejudice public feeling, relative to 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 for the exertions he has made to forward the work-that he has never shrunk from any investigation into his conduct connected therewith. The Company appear to have been and now are indebted to him for advances made them.

There appears a balance of £553 10s. 3d. now in the hands of Peter J. Hamilton, Esquire, Vice President 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

£315 .4 . 8)

All of which is respectfully submitted,

II. NORTON,

mile reliefe of ages grow being stephens, is all

Committee Room, 1st February, 1834.

REPORT ON PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS

the of the bose of the of proposition is the real brokening of the state of the sta To His Excellency Sir John Colborne, K. C. B. Licutement Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major-General commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

and the end built from the industry, in the testilial ring world

REPORT of the Commissioners appointed by an Act of the Legislature at its last Session, granting a further sum for the completion of the Parliament Buildings. And open market of angagene this put walsty

The first duty which the Commissioners performed was to take into consideration the outstanding claims for works already done and for materials delivered and remaining uppaid. Those claims Report on Paramounted to £1889 14 1, of which to the amount of £1654 14 11 lianent Buildings. were approved of and paid off. Deducting this amount from the sum of £3,500 granted by the Legislature, there remained towards completing the building, and for the other purposes mentioned in the Act, the sum of £1845 5 1. o reduce the first that a service the contract of the contract

Contracts were then entered into with several Mechanics for completing such portions of the work as could be fairly estimated. which contracts have been performed to the satisfaction of the Com-्रोतावाद्यां वर्तात्रः वर्तात्रः वर्तात्रः वर्तात्रः वर्तात्रः वर्तात्रः वर्तात्रः वर्तात्रः वर्तात्रः वर्तात् वर्तात्रः वर्तात्रः वर्तात्रः वर्तात्रः वर्तात्रः वर्तात्रः वर्तात्रः वर्तात्रः वर्तात्रः वर्तात्रः वर्तात्रः

But as much of the work to be done could not be estimated with any reasonable degree of accuracy, it was decided to have it performed by men paid by the day. files cartificate and carried the contract

For the purpose of overseeing these men and of superintending the work generally, the Commissioners employed Mr. Duncan Kennedy, a Master Builder, whose conduct throughout has given great Service of the are only at the Chine part and satisfaction.

The sum which remained after paying the debts has been expended, and sums are due to sundry persons to the amount of £870. and it is estimated that £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, and to level and improve the grounds appertaining to it.

In this sum is included £508, the estimated expense of covering the roof with tin, and opening an easy communication thereto from the second story. This the Commissioners recommend as indispensable for the safety of the building, which has already once narrowly

APPENDIX escaped burning by a spark from one of the chimnies which fell upon

Free Stone for the construction of the columns of the portico is quarried near the town of 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 ship 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 been economically expended, and with advantage to the public.

Detailed accounts of the expenditure are herewith transmitted for the information of the Legislature.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALEXANDER McDONELL. JAMES FITZGIBBON. DAVID A. MACNAB.

York, 28th Nov. 1833.

Amount of the expenditure of £3,500, granted by the Legislature at its last Session for completing the Parliament Buildings, levelling the ground, &c.

1833.	Part again Augus Santa an ann an an an an an an an an an an a	ı £	в.	
March 5.	Paid to James Crowther in part of money			
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7	"To Joseph Turton, being the balance		iy) a	
i jeşdêr ≢o u sach oor	stated by Messrs. Ewart and Park at		(19) otto Marie	457
	£842 10 3, which with fifteen months	1		
	interest, is	905	Ω	31
Section 18 has	"Lyth Priestman for work done by	1 ,	£ 1 4 .	
Charles W	him as Sub-contractor and Stone-cut-		.17	
The tropher.	Coler to A. F. Colesco, This was the territory of the section of the	19	a 6	9
water f	"To do. for work done under the for-	10,700	•	, 5 ₇
Santial Section	mer Commissioners and for materials			1-1- 8
a gatilities	furnished by him,	55	4	77
14	"To Hugh Heward, in full of his ser-	1 - 17 - 1	, -	
44.4.7	vices as Clerk under former Commis-		. ' '	
AL AL TOUR	« sioners.	100	6	G
21	" To Joseph Tolfree, in full of his bill	1	- :	1 1
, , , ,	for labour and materials expended by	1 3 3 7		
	him on the Parliament House,	123	8	1
23	" To Wragg & Co. in full for Ironmon-		<u>``</u>	
1 1	gery,	24	. 8	0.
	"To John Harper for Lumber,	23	3	73
	" To James Crowther, balance due him,	148	10	0
April 0	" To John Becket for hewn timber,	-11	.13	4
22	"To Messrs. Thomas Bell and John	8. 3	1.	Section .
	Ritchie for surveying and valuing the	X 34 34	* 4	11 10
	Carpenter's work and for Lumber,	13	11	3
May 9	". To James Crowther for interest on	e ner i	. 481.7	4
	£300 for 15 months, and £7, 10 for	N Stations	· John Mary	, , , ,
45 67	steps to front the back doors of the	462.7	500 2	
	House,	30	. 0	0
	The spain of the second to the second second second		<u> </u>	
	Amount of debts paid£	1654	14	11

Amount of sums expended in the further construction of the work towards completing the building.

tow	ards completing the building.	ng nguyang ng Languag ng ng ng ng ng Ng ng ng ng ng ng ng ng ng ng ng ng ng ng
1633.	化分分形式类 磷酸钠镁矿 网络哈特 网络萨斯莱德拉斯人斯特克斯人斯特克特 医血液	La E an s. m d.
May 12	Paid to Truman Wilcox for Flooring,	28 10 0
15	Paid to Duncan Kennedy, to defray small	
(1)	charges,	1 . 50 a 0 a 0
27	Paid to do for do	100 0 0
June 24	Paid to do for do	100 C O
29	Paid to Thomas Bond on account of con-	
	tract for plastering,	50 0 0
July 5	Paid to Duncan Kennedy, to defray small	
	charges,	100 0 0
, 8	Paid to Frend Wilcox for Lumber,	36 7 6
9	Paid to John Nicholson for 14 toises of	
- J. 180	stone,	31 10 0
8	Paid to Robert Marchant for his contract	
7 40	for flooring the basement story,	90 5 0
9	Paid to Robert Marchant, bill for Carpen-	
G# 63	Litter's and Tainan's transfer at the little of the	58 10 0
15	Paid to James B. Gorton for 10 toises	
	stone, a distance and the second of the second	20 0 0
* 18	Paid to Duncan Kennedy, for small char-	Barraga Birgg
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23	Paid to Thomas Bond, being the balance	
	of his contract for plastering the base-	
47.14	ment story	65 11 4
27	Paid to Robert Marchant for carpenter's	学的主题
20.75	and joiner's work.	64 6 1
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ge in william facege	ું કુકારા માના કુલા છે. જે જે જે તે કુકારા જે જે જે જે છે. જે જે જે જે જે જે જે જે જે જે જે જે જે	100 0
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AND THE PROPERTY OF	and joiner's work,	50 11 10
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MAN.	क्रिकेट के अपने क्षेत्रके का का का का का का का का का का का का का	100 (0 0
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Aug 17	Paid to Robert Marchant for carpenter's	A 1961 . 18.5	Section 1	
23	and joiner's work,	53	8 9	
	hearths, stove stones, &c	43 1	9 10	,
31	ges,	100	0 0	
Sept 12	and joiner's work,	60	_{୍ଷ୍ୟ} ୍	
14	ges,	200	0 0	
23	and joiner's work,	39 1	2 0	
medit in 13 m dw edited	ges,	202	4 5	
	Total,	3500	0 0	

The vouchers for this expenditure are inserted in Books kept by one of the Commissioners.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE EREC-TION OF A BRIDGE OVER THE TRENT.

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

We the undersigned two Commissioners appointed by an Act of the Legislature, for erecting a Bridge across the River Trent,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT,

That We, together with Robert Charles Wilkins, Esq., the other Commissioner appointed by the said 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 according to the specifications herewith transmitted for the sum of Three Thousand Two Hundred and Ffteen Pounds; which proposal being in the opinion of the Commissioners, the most advantageous to the Public, was accepted.

That on the twenty seventh day of June last, the Commissioners again met, at which time the persons whose proposal had been previously accepted, offered as their sureties for the performance of their contract, James H. Samson, William Robertson, and Donald M'Kenzie, Esquires, which securety being considered sufficient; articles of agreement were then executed.

That believing the work would be carried on with more expedition, and performed generally in a more substantial manner, under the superintendance of a skilful mechanic, the Commissioners appointed Mr. Benjamin Ketcheson, at the rate of Ten shillings per diem for that purpose.

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 work. We deemed it expedient to advance them the sum of One Thousand Five Hundred Pounds, to assist in forwarding the undertaking; and to Mr. Benjamin Ketcheson the sum of forty five pounds, (and Mr. N. H. Baird fifty pounds) on account of his services as such superintendent.

That the Contractors, 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 of the water, as it at present is; and we earnestly hope that the entire will be successfully completed by the 1st of October, 1834, which is the time limited by the contract:

All of which is fespectfully submitted.

REUBEN WHITE
J. G. BETHUNE.

Dated the 30th day of October, 1883.

WHA CHARGE

Copy of Specification for the River Trent Bridge.

"The River Trent Bridge is to commence at high water mark on both sides of the river, exclusive of the wing walls at the present line of Ferry: the extreme width to be 32 feet; the length to be about 750 feet: to have 7 piers and 2 abutments, one of which abutments is to be at each end: the piers at the bottom or bed of the

river to be 44 feet by 14, decreasing to 32 feet by 10 at the ton: there is to be a block sunk for each pier of square timber, pine or hemlock, and each piece not to be of less dimensions than 12 inches hemlock, and each piece not to be of less dimensions than 12 inches square, and to rise from the bed of the river to within two feet of the usual low water mark; each block to have 3 cross partitions besides the ends; and all to be well dovetailed and pinned together, and each to be filled from the bottom to within two feet of low water mark, with good solid large round stones:—from thence to 10 feet above high water mark, to be built with good solid dry mason work, extending equal with the outside of each of the said block and every part to be well fitted and bonded, and mult with good large wide stone, suitable for such a purpose;—and there is to be proper oak plates well built into the piers, for butting the braces, 13 by 12 inches;—oak braces with stretchers between each, to keep the butments good: the abuting it at each end to be solid mason work from the foundation as before mentioned, about the upper part of the piers, and each to have oak wall plates and stretchers as before—the said abutments to commence at 4 feet water from each shore, the said abutments to commence at 7 feet water from each shore, and to be 10 by 34 feet at the bottom, and 8 by 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 before mentioned: the stringing pieces, 8 by 18 inches, properly notched and secured with iron work screw bolts, and care to be taken that the joints be properly broken: the long braces to be 8 by 18 inches, the end posts of each span to be oak, 12 by 12 inches: all the other 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 inches the beams or girders, all except those over the piers, to be 9 by 18 inches all the posts to be over 12 feet long, and properly connected by cross beams—the under sides of all which beams to be at least 12 feet from the floor, with a sufficient number of study and braces, and the whole to be properly roofed and shingled, (excepting over the drawbridge) and to have sufficient purloin plates under the rafters—the ends of all the rafters to extend 24 feet over the sides, which are to be properly clap-boarded the clap-boards overlapping at least 11 inches, leaving a space open at the top of 21 feet to admit light and air—the carriage ways to have 5 bridging or floor joists each 8 by thirteen inches, and of such length as shall reach at least 3 feet of the stringers—there is to be one footway in the centre of the bridge, 51 feet wide, and joists same as carriage ways, the plank for foot and carriage ways to be of pine, 3 inches thick by 10 inches wide—the plank at each end to be four inches thick, on the gradual descent at both ends—the floors are to be secured by properly rabitted string pieces, and properly fixed throughout on each string—the said bridge is to be properly framed in every part, and to rise from top edge of stringing pieces to top of braces 11 feet and every part to be well secured with good and sufficient iron work, all to be made of best Swedish iron—all the stringing pieces, braces, &c. to be well secured with one inch serew bolts, with good, large heads, must washers, &c. complete—all keys for braces, &c. to be good oak—every part is to be made and completed in the most workmanlike and substantial manner—there are to be proper toll-gates and fastenings, complete to them. I therefore the of knowing all right dealer be found that

There is also to be erected a Toll-house 16 by 20 feet, 11 story high, and built on a proper butment where the Commissioners shall point out—the house is to be parted into 3 rooms on the lower floor with a good brick or stone climney—the said Toll-house is to be completely finished in a good, neat, and workmanlike manner, with doors, huges, windows, floors, roof. &c. &c. as is usual for such a building, and the lower floor to be on a level with the floor of the bridge—there is also to be a Drawbridge, 40 feet wide in the clear, and agreeable to a plan to be approved of by the Commissioners and it is understood that every part of the said work, or any part that may be omitted in these specifications, is to be perfectly and completely finished, as well as Foll-house, gates, draw-bridges, &c. all and every part at the Contractors own expense, and to be, made of the best materials of the kind, and to be done in a workmanlike marker, and completed within one year from the 1st of October, next. (to wit on the 1st of October, 1834) and to be subject to the inspection of any person whom the Commissioners may appoint, and should any defect appear, contrary to the real intent and theming of the contract; the same to be made good at the expense of the contractors, and should any alteration take place which shall cause more work, a proportionable time is to be allowed for such work, but not to break or after the contract—but the extra time to be allowed in proportion to the extra expense—the timber to be counter-howed or planed smooth, and without leaving lacks—the distance between the piers to be about 90 feet. Jerusana allakarana distance dela distance between the

The said bridge to be well shingled with pine or cedar shingles with not more than five inches exposed to the weather—the upper side of each pier to be built with a proper angle as a cutwater, rising perpendicularly as high as the wood of the square part of the piers, from thence sloping gradually to the bed timbers, preserving the angle for the purpose aforesaid, and covering the sides of the cutwaters with timbers.

> EZRA CHURCH, DEAN'S. HOWARD, ROBERT C. WILKINS, Signed, . J. G. BETHUNE, क्षुंबद्ध के नहें क्षेत्री अंद्राक्षी

REUBEN WHITE.
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REPORT ON BURLINGTON BAY CANAL.

To His Excellency Sir John Colborne, K. C. B., Licutemant Governor of the Province of Upper Canana, Major General, commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c. &c.

The Commissioners appointed for allocation published believed to beg leave most respectfully to report upon the state of the work entrusted to their care.

The whole of the work laid down by the Superintendent Mr. Kerr, remains permanent and secure, and has answered an excel-lent purpose in facilitating the trade of the country, and the tolls this season will, in all probability exceed £1,500

In consequence of the fall of water in Lake Ontario, it will be necessary to deepen the Canal for a considerable extent. Some of the steam boats and heavier schooners have experienced much difficulty in passing through during the past season—and to prevent the recurrence of the sand depositing in the channel, as heretofore, it will also be necessary to construct an inner work on the Lake Ontario side, similar to the one laid down last year, thereby contracting the channel of the canal to an uniform width, which will have the effect of forcing out all deposites (that may lodge in the canal,) on the return of a strong westerly current, after the easterly winds have subsided—and to make the entrance of the harbor more safe and convenient, it is necessary that the north pier in Lake Ontario should be extended 120 feet, which will check the cross sea experienced at present in entering the harbor in an easterly gale.

The piers or cribs laid down in 1891 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 miner improvements which can be attended to when the more important ones, now recommended, are put into effect. The superintendent has been directed to furnish estimates for the improvements, recommended, which the Commissioners request Your Excellency will be pleased to recommend to the consideration of the Legislature. All of which is most respectfully, submitted.

has de la la la discowi CHISHOLM, 21 Samuel & report telesi WM. APPLEGARTH, JOHN AIKMAN, Senior.

Burlington Bay Canal, this of which he will be sold to be now 2, 1833. (A true copy.). Wx. ROWAN.

to an old sense of the first and the control of the Estimate for Improving the Burlington Bay Canal, by order of the Commissioners. The same or the same full contill 24 I de la constitue de la fact de la faction de continuente de L

For deepening the canal, say 11 feet deeper than at Inside work, to contract the channel between the piers in Lake Ontario, say 470 feet in length, laid down upon a base or foundation of 35 feet avera

Add 10 per cent for arduous work and casualies, ... 275 18 0

Superintendence, &c. 300 0 0

Provincial Eurrency, £ 3334 18 0 they be moved neclearly samples a security

WILLIAM J. KERR, the act from the strategical aga Superintendent.

Burlington Bay Canal,
Nov. 2, 1833. Additional description of the state of the stat resident and the control of the cont

Return of the Superintendent of the Burlington Bay Canal. Burlington Bay Canal, in account with W. J. KERR,

Nov. 14 By balance in his hands, as per account ren dered this day, 7 14

To paid Mr. Homer, for attending the bridge and lights, up to the 20th January, 1833;

recens that that electrical magnification 17/7 , 7/76Balance due W. J. Kerr, Prov. Curiv. E 0 13 3

WILLIAM J. KERR. Superintendent. Burlington Bay Canal,

November 2, 1832.

the Burlington Bay Commis-

APPENDIX

MESSAGE

APPENDIX

From His Excellency, and Extract of a Letter from Secretary of Treasury, relating to Upper Canada and Midland District Bank Acts.

J. COLBORNE,

The Lieutenant Governor transmits to the House of Assembly the accompanying extract of a letter from the Secretary to the Treasurer respecting the Act passed 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 Midland District, in which are mentioned such amendments as appear to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury requisite for the due protection of the Public, and for the permanent security and success of the Establishments to which they apply.

The Lieutevant Governor, in drawing the attention of the House to the suggestions of the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury, in compliance with the instructions of the Secretary of State, acquaints the House, that the decision of His Majesty in Council, has not yet been pronounced on these Acts.

Government House, January 6th, 1834.



Extract from a Letter from Hon'ble J. K. Stewart to R. W. Hay, Esquire, dated 30th October, 1833.

"My Lords deem it proper to observe, that the Regulations suggested by the Board of Trade had no exclusive reference to the Banks of Upper Canada, but have been considered to be beneficially applicable to such establishments in general. Adverting, however, to the peculiar circumstance of the acts brought under the consideration of the Board of Trade having already been suffered to come into operation, and to the consequent importance of the Provincial Community at large of not unnecessarily altering their enactments, and adverting also to the circumstance, that the act relating to the Bank of Upper Canada applies only to an increase of the Capital and Shares of an establishment of some standing without affecting its original Charter and Capital; My Lords have felt themselves called upon to reconsider and revise those regulations and to permit the partial relaxation of some of their provisions; and as regards the Bank of Upper Canada to restrict the application 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 added to those already provided for in the respective acts for incorporating the Banks; and as they observe with much satisfaction, that the most material of them have already been virtually carried into effect by the very judicious regulations from time to time adopted by the Bank of Upper Canada, and can 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 cannot anticipate any objections on the part of the Directors or Proprietors to their adoption, which will not give way to the anxious solicitude for the public welfare by which they are convinced all the transactions of the Companies have been governed.

"As regards the act for incorporating the Commercial and Midland Bank, these further conditions are:

1st.—That upon any suspension of cash payments at any of the stations where the bank may be bound to pay its notes in specie on demand, which shall continue 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 Bunk 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 Proprietors for the debts the Bank may have incurred.

"2d -That any Promissory Notes issued by Branch Establishments of the Bank, shall be dated at the place of issue, and the Notes

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so dated and issued shall be payable in specie on demand at the place of date and issue, 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 either of the principal Bank or of the other Branches.

"3d.—One 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 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 one third of the whole discounts of the Bank.

-The Bank shall not hold its own stock, nor make ad vauces to Shareholders on the security of their shares.

"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 clause of the present Act, for incorporating the Commercial Banks, with any requisite additions, the state of the liabilities and assets of the Bank of every description at the close of each week. From these weekly statements, there shall be prepared, immediately after the close of each half year, a general abstract, shewing the average amount of the liabilities 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 time of declaring such dividend; copies of this half yearly statement, signed by the President and chief Cashier of the Bank, shall be laid before the Licutenant Governor, the Legislative Council, and the House of Assembly, and the President and Cashier shall verify the same on outh if required so to do by ei her of those authorities, and this statement shall also be published in 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 officers as he may appoint, as confidential documents, the weekly balance sheets upon which such past half yearly statements may have been founded, 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 twicet the amount of their subscribed Shares.

Sth. " The funds of the Bank shall not be employed in loans or advances on land or other property, not readily available to meet its engagements neither shall the Bank hold any such property beyond what may 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 realising the proceeds of any lands, property or goods taken in satisfaction of debt, but its transac. tions are to be confined to what are understood to be the legitimate operations of Banking, viz., advances upon commercial paper or government securities, and general dealings in money, bills of exchange 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 eighth of these conditions, should apply to that establishment generally, and that the application of the third and seventh conditions, should extend to the new shares only. They are willing in the case of this Bank to be satisfied with the virtual provisions for the object of the first condition contained 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 Commercial Bank should be subject to the limitation of the 10th clause of this last mentioned Act, in regard to dividends, and to any other restrictions contained in the Acts relating to the old Bank, which may have been omitted from the act for its incorporation."

र्विक करियो अधिरेकी र अस् भर दे केर केरिके



MESSAGE

From His Excellency, with Communications from the Receiver General relative to Loaning of Money.

J. COLBORNE,

MAR CLASSICALINE

The Lieutenant Governor transmits, for the information of the House of Assembly; the accompanying letter from the Receiver General, and the correspondence which he has had with several commercial houses on the subject of loans, for which it may be desirable to contract, with a view of promoting the interests of the Province.

Government House,

24th December, 1833.

Receiver General's Office, York, 23d December, 1833.

Sire, I have the honor to state to you, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenaut Governor, that as the Provincial Parliament at its last session passed several acts to provide for raising loans, Litook, such measures, immediately after the prorogation, as appeared best calculated to carry those laws speedily and satisfactorily into effect—advertisements giving notice of the intended loans and inviting tenders were published in the newspapers of the Province, and various newspapers of the United States—one of the

APPENDIX Commissioners for the Improvement of the Saint Lawrence, whose ability and knowledge of such subjects are well known, and who visited the United States, and was authorized by me to negotiate the loan for that work, if possible, could find no capitalist willing to in-

> A circular letter, of which a copy is herewith transmitted, was also addressed by me to several respectable houses in London, who, I supposed might be induced to take the loans—a few small sums, amounting to £4,250, were offered by persons within this province and were accepted; there was no reason, however, to believe that upon the terms sanctioned by the Legislature the loans could be effeeted in either Province or the United States. In that country, I have ascertained, that a greater rate of interest than that limited in these acts is freely given upon loans which are made upon the best recurities. From a report made by a committee of the Senate of the State of New York, it appears that the average rate of interest given upon loans in the city of New York, on bond and mortgage, from March 1830 to February 1831, was 6 and one sixth per cent, and that out of the city of New York interest of money was still higher. It is stated that the Life Insurance and Trust Company, during about nine months of that year, had loaned in thirty-six counties of that state, exclusive of the city of New York, upwards of \$500,000 at seven per cent, secured by real estate of at least double the value of the loans. It is well known that during the past year money has not been abundant, but in the country has been and is still in great demand. It was evident, therefore, that dependence must be placed entirely upon capitalists in the mother country for effecting the loans upon the prescribed terms. In answer to my circular letter, replies were received from only two of the houses to whom I had written, viz. Messrs. Barings & Brothers, and Messes. Thomas Wilson & Co., by the former the loans were alto-gether declined upon the terms fixed by the Legislature, but suggested the expediency of some person authorized to represent the Province being sent to England, "he would have an opportunity, by personal communication with the parties disposed to treat, of removing objections which would lead to an endless correspondence, and of arranging other matters of detail." For these reasons, and in order to obtain the most full and satisfactory information, and as the answer of Messrs. Thomas Wilson & Co. was not unfavorable to the prospect of obtaining the desired loan, and as it seemed highly important to the interests of the Province that the public works which depended upon these loans should be prosecuted without delay, it appeared to me to be advisable that an agent duly authorized should visit England, by personal inquiry and communication sacertain what were the lowest terms upon which these loans, or any future loans, could be effected there. A question of very considerable & increasing interest & importance to the Province, would then be settled in a more satisfactory manner, as well as more expediti-ously, than it could be in any other way; at the same time this agent would be on the spot to answer inquiries, and to afford information generally as regards the condition and means of the Province. As no positive provision, however, had been made for the appointment of such an agent, the duty seemed to devolve upon nie. Under these circumstances, having obtained His Excellency's leave of absence, I proceeded to England. On the 5th of September 1 reached London, where I remained until the 9th of October, when I left that place on my return to this. During my residence in London I was constantly and diligently employed about the object for which I crossed the Atlantic. I was informed that no Colonial loan had ever before been offered in that market, and that the monied men in general possessed but little information about this Province, and had never had their attention directed to it for the investment of their capital. I made many inquiries and had communication on the subject with a great number of persons, but found none willing to take the loans on as good terms as those proposed by Messrs. Thos. Wilson & Co. in their letter to me of the 23d September, which is herewith transmitted.

> The terms are as favourable as those upon which one of the neighbouring States effected a considerable loan, with the same house in London, which loan was guaranteed by a Bank in that State, and by another Bank of great reputation and credit in the city of New York. As the loans of these States are regarded in London as the best credit of any, except those of the British Government, it seems vain to expect that we shall ever obtain money at a better rate, at least until the stock is well known, and has acquired an established credit in the market.

> The interest of money in England, except upon short loans of idle funds waiting for a more permanent investment, is higher probably than has been supposed in this Province. In a report of the actuary of the national debt, dated 4th June, 1824, it is stated, that all the purchases made by the Commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, in every quarter, of a year, from 1786 to, that date, he had discovered that the variable rate of interest resulting from the investment of money in the 3 per cents, at their fluctuating prices from day to day, was in the long run the very same, entering to the minutest fraction, as the constant rate of 4½ per cent, thus the average rate of interest for money in the 3 per cents, the highest of all government securities, has stood for 40 years, at 4½ per cent.

This Province is so young and so little known, and its population and resources have been considered so trifling, that it could hardly be expected that so liberal a proposition as that made by Messrs. Thos. Wilson & Co. would have been obtained. It is my opinion, founded upon all the information I could get, that money cannot be obtained by the Province at present upon better terms; I therefore most respectfully recommend that their proposal should be accepted. It will be observed that they will be under no engagement

to carry into effect their offer if it is not accepted by the 23d of APPENDIX

As the money could not be got to pay the claimants, who suffered loss during the late war, I was induced by the solicitation of many who were interested, and having obtained the sauction of His Excellency to the measure, to issue debentures to claimants themselves,-no debenture was issued for a less sum than £50-the difference in each case between the debenture or debentures issued, and the amount to be received by the claimant was advanced by me out of the funds, particularly set apart for the payments of these claims, viz: the money arising from the sale of confiscated estates, duties on salt and whiskey, and a small sum which was obtained, as I have previously mentioned, by loan from persons in this Province, on the terms authorised by the law of last Session. In this way all the claims, but £8,554, have been satisfied.

The Provincial debentures have become very numerous, and in the hands of a great many persons, and due at various periods,—the payment of interest on them will be laborious and perplexing. I submit therefore to His Excellency the propriety and importance of borrowing in England a sufficient sum to redeem all the debt that can be called in. By this means our provincial debt may be consolidated into a common stock in the British market, on a simple and plain

To transfer our debt to England will be attended with the additional advantage, that monicd men there will become doubly interested in the security and presperity of the Colony, at the same time the capital in this Province will be left free for employment and enterprise, so that we shall have the run for a long period of a large foreign capital for a moderate price.

If the loan should be taken in England, the money will be advanced there, and the Province will of course gain the premium of Exchange, and although the repayment must also be made there, it is the opinion of capitalists who have examined the subject, and it is my own opinion also, that the Exchange will, as this country improves, be continually more and more in our favour. In such a case the Province will gain not only the actual difference between the present and future rates of exchange, but also the interest in the meantime on the same.

> I have the honour to be, Your most Obedient, Humble Servant.

> > JOHN H. DUNN, RECEIVER GENERAL

Lieut. Col. WM. Rowan, Private Secretary, Sc. Sc. Sc.

Letter from the Receiver General to sundry monied Houses in Eng. land, dated York, 23d April, 1833.

To Messrs. Barings, Brothers, & Co.

- Reid, Irving, & Co.
- Gould, Dowie, & Co.
- Thos. Wilson, & Co. Edward Ellis, & Co., and
 - Gillespie, Moffat, Finlay, & Co.

of London.

Receiver General's Office, York, Upper Canada, 23d April, 1833.

GENTLEMEN,

From the standing and respectability of your firm, and from your connexion with, and knowledge of the affairs of the Province of Upper Canada, I take the liberty of addressing you on her Finance, and to interest your house in the transaction and management of them in London, should we be able to agree upon terms, &c., and that in the event of any future loan; being required, from time to time; by our Legislature, that you may be pleased to suggest to me for its information, any mode appearing to you the most eligible and advantageous in raising 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 Provincial revenue at the present time is about £66,000 currency per annum, derived principally from duties levied at the Port of Quebec, and increasing in the same rapid ratio as our population-our annual expenditure is about £44,000 currency including interest on public debentures.

Our public debt (chiefly contracted for Canals) is £193,833 c'y being the legal interest of the Province, or 6 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly.

The province, from its geographical situation, and from its thin but fast augmenting population, requires aid to carry on works of public utility, and particularly for the improvement of the navigation of its internal waters, for which and other necessary purposes, our Legislature at its last session passed several acts to borrow money the principle ones of which you have copies herewith, viz.

One to borrow £70,000 currency, for the improvement of the navigation of the River St. Lawrence.

One to borrow £58,291, 13 4 currency, to pay to persons of the Province, who suffered losses in the late war with the United States of America.

One to borrow £20,000 currency, for the improvement of our Roads and Bridges.

One to borrow £84,333 6 8 currency, to pay off outstanding Debentures now due, which bear an interest of 6 per cent per annum, payable half yearly.

The first of these required loans is to bear an interest of 5 per cent per annum, payable half yearly in Upper Canada, to be paid off one third in eight years, one third in nine years, and one

The next to be paid off, at the end of twenty years, bearing an interest of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly in Canada, or 4 per cent, interest per annum, payable half yearly in London.

The next to be paid off in twenty years, bearing an interest of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly in Upper Canada, and the last mentioned for £84,333 6 8 currency, to be paid off at the end of fifteen years, with an interest of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly in this country, or at an interest of 41 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly in London.

This last loan is to release the Province from paying the heavy interest of 6 per cent, when money is obtained in England and elsewhere upon much better terms.

As there are few money capitalists in this country, excepting those who invest their money in mercantile and other enterprises in the Province, which generally bear a better profit than the legal rate of interest, I find the loans I have mentioned cannot be had in this Colony so soon as required, which induces me to look to England, and also the United States, for their being taken up; but from our connexion with England, to give a decided preference to that country.

As I am fully sensible that the security of the Province for the punctual payment of these loans is unexceptionable, and of which I think you will also be sensible, I apply to you, to know if you, for yourselves, or for speculators, will contract for any of the before-

The Province will not go beyond the amount of interest mentioned, and if contracted for, payable in this country, it will be regularly done at my office on the day appointed; or if contracted for in England, the Receiver 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, but owing to the intrinsic value of the dollar being at 4s. 2d. ster'g. an average rate of exchange on Bills drawn in Canada, at 30 days sight, on London, is 10 per cent. premium. For instance, a hill drawn from Canada on London, at that sight, for £100 sterling, being here £122 4 6 Currency.

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Your early attention and reply, will oblige, Gentlemen, Your most obedient servant,

> JOHN H. DUNN, II. M. R. G.



LETTER from Messrs. Thomas Wilson & Co. to the Receiver General, dated London, 22nd June, 1833.

LONDON, 22ND JUNE, 1833.

SIR,

In the few lines we had the honor to address you on the 6th inst. we merely acknowledged your letter of the 23rd April.

We have now to acquaint you that we have consulted with some of our most eminent Capitalists on the subject of the Loans, which the Government of Upper Canada may desire to contract, in this country. The result of this consultation is, that if no change of circumstances occurs here, we think that you might calculate on raising the amounts you mentioned, at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Those amounts being received here by the Government; the interest thereon being paid here; and the Capital being likewise reimbursed here, at the periods to be specified. Those periods should not be shorter than eight, nor longer than thirty years. You will be aware that it is for the advantage of the Go. vernment to receive the Capital, and to pay it back in this city, on account of the gain on the exchange, which arises from the accumulation of interest on the premium first received.

For example, suppose the exchange at which the money is drawn to be 10 per cent. premium, that the Loan is paid off in twonty years; and the remittances made for such payment, are likewise made at 10 per cent, premium, the gain to the Province subject to the charges of which you are apprized.

from the accumulation on that premium at compound interest, for APPENDIX twenty years, would be equal to £16 10s. 7d.

£10 accumulating by Compound Interest at 5 per £16 10 7

It has been suggested that it might suit the Government of Upper Canada to operate on the same principle as the Government at home; namely, instead of raising money, by loans redeemable at purchase or redeemable at par, at a fixed period; to raise it by terminable annuities. The rate of money being 5 per cent. per annum; £2 advanced annually for 26 years, and accumulating at compound interest, would redeem £100 at the expiration of that term. Consequently, if the Government paid 7 per cent. per annum, as an aunuity, (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 loan, here, in which ever form, would be chargeable with a commission of 1 to 2 per cent. We shall, by an early opportunity transmit you further details, which may be useful, in case of the one or other operation.

> We have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obcdient and Ilumble Servants,

> > THOS. WILSON & CO.

The Hon. John H. Dunn, Receiver General of Upper Canada, York.



LETTER from Messrs. Thomas Wilson & Co. to the Receiver General, dated London, 23d September, 1833-with Enclosure.

LONDON, 23d SETTEMBER, 1833.

We 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. The Debenture, being payable to order, may pass from hand 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 assignee. So that, 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 facilitate the circulation of these Debentures, and promote the general 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 amount is drawn to be 10 per cent., and that the capital is remitted back to England at the expiration of twenty years, (for the reimbursement of the loan,) at the same exchange, the £10, accumulating at compound interest, for twenty years,—the gain on the two operations would be equal to 16½ per cent.

£10, accumulating at 5 per cent. compound interest, for 20 years, will produce, From which, deducting the loss on remitting the capital at the end of 20 years,..... There will remain, as gain on every £100, £16 10 0

In the other scale must be placed the disadvantage of paying the debts in London by Coupon, as proposed. It may be appre-hended, perhaps, that considerable risk is thereby incurred from forgery. We beg to state, that we pay annually 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 the Government of Upper Canada be pleased to adopt the inclosed form of Debenture and Coupon, we engage on behalf of ourselves, and of the capitalists associated with us, to take two hundred thousand pounds (£200,000) in Debentures; capital reimbursable here at the expiration of twenty 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. According 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 1st February following,— we should have to account with the Government for one month's interest on the Debentures, as well as for the capital. This offer unless previously revoked, to be in force four months from this date,

Should this proposition be acceded to, we trust that through the influence of the houses and individuals associated, and the publicity of the financial documents with which you have obligingly furnished us, that the credit of Upper Canada will be established on a firm and extended basis; so that, if the Government should judge it expedient to transfer the whole of their domestic debt to this country, they may be able to do it on satisfactory terms.

In this case, as suggested to you in our letter of the 22d June last, it may be advisable to have the authority of the Government to raise the amount required by terminable amounties or by Debentures as may be most advantageous—the rate of interest being 5 per cent per annum. £2 advanced annually for 26 years, and accumulating at compound interest would redeem £100, at the expiration of that term. So that, in the estimation of our capitalists, these Debentures and seven per cent annuities terminable in 26 years are of equal value. The system of annuities is adopted by the Government here whenever practicable, without adding too much to the present burthens of the people. This system is sure to relieve those burthens hereafter, as it renders impossible any misappropriation of the Redemption Fund.

We have said nothing of this fund in respect to these debentures, but we recommend that one per cent on the amount should be appropriated for this object.

This appropriation, with the interest on the stock redeemed, being annually invested in the following manner, that is to say,—in Debentures here, when at, or under, par; in the Domestic 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 Debentures at maturity.

We recommend further, that the Debentures be drawn to the order of the auditor of the Province, or some other official person, and that they be transmitted to us, with a blank endorsement—the amounts being as follows, viz:

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£200,000

We have the honour to be,
With great respect,

Your faithful, obedient Servants,

THOS. WILSON & Co.

The Honourable

John H. Dunn,

Receiver General of U. C. &c. &c.

No. 3.

APPENDIX

LETTER from Baring, Brothers, & Co. to the Receiver General, dated 21st June, 1833.

LONDON, JUNE 21, 1833.

John H. Dunn, Esq., York, U. C.

We have the honour to acknowledge your letter of April 23d, in which you apprise us of being duly authorised to negotiate several Loans for the Province of Upper Canada, amounting together to £232,625, and to be reimbursed at the several periods stated in the Acts of the Legislature, of which you send us copies, and a portion of which you have authority to borrow in this country, making both principal and interest payable here. We beg to assure you, that we are not a little flattered by your selecting our house for the transaction of a business of so much importance; and you will not doubt, we hope; our eager desire to enter into relations with your flourishing Province. We are fearful, however, that the rates of interest to which you are restricted by the Legislature, will not hold out sufficient inducement to investors to become Subscribers to the loan you offer 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 Loan, nuthorised by the Legislature, we are not aware that we can suggest any course of proceeding preferable to that which has usually been adopted in such cases by your neighbours in the United States, who, when loans 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 communication 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 cannot, 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 security 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 obedient Servants,
BARING, BROTHERS, & CO.

William Control at the Second State

ં કોર્લાલી અમારો છે. જો છે, પાંચીની કેર્યું એક પૈકીની કોર્યાનો મોલ

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

Agreement and Coupons relating to the Payment of the Interest in London on the Alabama State Loan.

CERTIFICATE NO.... ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

HEREAS the State of Alabama has engaged to pay half-yearly, at the Phenix Bank, in the City of New-York, Interest at the rate of Five per cent. per annum, on an Alabama State Certificate for one thousand dollars, No. twenty-five dollars on the first Monday of May, and twenty-five dollars on the first Monday of November, of each year, from the date thereof until payment of the said principal sum; it agreed between the President and Directors of the said Bank and Thomas Wilson & Co. of London, that upon the requisition of the holder of the above named certificate No.

Phenix Bank, the said Bank will, on the first Mondays of May and November in each year, remit the interest on the said Bond, as received by them, at the current rate of Exchange to the said London house. And the said Thomas Wilson & Co. do engage to pay over the half-yearly interest, so remitted, 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 certificate No. 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-York; and after such delivery, the interest 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 elect to extend the time of payment of the principal of said Stock, 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 remit and the said Thomas Wilson & Co. will pay over such interest, in like manner, subject to the like deduction, and issue like Coupons accordingly.

Cashier of the Phenix Bank.

Attorney for Thomas Wilson & Co.

NEW-YORK, MAY 1sr, 1833.

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greement between them and	agreement between them and	agreement between them and	agreement between them and	agreement between them and
the Phonix Bank, New-York,	the Phænix Bank, New York,	the Phoenix Bank, New York,	the Phonix Bank, New York,	the Phonix Bank, New York
being half a your's interest, due on the first Monday of Novem-	being half a year's interest, due on the 1st Monday of May,	being half a year's interest, due on the 1st Monday of Novem-	being half a year's interest, due on the 1st Monday of May,	on the 1st Monday of Novem
ber, 1860, on an Alabama Cer-	1860, on an Alabama Certifi-	ber, 1859, on an Alabama Cer-	1859, on an Alabama Certifi-	ber, 1858, on an Alabama Cer
tificate, Nofor	cate, Nofor	tificate, Nofor	cate, Notor	tificate, Nofor
one thousand dollars.	one thousand dollars.	one thousand dollars.	one thousand dollars.	one thousand dollars.
Dellars, 25 Payable at	Dollars, 25 Payable at	Dollars, 25 Payable at	DoLLARS, 25 Payable at	DOLLARS, 25. — Payable a
Messrs. Thos. Wilson & Co.'s	Messrs. Thos. Wilson & Co.'s	Messrs. Thos. Wilson & Co.'s	Mesers. Thos. Wilson & Co.'s	Messrs. Thos. Wilson & Co.
London, conformably to an	London, conformably to an	London, conformably to an agreement between them and	London, conformably to an agreement between them and	London, conformably to an agreement between them and
agreement between them and the Phœnix Bank, New York,	agreement between them and the Phonix Bank, New York,	the Phenix Bank, New York,	the Phoenix Bank, New York,	the Phoenix Bank, New York
being half a year's interest, due	being half a year's interest, due	being half a year's interest, due	being balf a year's interest, due	being half a year's interest, du
on the 1st Monday of May,	on the 1st Monday of Novem-	on the 1st Monday of May,	on the 1st Monday of Novem-	on the lst Monday of May
1858, on an Alabama Certificate, No	ber, 1857, on an Alabama Cer- tificate, No.	1857, on an Alabama Certifi- cate, Nofor	her, 1856, on an Alabama Cer- tificate. No for	1856, on an Alabama Certificate, Nofor
one thousand dollars.	one thousand dollars.	one thousand dollars.	one thousand dollars.	one thousand dollars.
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Dollars, 25. — Payable at Messrs. Thos. Wilson & Co.'s	DOLLARS, 25. — Payable at Messra. Thos. Wilson & Co.'s	Dollars, 25. — Payable at Messrs. Thos. Wilson & Co.'s	DOLLARS 25. — Payable at Messrs. Thos. Wilson & Co.'s	Messrs. Thos. Wilson & Co.
London, conformably to an	London, conformably to an	London, conformably to an	London, conformably to an	London, conformably to ar
agreement between them and	agreement between them and	agreement between them and	agreement between them and	agreement between them and
the Phoenix Bank, New York,	the Phænik Bank, New York,	the Phonix Bank, New York, being half a year's interest, due	the Phœnix Bank, New York, being half a year's interest, due	the Phœnix Bank; New York being half a year's interest, du
being half a year's interest, due on the 1st Monday of Novem-	being half a year's interest, due on the lst Monday of May.	on the 1st Monday of Novem-	on the lat Monday of May,	on the 1st Monday of Novem
ber, 1855, on an Alabama Cer-	1855 on an Alabama Certifi-	ber. 1854, on an Alabama Cer-	1854, on an Alabama Certifi-	ber, 1853, on an Alabama Cer
tlhcate, Nofor	cate. Nofor	tificale, No.	cate. No.	tificate, Nofor
one thousand dollars. \$25.	one thousand dollars.	one thousand dollars.	one thousand dollars.	one thousand dollars.
Dollars, 25 Payable at	DOLLARS, 25 Payable at	DOLLARS, 25 Payable at	Dollars, 25 Payable at	Dollars, 25 Payable a
Messrs. Thos. Wilson & Co.'s	Messrs. Thos. Wilson & Co.'s	Messrs. Thos Wilson & Co.'s	Messrs. Thos. Wilson & Co.'s	Messrs. Thos. Wilson & Co.
London, conformably to an agreement between them and	London, conformably to an agreement between them and	London, conformably to an agreement between them and	London, conformably to an agreement between them and	London, conformably to ar
the Phonix Bank, New York,	the Pleniz Bank, New York,	the Phoenix Bank, New York,	the Phonix Bank, New York,	the Phonix Bank, New York
being half a year's interest, due	being half a year's interest, due	being half a year's interest, due	being half a year's interest, due	being half a year's interest, due
on the lat Monday of May, 1853, on an Alabama certifi-	on the 1st Monday of November, 1852, on an Alabama cer-	on the 1st Monday of May, 1852, on an Alabama certifi-	on the 1st Monday of November, 1851, on an Alabama cer-	on the 1st Monday of May 1851, on an Alabama certifi
cate. No.	tificate, No.	cate. No.	tificate. No.	Cate No Share Property of the
one thousand dollars.	one thousand dollars.	one thousand dollars.	one thousand dollars.	one thousand dollars.
\$25. Dollars, 25.— Payable at	B25.	\$25. Dollars, 25. — Payable at	825. Dollars, 25. — Payable at	\$25. Dollars, 25. — Payahle a
Messrs. Thos. Wilson & Co.'s	Dollars, 25.— Payable at Mesers. Thos. Wilson & Co.'s	Messrs. Thos. Wilson & Co.'s	Messrs. Thos. Wilson & Co.'s	Messrs. Thos. Wilson & Co.
London, conformably to an	London, conformably to an	London, conformably to an	London, conformably to an	London, conformably to a
agreement between them and	agreement between them and	agreement between them and	agreement between them and	agreement between them and
the Phenix Bank, New York, being half a year's interest, due	the Phœnix Bank, New York, being half a year's interest, due	the Phonix Bank, New York, being half a year's interest, due	the Phonix Bank, New York, being half a year's interest, due	tho Phonix Bank, New York being half a year's interest, du
on the 1st Monday of Novem-	on the 1st Monday of May,	on the 1st Monday of Novem-	on the lst Monday of May,	on the 1st Monday of Novem
ber, 1850, on an Alabama cer-	1850, on an Alabama certifi-	ber, 1849, on an Alabama cor-	1849, on an Alabama certifi-	ber, 1848, on an Alabama cer
tificato, Nofor one thousand dollars.	cate. No.	tificate, No	cate. No.	tificate, No
825.4	825.	\$25.57	825	\$25.



Dollars, 25. — Payable at Messrs. Thos. Wilson & Co.'s London, conformably to an agreement between them and the Phænix Bank, New York, being half a year's interest, due on the 1st Monday of May, 1848, on an Alabama Certifi-

Dollars, 25. -- Payable at Messrs. Thos. Wilson & Co.'s London, conformably to an agreement between them and the Phœnix Bank, New York, being half a year's interest, due on the 1st Monday of Novem-

Dollars, 25. — Payable at Messrs. Thos. Wilson & Co.'s - Payable at London, conformably to an agreement between them and the Phænix Bank, New York, being half a year's interest, due on the 1st Monday of May, 1843, on an Alabama certifi-cate, No......for one thousand dollars.

Dollars, 25. — Payable at Messrs. Thos. Wilson & Co.'s London, conformably to anfor one thousand dollars.

Dollars, 25. — Payable at Messrs. Thos. Wilson & Co.'s London, conformably to an agreement between them and the Phænix Bank, New York, being half a year's interest, due on the 1st Monday of May, 1838, on an Alabama certifi-

DOLLARS, 25. — Payable at Messrs. Thos. Wilson & Co.'s London, conformably to an

\$25.

Dollars, 25. — Payable at Messrs. Thos. Wilson & Co.'s London, conformably to an agreement between them and agreement between them and the Phomix Bank, New York, being half a year's interest, due on the 1st Monday of Novem-ber, 1847, on an Alabama Certificate, No.....for one thousand dollars.

\$25. Dollars, 25. — Payable at Messrs. Thos. Wilson & Co.'s London, conformably to an agreement between them and the Phenix Bank, New York,

Dollars, 25. — Payable at Messrs. Thos. Wilson & Co.'s London, conformably to an agreement between them and the Phænix Bank, New York, being half a year's interest, due on the 1st Monday of Novem-\$25.

Dollars, 25. — Payable at Messrs. Thos. Wilson & Co.'s London, conformably to an agreement between them and one thoumand dollars. \$25.

Dollars, 25. — Payable at Messrs. Thos. Wilson & Co.'s London, conformably to an agreement between them and the Phonix Bank, New York, being half a year's interest, due one thousand dollars.

DOLLARS, 25. — Payable at Messrs. Thos. Wilson & Co.'s London, conformably to an agreement between them and the Phonix Bank, New York, being half a year's interest, due on the 1st Monday of May,

Dollars, 25. - Payable at Mossrs. Thos. Wilson & Co.'s London, conformably to am agreement between them and the Phonix Bank, New York, one thousand dollars.

\$25. Dollars, 25. — Payable at Messrs. Thos. Wilson & Co.'s London, conformably to an agreement between them and the Phænix Bank, New York, being half a year's interest, due on the 1st Monday of Novem-ber, 1844, on an Alabama Certificate, No.....one thousand dollars.for

Dollars, 25. — Payable at Messrs. Thos Wilson & Co.'s - Payable at London, conformably to an agreement between them and the Phonix Bank, New York, being half a year's interest, due on the 1st Monday of May, one thousand dollars. \$25.

Dollars, 25. — Payable at Messrs. Thos. Wilson & Co.'s London, conformably to an

Dollars, 25. — Payable at Messrs. Thos. Wilson & Co.'s London, conformably to an

Dollars, 25. — Payable at Messrs. Thos. Wilson & Co.'s London, conformably to an agreement between them and the Phonix Bank, New York. being half a year's interest, due on the 1st Monday of Novem-ber, 1834, on an Alabama Certificate, No.....

\$25.

one thousand dollars. \$25.

Dollars, 25. — Payable at Messrs. Thos. Wilson & Co.'s London, conformably to an agreement between them and one thousand dollars. **\$25.**

Dollars 25. — Payable at Messrs. Thos. Wilson & Co.'s London, conformably to an agreement between them and the Phonix Bank, New York, being half a year's interest, due on the 1st Monday of May, **s**25.

Dollars, 25. — Payable at Messrs. Thos. Wilson & Co.'s London, conformably to an

Dollars, 25.—Payable at Messrs. Thos. Wilson & Co.'s London, conformably to an agreement between them and the Phonix Bank, New York, being half a year's interest, due on the 1st Monday of May, 1839, on an Alabama certificate. No cate, No.....for one thousand dollars.

Dollars, 25. — Payable at Messrs. Thos. Wilson & Co.'s London, conformably to an agreement between them and the Phænix Bank, New York, being half a year's interest, due on the 1st Monday of November, 1836, on an Alabama Certificate No......for one thousand dollars.

Dollars, 25. — Payable at Messrs. Thos. Wilson & Co.'s London, conformably to an agreement between them and the Phonix Bank, New York, being half a year's interest, due on the 1st Monday of May, 1834, on an Alabama Certifi

Dollars, 25. -- Payable at APPENDIX Messrs. Thos. Wilson & Co.'s' London, conformably to an agreement between them and the Phœnix Bank, New York, being half a year's interest, due on the 1st Monday of May, one thousand dellars.
\$25.

S25.

Dollars, 25. — Payable at Messrs. Thos. Wilson & Co.'s London, conformably to an agreement between them and the Phænix Bank, New York, being half a year's interest, due on the 1st Monday of Novem-ber, 1843, on an Alabama Cer-tificate, No one thousand dollars. 🚳

Dollars, 25.— Payable at Messrs. Thos. Wilson & Co.'s London, conformably to an agreement between them and

Dollars, 25. — Payable at Messra. Thos: Wilson & Co.'s London, conformably to an agreement between them and tho Phonix Bank, Now York, being half a year's interest, duo on the 1st Monday of Novem-\$25.

DOLLARS, 25. — Payable at Messrs. Thos. Wilson & Co.'s London, conformably to an agreement between them and the Phoenix Bank, New York, being half a year's interest, due on the 1st Monday of May,

Dollars, 25. — Payable at Messrs. Thos. Wilson & Co.'s London, conformably to an agreement between them and the Phœnix Bank. New York, being half a year's interest, due on the 1st Monday of Novem-

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Alabama

FIVE PER CENT STOCK,

Payable in 1863.

Certificate No. for \$1000.

REST PAYABLE IN NEW YORK OR LONDON SEMI-ANNUALLY IN MAY AND NOVEMBER.

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One

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Dollars.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

\$1,000 FIVE PER CENT. STOCK-CERTIFICATE No.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, lawful money of the United States of America, which sum of money the said State promises to pay to the said George S. Gaines, President, &c. or his assigns, at the Phenix Bank in the City of New York, on the First Monday of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, or at any time thereafter that the State of Alabama may choose, with interest thereon at the rate of five per centum per annum, payable at the said Phenix Bank half yearly, upon presentation and the delivery of the Coupons severally hereto annexed, to wit, on the first Monday in May and the first Monday in November in each and every year, until payment of the said principal sum. And in the event that the said State shall elect to extend the time of payment of said principal, then the said State shall cause like Coupons to be deposited at the said Phenix Bank, for the payment of the like half yearly interest, to be delivered to the holders of the said certificates respectively for the period of such extension.

All the revenue of the State (except the University Fund, the Three per Cent Fund, and the Fund arising from the Sale of the Sixteenth Sections) shall be, and the same is hereby pledged to secure the regular and punctual payments of the interest semi annually, and the ultimate redemption of the said stock; and in case of a deficiency, the faith of the State is hereby solemuly pledged to provide such additional means as may be necessary, according to the terms and provisions of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama, passed on the fourth day of December in the year 1832, entitled "An Act to establish a Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama, in the City of Mobile, under the authority of which act this stock is issued.

In testimony whereof, the Governor, Comptroller, and Treasurer of the State of Alabama, and President of the Bank of the State of Alabama, have signed this certificate, and have caused the Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, this first day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, and of the Independence of the United States, the fifty-seventh.

> GOVERNOR, COMPTROLLER, TREASURER, PRESIDENT of the Bank of the State of Alabama.

To the Cashler of the Phenix Bank of New York: Pay the Bearer twen-ty-five dollars, being half a year's in-terest due first Monday of November 1863, on certificate No. ... of the five per cent State Stock of Alabama, issued on the first day of May 1833. Fo the Cashler of the Phonix Bank of New York: Pay the Bearer twenty-five dollars, being half a year's interest due first Monday of May 1862, ou certificate No... of the five percent State Stock of Alahama, issued on the first day of May 1833. To the Cashler of the Phenix Bank of New York: Pay the Bearer twenty, five dollars, being half a year's interest due first Monday of November 1861, on certificate No. ... of the twe per cent State Stock of Alahama, issued on the first day of May, 1833. To the Cashier of the Phenix Bank of New York: Pay the Bearer twenty-five dollars, being half a year's interest due first Monday of May 1861, on certificate No... of the five precent State Stock of Alabama, issued on the first day of May 1833. To the Cashier of the Phenix Bank | of New York: Pay the Bearer twen-ty-five dollars, being half a year's in-terest due first Monday of May 1863, on certificate No. ... of the five per cent State Stock of Alabama, issued on the first day of May 1833. \$25. Cashier. 825. Cashler. with the Thinks Cashier To the Cashier of the Phenix Bank of New York: Pay the Bearer twen-ty-five dollars, being half a year's in-terest due first Monday of November 1869, on certificate No. ... of the five par cent State Stock of Alabama, To the Cashier of the Phenix Bank of New York: Pay the Bearer twenty-rive dollars, being half a year's interest due first Monday of November 1839, on certificate No.... of the 5 per cent State Stock of Alabama, issued on the first day of May 1833. To the Cashler of the Phenix Bank of New York: Pay the Bearer twen-ty-five dollars, being half a year's in-terest due first Monday of May 1859, on certificate No. . . . of the five per cent State Stock of Alabama, issued on the first day of May 1833. To the Cashier of the Phenix Bank of New York: Pay the Bearer twenty-five dollars, being half a year's interest due first Monday of November 1839, on certificate No. . . . of the five per cent State Stock of Alabana, issued on the first day of May 1833. To the Cashier of the Phenix Bank of New York: Pay the Bearer twenty-five dollars, being half a year's interest due first Monday of May 1860, on certificate No. ... of the 5 per cent State Stock of Alabarha, issued on the first day of May 1833. d on the first day of May 1833. \$25. Cashier. Cashier. Cashier. To the Cashler of the Phenix Bank of New York: Pay the Bearer twenty-five dollars being half a year's interest due first Monday of May 1839, on certificate No... of the five per cent State Stock of Alabama, issued on the first day of May 1833. To the Cashler of the Phenix Bank of New York: Pay the Bearer twenty-five dollars, being half a year's interest due first Monday of November 1857, on certificate No. ... of the five per cent State Stock of Alabama, issued on the first day of May 1833, 255. To the Cashler of the Phenix Bank of New York: Pay the Bearer twenty-five dollars, being half a year's interest due first Mouday of November 1856, on certificate No.... of the five per cent State stock of Alabana, Issued on the first day of May 1833. To the Cashier of the Phenix Bank of New York; Pay the Bearer twenty-five dollars, being half a year's interest due the first Monday of May 1836, on certificate No. . . . of the five per cent State Stock of Alabama, issued on the first day of May 1833. To the Cashier of the Phenix Bank of New York: Pay the Bearer twenty-five dollars, being half a year's interest due first Monday of May 1857, on certificate No. . . . of the 5 per on certificate No.... of the 5 per cent State Stock of Alabama, issued on the first day of May 1833. **\$25.** Cashier. Cashier. Cashier. To the Cashler of the Phenix Bank of New York: Pay the Bearer twenty five dollars, being balf a year's interest due first Monday of May 1855, on certificate No. of the 5 per cent State Stock of Alabama, issued on the first day of May 1833. To the Cashier of the Phenix Bank of New York: Pay the Bearer twenty-five dollars, being half a year's interest due first Monday of May 1854, on certificate No. . . . of the five per cent State Stock of Alabama, issued on the first day of May 1833. To the Cashier of the Phenix Bank of New York; Pay the Bearer twenty-five dollars; being half a year's interest due first Monday of Noyember 1833, on certificate No.... of the five per cent State stock of A labama; Issued on the first day of May 1831. To the Cashier of the Phenix Bank To the Cashier of the Phenix Bank of New York: Pay the Beater twen-ty-five dollars, being half a year's in-terest due first Monday of November 1855, on certificate No. . . . of the five per cent State Stock of Alabama, issued on the first day of May 1833. of New York: Paylthe Bearer twenty-five dollars, being half a year's interest due first Monday of November 1851, or certificate No. ... of the 5 per cent State Stock of Alabama, issued on the first day of May 1833. Cashler. Cashier. Cashier. Cashier To the Cashier of the Pheniz Bank of New York: Pay the Bearer twenty-five dolars, being half a year's interest due first monday of May 1851, on certificate No. ... of the five per cent State Stock of Alabama, issued on the first day of May 1833. To the Cashier of the Phenix Bank of New York: Pay the Bearer twenty-five dollars, being half a year's interest due first Monday of May 1852, on certificate No. . . . of the five years taste Stock of Alabana, i seued on the first day of May 1833, \$25. To the Cashier of the Phenix Bank of New York: Pay the Bearer twenty-five dollars, being half a year's interest due first Monday of November 1851; on certificate No. of the five per cent State Stock of Alabams, issued on the first day of May 1833. To the Cashler of the Phenix Bank of New York: Pay the Bearer twen-ty-five dollars, being half a year's in-terest due first Monday of November 1852, on certificate No.... of the five per cent State Stock of Alabama To the Cashler of the Phenix Bank of New York: Pay the Bearer twen of New York: "Ay the heater tweety-five dollars, being half a year's interest due first Monday of Jiny 1853, on certificate No.... of the five percent State Slock of Alabama, I issued on the first day of May 1833. ed on the first day of May 1833. \$25. \$25. \$25. 825. Cashier. To the Cashier of the Phenix Bank of New York: Pay the Bearer twenty five dollars, being balf a year's interest due first sonday of November 1850, on certificate No....of the 5 per cent State Stock of Alabams, is sued on the first day of May 1833. To the Cashler of the Phenix Bank To the Cashler of the Phenix Bunk To the Cashler of the Phenix Bank To the Cashier of the Phenix Bank of New York: Pay the Bearer twen, ty five dollars being half a year's interest due first konday of November 1849, on aertificate No. of the 3 per cent State Stock of Alabama, is sued on the first day of May 1833. of New York: Pay the Bearer twen-ty-five dollars, being Italia year's in-terest due first monday of may 1849, on certificate No. . . . of the five per cent State Stock of Alabama, Issued on the first day of May 1833. of New York: Pay the Bearer twen-ty-five dollars, being half a year's in-terest due f irst monday of November 1848, on certificate No. . . . of the 5 per cent State Stock of Alabama is-sued on the first day of May 1833. of New York: Pay the Bearer twen of New York: Pay the Bearer two ty-five dollars, being half a year's in terest due first Monday of May 1850 on certificate No. . . . of the five per cent State Stock of Alabama, Issued on the first day of May 1830, \$25. \$25. Cashier 825. Cashier. Cashier To the Cashier of the Phenix Bank
of New York: Pay the Bearer trenty-five dollars, being half a year's interest due first Monday of May 1845,
on certificate No... of the 5 per
cent State Stock of Alabama, issued
on the first day of Nay 1833. To the Cashier of the Phenix Bank of New York: Pay the Bearer twenty-five dollars, being half a year's increat due first Afonday of may 1848, on certificate No. of the five per cedi State Stock of Alabama, issued on the first day of may 1833. To the Cashier of the Phenix Bank . To the Cashier of the Phenix Bank To the Cashter of the Phenix Bank of New York: Pay the Bearer twenty-five dollars, being half a year's interest due first acorday of November 1846, on certificate No. — of the 5 per cent State Stock of Alabama, is sued on the first day of any 1833. To the Cashler of the Phenix Bank of New York. Pay the Bearer twen ty-five dollars, being half a year's interest due first monday of . may 1847, on certificate No. . . . of the five per cent State Stock of Alabama, issued on the first day of .Way 1833, 225 cent State Stock Of Alaba per cent State Stock of Manama, sued on the first day of May 1833. San Danker Special e Cashier. A CONTRACTOR Cashier. Canhler.

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APPENDIX	To the Cashler of the Phenix Bai of New York: Pay the Bearer two five dealars, being half a year's terest due first Monday of Novem 1815, on certificate No of tive per cent State Stock of Alaban issued on the first day of May 1833 \$25.	n. of New York: Pay the Bearer twen- ty-five dollars, being half a year's in- er terest due first Monday of May 1845, on certificate No of the 5 per an, on the first day of May 1833.	terest due first Monday of November 1844, on certificate No of the	To the Cashier of the Phenix Bank of New York: Pay the Bearer twenty-five dollars, being half a year's interest due first Mouday of May 1844, on certificate No of the five percent State Stock of Alabama, Issued on the first day of May 1833. §25. Cashier.	To the Cashier of the Phenix Bank of New York: Pay the Bearer twenty-five dollars, being half a year's interest one first Monday of November 1813, on certificate No of the five per cent Biate Stock of Alabama, issued on the first day of May 1833. \$25.
	To the Cashier of the Phenix Ba of New York: Pay the Bearer two ty-five dollars, being half a year's terest due first Monday of May 18 on certificate No of the five cent State Stock of Alabama, issue on the first day of May 1833. 825. Cashier	of New York: Pay the Rearer twen- ing ty-five dollars, being half a year's In- terest due first Monday of November are 1842, on certificate No of the dive per cent State Stock of Alabama issued on the first day of May 1833. \$25.	of New York; Paythe Bearer twen- ty-five dollars, being half a year's in- terest due first Monday of May 1812, on certificate No of the five per	To the Cashier of the Phenix Bank of New York: Pay the Bearer twenty five dollars, being half a year's interest due first Monday of November 1841, on certificate No of the five per cent State Stock of Alabama, issued on the first day of May, 1833. \$25. Cashier.	To the Cashier of the Phenix Bank of New York: Pay the Bearer twenty-five dollars, being half a year's interest due first Monday of May 1841, on certificate No of the five per cent State Stock of Alabama, issued on the first day of May 1833. \$25. Cashier.
	To the Cashier of the Phenix Br of New York: Pay the Bearer tw ty-live dollars, being half a year's terest due first Monday of Novem 1840, on certificate No of five per cent State Stock of Alabar ssued on the first day of May 1833 \$25.	To the Cashier of the Phenix Bander of New York: Pay the Benter twen by the stellar a year's to ber terest the first Monday of May 1840 and the cent State Stock of Alabama, issue on the first day of May 1833.	To the Cashier of the Phenix Bank of New York: Paylthe Bearertwen- ty-five dollars, being half a year's in- terest due first Monday of November 1839, on certificate No of the	To the Cashier of the Phenix Bank of New York: Pay the Bearer twen-	To the Cashier of the Phenix Bank of New York; Pay the Bearer twenty-five dollars, being half a year's Interest due first Monday of November 1838, on certificate No of the five per cent State stock of A Inhanun, issued on the first day of May 1833.
-	To the Cashier of the Phenix Ba of New York: Pay the Bearer tw ty-five dollars, being half a year's terest due first Monday of May 18 on certificate No of the five cent Sinte Stock of Alabama, issue on the first day of May 1833.	of New York: Pay the Bearertwen in ty-five dollars, being halfn year's in 1837, on certificate No of the five per cent State Stock of Alniama issued on the first day of May 1833. 825. Cashier.	of New York: Pay the Bearer twen- ty-five dollars, being half a year's in- terest due first Blunday of May 1e37, and certificate No of the 5 per cent State Stock of Alabama, issued on the first day of May 1833. \$25. Cashier.	of New York: Pay the Bearer twen- ty-five dedines, being half a year's in- terest due first Monday of November 1838, on certificate No of the five per cent State stock of Alabams, issued on the first day of May 1833. \$25.	To the Cashler of the Phenix Bank of New York; Pay the Bearer twenty-five dollars, being half a year's interest due the first Monday of May 1836, on certificate No of the five per cent State Stock of Alabama, issued on the first day of May 1833.
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For value received, I, George S. Gaines, President, &c. do hereby assign and transfer the annexed certificate, No. to or assigns.

President of the Branch Bank at Mobile.



First Report of the Select Committee on Education.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Committee to whom was referred the important subject of Education, and the School Lands, beg leave to Report a Bill for the establishment, maintenance and regulation of the Common Schools, by which they propose repealing all the existing laws relating to that subject.

By the present law, the annual charge against the public Revenue, for the service of Common Schools, is £8550. Your Committee propose adding to this charge the sum of £1450, making an annual charge against the Provincial Funds of Ten Thousand Pounds; and your Committee propose that the sum of Ten Thousand Pounds shall be raised by assessment, by order of the Quarter Sessions in the several districts, on the rateable property, in the same manner as other assessments are now raised. In making up their minds upon this important part of the scheme of common school education by assessment upon the people, which the bill proposes to establish, your Committee were very forcibly struck with the reasonings of Doctor Chalmers, in his essay published in 1819, entitled, "Considerations on the system of Parochial Schools in Scotland," and take the liberty of transcribing the doctor's own words, as applicable to a system of common school education. In treating of a system of free schools, he says,—

"It both spares the population the necessity of making the first movement after scholarship for their children, and it spares them the necessity of surrendering for this object, any portion of their subsistence. For the completion of such a system, it were enough that schools and school houses should be built in every little district of the land, and such a salary provided for the teachers as, without the exaction of any fee, would enable them to render a full supply of scholarship to the families at the public expense. In this way the people would be fully met with an apparatus broadly and visibly obtruded upon their notice, and yet we are far from thinking that it would either create a native and universal habit of education in a country, or arrest the process of its degradation in learning, or sustain the practice of parents sending their children to school, and so stimulating and watching over the progress of their scholarship, as would lead to the formation of a well taught and well informed peasantry."

"What is gotten for no value is rated at no value, what may be obtained without cost in money, is often counted unworthy of any cost in pains. What parents do not pay for the acquirement of, "Children will not be so urged for the acquirement of. To be away from School or to be idle at School, when not a matter of pecuniary loss, will far more readily be a matter of connivance. There is no doubt a loss of other advantages; but these under a loose and gratuitous system of education will be but held in capricious demand, and in slender estimation. The only way of thoroughly in corporating the education of the young with the habit of families is to make it form a part of the family expenditure, and thus to make the interest, and the watchfulness and the Jealousy of Parents, so many guarantees for the diligence of their children. And for these reasons do we hold the establishment of free Schools in a country, to be a frail and impolitic expedient for the object of either upholding a high tone of Scholarship among our labouring classes, or of rendering the habit at all general, or of perpetuating that habit from generation to generation."

"And ruch a system has not a more adverse influence on the "Scholars, than it has upon the teachers. Let a man deal in any article whatever, and there is not a more effective security for the good quality of what he deals in, than the control and the guar-dianship of his own customers. The teacher of a free School is under no such dependence. It is true that he may be paid according to the proficiency of the learners; but the parent who can instantly withdraw his children is a far more jealous inquisitor into the matter than the official examinator."

On the subject of endowing Schools, the same authority says "Not leaving education without any endowment to the random "operation of demand and supply—not so endowing it as to hold out a gratuitous education to all who should require it—not even endowing a restricted number of Schools to this extent, and leaving the rest to the necessity of exacting an unendowed price from the Scholars who repair to them; but endowing Schools so far as "to furnish education" to the people.

On the subject of municipal and interior management in a general system of common school education, the same learned author says, "what one body of management cannot do in the gross, "several distinct and independent bodies of management might do

APAENDIX " 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 the influence will be the same "with that which comes upon a man's whole energy and spirit "when any concern with which he is associated is so reduced "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 there is " some hope of finishing, and thus suit the dimensions to the real " mediocrity of human power—then in this humbler but sounder " way of it an universal result will be far 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, and trust that by the general system of education which will be adopted during the present session, means 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 pass through the highest Sominaries of learning; for

Your Committee hold "that the true secret for managing a people APPENDIX 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 ele-ments 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 establishment 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 although in a most cheering and flourishing state the condition of the Province in point of population is very different now from that which it wiexhibit 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 their children in the situations that may be allotted them, His Majesty will feel a paternal regard; all which is respectfully submitted.

> M. BURWELL, Chairman.

Committee Room, Commons House of Assembly, 5th December, 1833.

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Second Report of the Select Committee on Education.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

This Report is occasioned principally by the Petition of John Harris, of Woodhouse, in the London District, Esq., praying that an Observatory may be established in this Province; and the Petition of the Trustees of the Niagara District School, both of which have been referred to your Committee by order of the House.

With reference to the petition of Mr. Harris, your Committee beg leave to state, that in recommending its prayer to the favorable consideration of your Honorable House, they are in truth recommending the immediate establishment of the University of King's College, of which a Professorship of Practical Astronomy, and an Observatory, with all the instruments and apparatus necessary 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 made for Astronomical observations, 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. Harris 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 incessant exertions since his first coming into the Province, to promote the dissemination of the higher branches of Mathematical knowledge, even at the expense of some great personal sacrifices, and now he gives an example to other scientific men, of which numbers 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 denied to the youth of any en ightened community, whose population is not one-sixth of that of this Colony.

In the first Report which your Committee had the honor to present last session, they felt it incumbent on them to advert to the great desire which had been from time to time manifested by the Legisla. ture 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 acquaintance with many of those which constitute a University Education.

It is true, Astronomy may be looked upon in its general outlines 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 truths which it exhibits. The results, however, are within 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 " through space, and wanders in thought over its immeasurable re-" gions. Instead of a dark and unpeopled solitude, he sees it crowded with splendor and filled with the energy of the Divine Presence.

"Member of a higher Family, taking his part along with the "millions of others in some loftier 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 " 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 limit to the discoveries of future ages? Who can describe to science her "boundaries, or restrain the active 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 the 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 observation shall be dscovered inconceivably more powerful than those at present in use, and enable the accurate observer 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-fifth of that of Upper Canada; and yet says Mr. Butler, the present Attorney General of the United States, the influence of the institution, on the literary character of the colony, was truly wonderful; for though the whole number of students educated in the College, previous to 1755, was but one hundred, many of them attained to great distinctions in their respective professions and in public life,—distinguished alike by their genius and crudition, and illustrious in the annals of their country for their talents as writers and their services as statesmen.

When your Committee reflect that about eighty 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 mere elements, that they must be totally ignorant 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 landholders and merchants, we shall see the necessity of a University on the most extensive scale, and the great evils which have occurred from its delay. To these who may still hesitate, we beg to state, that in a population such as ours, consisting of upwards of 300,000 inhabitants, there are at least one-terth between the ages of fourteen and twenty years, or about thirty thousand. Now, after making, every allowance for common pursuits, admit one only in a hundred to any of the learned professions, or as ambitious of becoming a respectable magistrate, landholder or merchant, and we have still three hundred youths ready to embrace any opportunity of acquiring a liberal education. But let us go much further and say, that only one in three hundred desires such an education as the University of King's College might furnish, and we shall still have one HUNDRED, or as many " Creation rises in its immensity before them. The Sun its only a in one year, as King's College in New York had in twenty.

APPENDIX these are suffering by our delay in establishing this institution. The character of the Legislature is suffering both at home and abroad, and the contrast between Upper Canada and the state of New York is in 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 settled on the subject of a University. Two respectable denomina-· tions of Christians, the Methodists, 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.—one for each, doubtless in despair of reaping the advantages which King's College ought to have long 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 establishment of the University, your Committee feel it their duty again to bring the subject under the notice of your Honorable House, that if the establishment of the University, recommended in the speech from the Throne, and carnestly desired by the reflecting part of the population, be not established this Session, the blame of so great an evil may not rest on them. Your Committee, therefore, earnestly recommend that King's College be put immediately in operation, with such alterations in the Charter as may be deemed fit and expedient, and that it be recommended that an Observatory and Practical Professorship of Astronomy be among the very first arrangements.

> While deliberating incidently on the Petition of Mr. Harris, and the great magnitude of the subject which it involves, or to which 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 unexplored territory within its limits. Your Committee observe by the 14th George the 3d, Chapter 83, that the late Province of Quebec, (now the Canadas) was bounded on the North by the territory granted to the Hudson's Bay Company, and not having a charter before them, nor being able to ascertain any thing satisfactory on the subject from the books in the Library, your Committee have deemed it their duty to report a draft of an address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, requesting that a copy of that charter may be laid before your honorable House; your Committee deem this information necessary 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 observe, that on reference to a work on the Statistics of Canada, published in England by Henry Bliss, Esq., in 1833, which, netwithstanding the very palpable mistake undermentioned, contains 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 has given 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 cannot refrain from expressing their sincere sorrow and regret that such a statement proceeding from authority should go 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 highlands dividing the waters which flow into Lakes Huron, and Superior from those which discharge themselves into Hudson's Bay, form the boundary, there will be found to be upwards of 40,000, 000 of acres of unexplored lands in this Province, not noticed in the report of Mr. Richards, in western longitudes; and although considerably to the northward may be in climates genial to cultivation 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 House, as the Grand Inquest of the Province, do recommend that His Majesty's Government should send out exploring parties during the ensuing season, to penetrate from different points on the north shore of Lake Huron in continuous right lines, some 50 or 60 miles into the heart of the country. If a practical surveyor were sent out to produce the lines and take field notes of the soil, timber, waters, &c. and a gentleman of science, like Captain Bonnycastle, were to accompany him and report upon the geology and mineralogy 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 beg 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 observations which their

The Committee on Education of last session had the subject 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.

George S. Boulton, Esq., a member of your Committee, has already given notice of his intention to introduce the same bill during the present session, which your Committee humbly trust will receive the sanction of your honorable House.

All which is respectfully submitted.

M. BURWELL,

Committee Room, Commons House of Assembly, 28th December, 1833.

SCHEDULE

Of Government Debentures, Redeemed and Outstanding, issued under authority of Acts of the Provincial Legislature.

> £25,000 Cy. "Militia."-1st Session, 8th Parliament, Chap. 5 .- Redeemed. A.

£16,000 Cy. "Public Service of 1824."—4th Session, 8th Parliament, Chap. 24—Redeemed. B.

£8,000 C'y. "Burlington Bay Canal."-3d and 4th Sessions, 8th Parliament, Chaps. 8 & 16.

No. of Date of Debenture. To Whom Granted. Date of Redemption. When Redeemed. Am't, of Debenture Debenture Parallegrene £ s. d. Messrs. Clark & 1000 0 0 January 22d. 1824. 16 June 22, 1826 19th Decem'r.1831 Salah Billian and Jak. Street. 17th October, 1832 171828 1000 £3000 Redeemed. .. do1830 18 1000 ... do 1000 191832 do 20 10001834 21 1000 (do1836 __ do 22 ...1838 /1000° do 23 ..1840 1000 £8000 0 0 Canada Currency.

APPENDIX

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G. £3,000 C'y. "Kettle Creek Harbour"-3d Session-9th Parliament-Chap. 18.

APPENDIX

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	P.M.	178 179	1837	The state of the s	25 25	
• • • • • • •	••••••	180	1841	John State S	O.F.	
		181	. Louis and a later of the late	A 44	20	

WELLAND CANAL COMPANY.—CONTINUED.

APPENDIX

Date of Debenture	To Whom Granted.	No. of Debenture.	Date of Redemption	When Redeemed. Am't. of Debenture	Remarks.
May 11, 1830.	President, Directors, and Co. of the Chartered Bank of Upper Canada.	182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 191	May 11th, 1839	£ s. d. 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	anada Currency.

I. £,5000 C'y. "Burlington Bay Canal." 2d Session, 10th Parliament. Chap. 12.

Date of Debenture.	To Whom Granted.	No. of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Am't. of Debenture	Remarks.
May 28, 1830 July 29, 1830 Nov. 23, 1830 August 2d, 1831 February 4th, 1831	President, Directors, and Co. of the Chartered Bank of Upper Canada	193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 249 250 251 253 254 255	May 28th, 1833		E s. d. 666 13 4 666 13 4 666 13 4 333 6 8 333 6 8 333 6 8 333 6 8 333 6 8 333 6 8 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 83 6 8 83 6 8 83 6 8	
		Specifical Control	ang garata at kalangan sa ka	Amounting to	£5000 0 0 Ca	mada Currency.

K. £2,500 C'y. "Oakville Harbour." Loan to William Chisholm, Esquire. 1st Sess. 11th Parl. Ch. 25.

Date of Debenture.	To Whom Granted	No. of Debenture.	Date of Redemption	When Redeemed.	Am't. of Debenture	Remarks.
May 4, 1831	Hon. Wm. Allen.	202	May 4, 1841		£2,500 0 0	

L. £20,000 C'y. "Roads and Bridges." 1st Session, 11th Parliament, Chap. 7.

Date of Debenture.	To Whom Granted.	No. of Debenture.	Date of Redemption	When Redcemed.	Am't. of Debenture	Remarks.
May 16, 1831	President, Directors and Co. of the Bank of Upper Canada.	203 204	May 16, 1851		£ s. d. 1000 0 0 1000 0 0	
May 17, 1831	Trustees Y. Hosp'l. President, Directors	205 206	May 17, 1851	•••••••	1000 0 0 200 0 0 500 0 0	• • • • • • •
	and Co. of the Bank of Upper Canada.	207 208	••••••		500 0 0 500 0 0	
-May 18, 1831	dodo	209 210 211	May 18, 1851		400 0 0 500 0 0 500 0 0	
May 26, 1831	do do do	212 213	May 90 1951		500 0 0 400 0 0	
may 20, 1831	do do	214 215 216	May 26, 1851		400 0 0 400 0 0 400 0 0	••••••
May 27, 1831	do do	217 218	May 27, 1851		400 0 0 100 0 0	
	do	219 220 221			100 0 0 100 0 0 100 0 0	
	do do do	222 223 224			100 0 0	
	do	225 226			100 0 0 100 0 0	
	do do	227 228 229			100 0 0 100 0 0 100 0 0	
	do	230 231		100 mg	100, 0, 0	
	do	232			100 0 0 0 100 100 0 100 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
June 15, .1831	do	235	June 15, 1851		1000 0 0	
June 11; 1831	and water with the control of the co	237	July 11, 1851		1000 0 0	

ROADS AND BRIDGES-CONTINUED.

APPENDIX

Date of Debenture.	To Whom Granted.	No. of Debenture.	Date of Redemption	When Redeemed.	Am't of Debenture.	Remarks.
July 11th, 1831 July 19, 1631	Bank of U.Cdo do do do do do do do do do do do do	238 239 240 241 242 243 245 246 247 "	July 11, 1851 July 19, 1851	Amounting to £	£ s. d. 1000 0 0 1000 0 0 1000 0 0 1000 0 0 1000 0 0 700 0 0 500 0 0 500 0 0 500 0 0	nada Currency.

£3,500 C'y. Kettle Creek Harbour."-1st Session, 11th Parliament, Chap. 26.

Date of Debenture.	To Whom Granted.	No. of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Am't. of Debenture	Remarks.
	President, Directors, & Co. of the Bank of U. C.		July 11, 1851	••••	£ s. d.	•••••
u u	William Campbell. do President, Directors,	252 256	January 6, 1852 March 22, "	•••••	500 0 0 500 0 0	• • • • • • • •
	& Co. of the Bank of U. C.		July 7, "	•••••	500 0 0	•••••

2,000 C'y. "Port Hope Harbour and Wharf Company Loan." 2d Session, 11th Parliament, Chap. 23.

Date of Debenture.	To Whom Granted.	No. of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Am't. of Debenture	Remarks.
April 28, 1832	Mes. Clark & Street	257	April 28, 1842	•••••	£ s. d. £2,000 0 0 C'y.	Int. at 57 per cent.

2. £3,000 C'y. "Cobourg Harbour Loan."—2d Session, 11th Parliament, Chap. 22.

Date of Debenture.	To whom Granted.	No. of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Am't. of Debenture.	Remarks.
May 4, 1832	Mes.Clark & Street	258	May 4, 1842	• • • • • • • • • •	£ s. d. 3000 0 0	C'y. Int. at 57 per ct.

P. 170,000 "Improvement of the Saint Lawrence Navigation"—3d Session, 11th Parliament, Chap. 18.

Date of Debenture.	To Whom Granted.	No. of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Am't. of Debenture.	Remarks.
	Jonas Jones, Esq., Pres't. of the Board	261	May 16, 1841		£ s. d. 333 6 8 333 6 8 333 6 8	
Aug. 9, 1833.	of Commissioners under the said Act.	262 274 275	1841 1841		333 6 8 333 6 8 333 6 8	
		276 277 278	1843 1841 1842		333 6 8 166 13 4 166 13 4	
		279 280 281	1843 1841		166 13 4 166 13 4 166 13 4 166 13 4	
		282	49,1			y. Interest 5 per cent.

Q. £7,500 C'y. "Welland Canal,"—3d Session, 11th Parliament, Chap. 55.

PRENDIX

Dixe of Debenture.	To Whom Granted.	No. of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Am't of Debenture.	Remarks.
May 2, 1833.	George Jacob.	263 264	May 2, 1843		£ s. d. 1000 0 0 250 0 0	
3				£	1250 0 0	

R. £2,000 Cy. "Inland Waters, District of Newcastle,"-3d Session, 11th Parliament, Chap. 33.

Date of Debenture.	To Whom Granted.	No. of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Am't. of Debenture.	Remarks.
June 3, 1833	J. G. Bethune, Esq.	265 266	June 3, 1836 1838		£ 500 0 0 500 0 0	
• • • • • •	•••••	267 268	1840		500 0 0 500 0 0	•••••
•••••		200	1040	Amounting to	£2000 0 0 C'y.	

S. 4,050 Cy. "River Trent Bridge." 3d Session-11th Parliament-Chap. 34.

Date of Debenture.	To Whem Cranted.	No. of Debenture.	Date of Redemption	When Redeemed.	Am't. of Debenture	Remarks.
 June 3, 1833	J. G. Bethune, Esq.	269 270	June 3, 1841 1842		£166 13 4	
Aug. 20, 1833		271 273	Aug.20, 1841		166 13 4 333 6 8	•••••
	• • • • • • •	274 275	1842		333 6 8 333 6 8	
Nov. 5, 1833		291 292	Nov. 5, 1841 1842		166 13 4 166 13 4	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		293	1843	Amounting to	166 13 4 5 £2000 0 0 C	y. Int. at 6 per ct.

T. 1,500 C'y. "Brant ford Bridge." 3d Session, 11th Parliament. Chap. 31:

Date of Debenture. To Whom Grante		Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Am't. of Debenture	Remarks.
Sept'r 28th, 1833. Andrew Drew,	287	Sept'r. 23, 1841.		£ 333 6 8 333 6 8	•••••
Nov. 21si, 1833.	288 294	1843.		333 6 8 166 13 4	
	295 296	1842 1843.		166 13 4 166 13 4 0 £1,500 0 0	Cur'y, at 6 per cent,

U. £58,291 13 4 Currency. "War Losses"-3d Session, 11th Parliament-Chap. 27.

ate of Debenture.	To Whom Granted.	No. of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Am't, of Debenture	Remarks.
May 13th, 1833.		1	May 13, 1853		£ s. d.	A Section of the Control of the Cont
		2			50	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
		3 Octo			430	
		470			340	
		3			200	••••••
May 14th, 1833.		7 to 12	May 14, 1853	£85 each.	50 510	
		13 .	3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	was each.	350	
	3	14 & 15 .		£150 each.	300	
	Agent	16		44.4	60	
••••••		17			70	
		18			240	
May 15th, 1833.	[강조토] # 바람시다	19	May 15, 1853	••••••	3000	
	8-	20 21			500	
		. 22			160 ·	
Sample of Stranger of the Stranger		23			100	
સાજ કરી હિલ્લો જિલ્લો		24		Signer worders being	70	
lay 16th, 1833.	Jan State of the s	25	May 16, 1853	型的表示。	201	
		26 & 27		£170 each.	340	
	Sundry	28			100	
	8	29 30			50	
fay 13th, 1833.	[발생] 이 발하는 이 제 [[[시라 사람]	31 to 127	May 13, 1853	£50 each.	1400 4850	
awad iki wat iki wa lu	and the control of th	128 to 175		£60 "	2880	
		176 to 207		£70 "	2240	
		208 to 233		£80 "	2080	
		234 to 248		£90 "	1350	
	かく あかいれった こことがこうけんが変す。	249 to 299		£100 "	5100	
••••	The Control of the Co	300 to 314		£200 "	3000	
		315 to 319		£500 · · ·	2500	
		320 to 327		£1000 "	8000 200	THE STATE OF THE S
		329 & 3 3 0	A SAN AND SAN	£50	100	

WAR LOSSES—CONTINUED.

APPENDIX

21st, 345	Date of Debenture.	To Whom (Granted.	No. of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.		Am't. of D	ebenture.	Remarks.
334	\$F			9944 000	35				
335	•				May 17, 1853	£50 "			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
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388				336	• • • • • • • • •	•••••		_	••••••
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140 342					• • • • • • • • • •	••••••			•••••
May 20th, 1839,		:				£100 "			••••••
2 2 1						******			•••••
224	May 20th, 1833.				May 20, 1853	•••••	L .		•••••
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13th		:	٠.	1	" 21, "	1			
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299th 353								_	
June 124h, 354 June 1, " 50 0 0 0	" 13th,					•••••			
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5th, 356 5, " 50 0 0 "6th, 357 " 0, " 110 0 0 353 " 0, " 110 0 0 350 100 0 0 0 360 100 0 0 0 363 100 0 0 0 363 100 0 0 0 10th, 364 " 10, " 120 0 0 363 " 11, " 380 0 0 0 364 " 10, " 120 0 0 0 365 " 11, " 380 0 0 0 0 310h, 368 0 " 13, " 50 0 0 0 0 0 13th, 14 1, " 50 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	June 1st,				June 1,				
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10th 363	*******	:				*******			
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"4th, 390 to 392 £50 150 0 "5th, 393 60 0 "12th, 394 "4," 80 0 "12th, 395 "5," 230 0 "15th, 390 "13," 50 0 Issued for this sun "15th, 397 50 0 Issued for this sun "15th, 398 "15," 180 0 error—should "15th, 399 "10," 180 0 but £80; to rect "19th, 400 "17," 50 0 but £80; to rect "19th, 401 "10," 480 0 but £80; to rect "20th, 402 20," 60 0 cm The Put "22d, 404 21," 50 0 will hat encess "12th, 405 Aug. 9," 180 0 cm The Put "12th, 406 12," 50 0 cm The Put <td>-</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>. 25,</td> <td>•••••</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>••••••</td>	-				. 25,	•••••			••••••
"4th, 390 to 392 £50 150 0 "5th, 393 60 0 "12th, 394 "4," 80 0 "12th, 395 "5," 230 0 "15th, 390 "13," 50 0 Issued for this sun "15th, 397 50 0 Issued for this sun "15th, 398 "15," 180 0 error—should "15th, 399 "10," 180 0 but £80; to rect "19th, 400 "17," 50 0 but £80; to rect "19th, 401 "10," 480 0 but £80; to rect "20th, 402 20," 60 0 cm The Put "22d, 404 21," 50 0 will hat encess "12th, 405 Aug. 9," 180 0 cm The Put "12th, 406 12," 50 0 cm The Put <td></td> <td></td> <td>i</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>•••••</td>			i						•••••
"4th, 390 to 392 £50 150 0 "5th, 393 60 0 "12th, 394 "4," 80 0 "12th, 395 "5," 230 0 "15th, 390 "13," 50 0 Issued for this sun "15th, 397 50 0 Issued for this sun "15th, 398 "15," 180 0 error—should "15th, 399 "10," 180 0 but £80; to rect "19th, 400 "17," 50 0 but £80; to rect "19th, 401 "10," 480 0 but £80; to rect "20th, 402 20," 60 0 cm The Put "22d, 404 21," 50 0 will hat encess "12th, 405 Aug. 9," 180 0 cm The Put "12th, 406 12," 50 0 cm The Put <td>" 29th.</td> <td>ļ ģ</td> <td>. ' '</td> <td></td> <td>" 29, "</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	" 29th.	ļ ģ	. ' '		" 29, "				
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" 4th, 393 " 4, " 80 0 0 " 12th, 394 " 4, " 80 0 0 " 12th, 395 " 5, " 323 0 0 " 12th, 390 0 0 " 13th, 50 0 0 " 15th, 150 0 0 " 15th, 150 0 0 " 15th, 180 0 0 error—should		9			•••••	2-0		, -	
" 5th, 394 " 4, " 230 0 0 " 13th, 395 " 5, " 230 0 0 " 15th, 397 " 50 0 0 150 0 0 " 15th, 398 " 15, " 180 0 0 18sued for this sum error—should error—should in 17th, " 19th, 399 " 16, " 180 0 0 but £80; to rect which the necess steps have been the rection of t			, .		••••••	£50 ·			
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" 16th, 398 " 15, " 180 0 0 error—should but £80; to rect " 17th, 400 " 17, " 50 0 0 which the necess " 19th, 401 " 19, " 480 0 0 steps have been to con. The Pub will hot sustain been to con. The Pub will hot sustain be in consequence " 22d, 404 " 21, " 50 0 0 will hot sustain be in consequence said error: Aug. 9th, 405 Aug. 9, " 120 0 0 said error: " 12th, 407 50 0 0 said error: " 30th, 408 30, " 70 0 0 said error: " 12th, 409 " 12, " 50 0 0 0 " 13th, 410 " 13, " 70 0 0 0 " 13th, 410 " 13, " 70 0 0 0 " 13th, 411 50 0 0 0 " 13th, 413 50 0 0 0 " 13th, 414 Oct. 1, " 50 0 0 0 " 13th, 416 " 14, " 50 0 0 0 " 13th, 417 50 0 0 0 " 13th, 418	" 15th,						50	00	Issued for this sum
# 19th, # 400 # 17, # 50 0 0 which the necess # 19th, # 401 # 19, # 480 0 0 0 steps have been to # 20th, # 402 # 20, # 60 0 0 cm. The Pub # 403 50 0 0 mill not sustain be in consequence # 403 404 # 21, # 50 0 0 mill not sustain be in consequence # 405 Aug. 9, # 180 0 0 said error. # 12th, # 406 120 0 0						• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			error—should !
" 19th, 401 " 10, " 480 0 0 which tilt never been to steps have been to steps have been to steps have been to steps have been to steps have been to steps have been to steps have been to steps have been to steps have been to steps have been to steps have been to steps have been to step have have been to step have have have have have have have have									but £80; to rectif
" 20th, 402 " 20, " 60 0 0 0 on. The Pub 50 0 0 will not sustain In consequence 1 in consequence 1 in consequence 2 said error. " 22d, 404 " 21, " 50 0 0 on. The Pub will not sustain In consequence 2 said error. " 12th, 405 Aug. 9, " 180 0 0 on. Said error. " 20th, 406 120 0 on. Said error. " 30th, 408 30, " 70 0 on. Said error. " 12th, 409 12, " 50 0 on. Said error. " 12th, 409 12, " 50 0 on. Said error. " 12th, 410 13, " 70 0 on. Said error. " 12th, 410 13, " 50 0 on. Said error. " 12th, 410 13, " 50 0 on. Said error. " 12th, 410 13, " 50 0 on. Said error. " 12th, 411 50 0 on. Said error. " 12th, 411 50 0 on. Said error. " 12th, 412 " 17, " 50 0 on. Said error. " 12th, 411 50 0 on. Said error. Said error. " 12th, 411 50 0 on. Said error. Said error. Said error. " 12th,									
" 22d, dudd 404 " 21, " 50 0 0 0 in consequence Aug. 9th, duft 405 Aug. 9, " 180 0 0 said error. " 12th, duft 406 120 0 0 0 said error. " 30th, duft 408 30, " 70 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0						19			
" 22d, Aug. 9th, 405 406 120 0 in consequence said error. " 12th, 406 407 120 0 0 said error. " 30th, 408 30, " 70 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0				403				0 0	will not sustain lo
Aug. 9th, " 12th, " 12th, " 30th, " 12th, " 12th, " 408 " 30, " " 12th, " 12th						• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			in consequence
"30th, 408 "30, " 70 0 0 "12th, 409 "12, " 50 0 0 "13th, 410 "13, " 70 0 0 "17th, 411 50 0 0 0 17th, 412 "17, " 50 0 0 413 50 0 0 0 "10th, 415 "10, " 150 0 0 "14th, 416 "14, " 50 0 0 "15th, 418 "15, " 80 0 0 Nov. 8th, 419 Nov. 8, " 80 0 0 "23d, 421 "23, " 50 0 0 "19th, 422 Dec. 17, " 80 0 0 "19th, 423 "19, " 50 0 0					Aug. 9, "	•••••			said error.
" 30th, " 12th, " 13th, " 13th, 17th, Oct. 1st " 10th, " 14th, " 15th, " 15th, Nov. 8th, " 11th, " 23d, Dec. 17th, " 19th, " 19th, " 19th, " 19th, " 19th, " 19th, " 12th, " 409 " 12, " 112, " 112, " 112, " 112, " 112, " 112, " 112, " 112, " 112, " 113, " 112, " 112, " 112, " 113, " 112, " 112, " 112, " 112, " 113, " 113, " 111, " 110, " 111, " 11, " 11, " 11, " 11, " 11, " 11, " 11, " 11, " 11, " 11, " 11, " 1			• •			1			
" 12th, 409 " 12, " 50 0 0 0 " 13th, 410 " 13, " 70 0 0 0 411 50 0 0 0 0 0 413 50 0 0 0 0 0 " 10th, 415 " 10, " 50 0 0 0 " 14th, 416 " 14, " 50 0 0 0 " 15th, 418 " 15, " 50 0 0 0 Nov. 8th, 419 Nov. 8, " 80 0 0 0 " 11th, 420 " 11, " 100 0 0 0 " 23d, 421 " 23, " 50 0 0 0 Dec. 17th, 422 Dec.17, " 80 0 0 0 " 19th, 423 " 19, " 50 0 0 0	((201)		• • • • •		30. "				
" 13th, 410 " 13, " 70 0 0 0 411 50 0 0 50 0 0 0 50 0 0 0 50 0 0 0 0 " 10th, 414 Oct. 1, " 150 0 0 0 " 10th, 415 " 10, " 50 0 0 0 " 15th, 418 " 15, " 50 0 0 0 " 11th, 420 " 11, " 100 0 0 0 " 11th, 420 " 11, " 50 0 0 0 Dec. 17th, 422 Dec. 17, " 80 0 0 0 " 19th, 423 " 19, " 50 0 0 0			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •						
17th, 17th, 211 17th, Oct. 1st 10th, 1412 413 Oct. 1, 10th, 14th, 150 0 0 50 0 0	" 13th.								
17th,				411			50	0 0	
Oct. 1st 414 Oct. 1, " 150 0 0 " 10th, 415 " 10, " 50 0 0 " 14th, 416 " 14, " 50 0 0 " 15th, 418 " 15, " 150 0 0 Nov. 8th, 419 Nov. 8, " 80 0 0 " 11th, 420 " 11, " 100 0 0 " 23d, 421 " 23, " 50 0 0 Dec. 17th, 422 Dec.17, " 80 0 0 " 19th, 423 " 19, " 50 0 0	17th,		<u>.</u> 10 - 10 10		17, ". 17,				
" 10th, 415 " 10, " 50 0 0 " 14th, 416 " 14, " 50 0 0 417 50 0 0 0 418 " 15, " 150 0 0 Nov. 8th, 419 Nov. 8, " 80 0 0 " 11th, 420 " 11, " 100 0 0 " 23d, 421 " 23, " 50 0 0 Dec. 17th, 422 Dec.17, " 80 0 0 " 19th, 423 " 19, " 50 0 0			: . · · · · ·		0-6-17-14				
" 14th, 416 " 14, " 50 0 0 " 15th, 418 " 15, " 150 0 0 Nov. 8th, 419 Nov. 8, " 80 0 0 " 11th, 420 " 11, " 100 0 0 " 23d, 421 " 23, " 50 0 0 Dec. 17th, 422 Dec.17, " 80 0 0 " 19th, 423 " 19, " 50 0 0			•		Uct. 1, "	The second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second			
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Nov. 8th, "11th, "23d, Dec. 17th, "19th, "419 Nov. 8, " 11, " 11, " 100 0 0 10	" 15th.				" 15. "				
"11th, 420 "11, " 100 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0			•	419	Nov. 8, "				
" 23d, Dec. 17th, 422 Dec.17, " 80 0 0 0 1 19th, 423 423 429 429 429 429 429 429 429 429 429 429	"" 11th,		• // /	420	" 11, "	Haran Carlotte	100	0 0	
" 19th, 423 423 49, 19, 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	" 23d,		•				1 1 2 2		
	Dec. 17th,				3, 2000-2-9				
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	may, tom,	$\mathcal{A} \longrightarrow$		7.64	, many 10,		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		

RECAPITULATION.

APPENDIX

DEBENTURES issued as per Returns undermentioned.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT respectively.	RATE of Interest Per Annum.	REMARKS:
A B	Militia, Public Service of 1824, Burlington Canal, Welland Canal,	£ s. d. 25000 0 0 16000 0 0 8000 0 0 25000 0 0	6 per cent.	Redeemed. Redeemed. £3000 redeemed. £8,666 13 4 redeemed
	Burlington Canal, Welland Canal, Kettle Creek Harbour, Welland Canal Company, Burlington Canal, Oakville Harbour,—Loan to William Chisholm.	4500 0 0 50000 0 0 3000 0 0 25000 0 0 2500 0 0		
- H - M - N - O - P	Roads and Bridges, Kettle Creek Harbour, Port Hope Harbour and Wharf Company Loan, Cobourg Harbour Loan, Improvement of St. Lawrence Navigation,	20000 0 0 2500 0 0 2000 0 0 3000 0 0 3000 0 0	5% per cent. 5 per cent.	
	Welland Canal, Inland Waters, Newcastle District, River Trent Bridge, Brantford Bridge, War Losses,	1250 0 0 2000 0 0 2000 0 0 1500 0 0 54550 0 0	5 6 6 5	
	Total amount of Debentures issued, £ Total amount of Debentures redeemed, . £ Amount outstanding,	255800 0 0 52666 13 4 203133 6 8	Prov. Currency	

The interest has been paid on the foregoing Debentures at the half-yearly periods on which the same became due respectively.

Debentures have been issued to the order of the Welland Canal Company, under an act of the Provincial Legislature, passed in the 1st Session of the 11th Parliament, chap. 18., viz.

Debentures No. 1 to 200 inclusive, at £250 ca.,	£50,000 0 0
Also, Debentures issued to the order of the Des- jardina Canal Company, under an act of ditto, passed in the 2d Session of 11th	
Parliament, chap. 24, No. 1 to 5 inclusive, at £1000 ea.,.	5,000 O U
Amounting to,	£55,000 O

The interest of which is paid by the said Companies respectively.

Debentures to the amount of £2,000 have been issued on account of the Roads in the vicinity of York, under an act of the Legislature, 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 hands, as specified in said Act.

The Government holds 2000 shares of the capital stock in the Bank of Upper Canada, amounting to £25,000 Currency, the whole of which has been paid in.

> JOHN H. DUNN, H. M. R. G.

Receiver General's Office, York, 20th Dec. 1833.



REPOR'T

Of the Trustees appointed by the Legislature to improve the three principal approaches to the Town of York.

To His Excellency Sin John Colborns, Knight, 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 improve the three principal approaches to the Town of York,

RESPECTFULLY 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 advance the loan on the terms authorised, con 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 months fall short in paying, until the Legislature should think fit to relieve them by making the District Funds liable

They then published a notice for tenders for Macadamizing one mile of Yonge Street, believing that by proceeding in that direction first a greater number of persons would be benefitted than in either of the others. Mr. Boulton was appointed the Chairman, and having previously obtained from John Macaulay, Esq. of Kingston, much valuable information on the subject, (afterwards published) and which, from the known correctness of all Mr. Macaulay's facts, will be a valuable guide to others prosecuting the same enquiries.

Mr. Boulton, informed as above, was enabled to lay before the trustees a plain statement which satisfied them what the probable expense per mile would be, on Yonge Street taking into consideration the value and quality of stone procurable at York or in its vi-

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 much 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 scientifically and practically, the Trustees felt themselves bound to contract with him provided he should choose stated to be a true estimate of the value of the work.

Mr. Cull's Report stated the expense for forming, draining, levelling, and Macadamizing a mile on Youge Street, sixteen feeet wide and ten inches deep of stone, including twenty pounds for three log culverts. after deducting fifty-five pounds for timber to be laid along the whole line on both sides which the Trustees disapproved of unanimously, at

£ 988 8 6 Charging for an additional four feet in width, 200 0 0

In all £1188 8 0

The Trustees doubted the correctness of Mr. Cull's views, and some one or two of the members, and those most likely to know cor-

APPENDIX rectly, told him they thought he had put too low an estimate on the He thought fit however, shortly after, to contract to form and perfect the said mile for fifteen hundred pounds, twenty feet wide and ten inches depth of metal, by the first day of November, with fourteen hundred feet of covered draining.

> In addition to which, he was to be allowed an extra charge of thirty shillings a toise for enough Kingston stone to perfect two hundred yurds therewith, (a trial) and also an extra charge for the difference in the expense between wooden and stone culverts, and the two culverts made by Mr. Cull have been estimated at twentyfive pounds five shillings; one hundred vards of the work was to be perfected weekly and to be paid for every Saturday, but no advances were to be made by ond the first small one of fifty pounds.

> The work was commenced on the twenty-fifth day of June, and no complaints were made by the Contractor, nor but that he was going on prosperously until he had received about eight hundred pounds on account, 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 Trustees doubted the propriety of further advances until a larger 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 upon the work performed, and that gentleman submitted for the consideration of the Trustees the propriety of paying the contractor the sum stated as his claim, namely, £1153 0 0; causing him to finish the mile which he, the contractor, stated to the Engineer he could do 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 hundred yards ought to have been done, and when little more than three hundred yards were done, but when the Trustees came to the decision of giving him £1153, he objected, 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 £757 5 0, when he professed to have expended £1153 on three hundred yards or thereabouts, they had no doubts on the subject, and would not comply. Messrs. Small and Dennison, however, in order that there might be no fancied excuse for delay, as the season was advancing, procured £200 more for the contractor on their own responsibility, and the work proceeded slowly till Mr. Boulton's return on the sixth day of September, he having been without the province for several weeks. A meeting was held on the 7th day of September, when the Contractor stated that he had paid out about £1,200 for work, &c. performed, and that he owed somewhat more, nine days after that he made a claim in detail amounting to £1,532 9 7, but which included several items of charge too exceptionable for serious consideration-£170 for tools which the Trustees credited before the Committee at £17 16 6, when Mr. Cull said they were over-rated-£40 for lake stone for bridges, when only ten toises and a half were used, valued at 50s. each, being an overcharge of £13 15 0-£25 for hauling 21 toise of Kingston stone, being 24s, a toise, when 5s. and 7s. 6d. were the extreme prices,—overcharge, £17 2 6-whiskey for men, £20, and others equally unreasonable.

On the sixteenth day of September the road was surrendered to the Trustees in writing, at Mr. Cull's instance, which the Trustees were glad to approve of, in order that every practicable exertion might be made for completing the mile before the close of the year, the period of which surrender was eighty-two days after Mr. Cull had undertaken the contract, at which period he had laid metal on 737 yards only, being 33 yards beyond two-fifths of the whole, when by the contract, 1,200 yards should have been done. The 737 yards, at the contract price, would have amounted to £571 4s., provided that portion of the road had been completed, but which is not the case at the present time; his dues for work and materials, &c. up to that time are detailed in exhibit (No. 1) in proof of the correctness of which, reference is there made principally to his own statements in writing, and for others to the assumption of facts reported by the Committee of the House of Assembly.

On the twentieth day of September, bonds were executed in order that Arbitrators might investigate the matter fairly, and see how the respective 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 twelfth day of October, they made an award, allowing Mr. Cull £1675, at which rate the mile would cost upwards of £4000, and when by his own statement, at the close of the work, £1532 9 7 was all he claimed, including the exceptionable items of charge noted above, his charge before the Arbitratators amounted to £1738, but as the Trustees have never been furnished with a copy of that account upon which the Arbitrators acted, altho frequently applied for, they cannot object to the items in detail as they have done to his claim made at the close of the work.

Mr Cull stated that 737 yards only as done, which Watson correborates, and all he did or transferred besides is detailed in exhibit (No. 1) annexed and before referred to.,

When the examination of witnesses before the Arbitrators was in progress, Bell, (one of the overseers) on being asked what proportion of the whole was performed, said he thought about two-thirds; whether he knew what proportion that bore to the whole, did not appear; but Mr. Thorne, (the Arbitrator named by Mr. Cull,) who took down the evidence, said that was the best evidence they had had. Mr. Boulton, who attended for the Trustees, said he would ! prove by the same person's testimony, the incorrectness of his con- APPENDIX viction, when Mr. Chisholm, the umpire, who made the award, declared that he considered that an improper thing to attempt, and Mr. Thorne said it appeared to him that Mr. Boulton merely wanted to waste time so that they would not be enabled to make the award within the period-limited, otherwise the same person could have proved the correctness of every statement and item in exhibit (No. 1)

The award being considered both illegal and unjust by the Trustees, they were unanimous in their determination from the first of resisting it, not being able to account for its terms by any of the ordinary rules of law and justice; notwithstading the distance the arbitrators were brought from-one twelve, the other twenty miles, in different nirections. The Trustees were, therefore, in duty bound to come to the decision they did, which was not to pay the award.

Mr. Boulton contended before the Arbitrators that they could not go out of the agreement under which Mr. Cull had received much more than his due, unless the same had been broken by the Trustees, which was not attempted to be shewn, nor could it have been, as the Trustees were always far in advance. It appears however that Mr. Chisholm who made the umpirage did so believing that the agreement, as would appear by his evidence before the Committee, was invalid from informality; but that if ever so binding it was then broken by the then chairman refusing money when it was due to him, and that it was due to him was stated by a vote of the majority of the Trustees then present. At the time here spoken of Mr. Boulton was absent from the Province, and had been for many weeks, there certainly was no evidence before the Arbitrators to the effect stated by Mr. Cull, nor could there have been, for it was far indeed from the fact, as by reference to Captain Bonnycastle's Report will appear, and which report states that 440 yards only were laid at that time, when by agreement 800 yards should have been laid; and at which period he had received one thousand pounds, being vastly more than his due, neither could there have been evidence that any of the Trustees believed any thing was due, the contrary being the the fact; it is true that Messrs. Small and Dennison, the two intended, thought they 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 responsibility out of their own funds, they profess to have done so on the ground of expediency only, many poor persons having complained on account of their earnings, it is thought sufficiently warranted those gentlemen who gave their reasons, to which the Board gave full credit-

The Contractor petitioned the House of Assembly, and as that application is at present before them, it cannot of course form a part of our present report.

Between the 17th day of September and the 21st day of December (the worst part of the season for such work) Watson and Bell, two plain laboring men without science, under the direction of the Trustees, prepared the road for and laid down 800 yards of metal, and since then have obtained materials more than sufficient for the remaining 223 yards, which will be laid down as soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring, and the Trustees are most happy to find that the doubts, if any, raised by Mr. Cull's expenditure have been most fully dissipated, as it appears by their returns which have been made and paid in full, show that the 800 yards done by them, including the Kingston stone, the most expensive by far, together 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. or £1 5s. 6d. per yard, while Mr. Cull's 737 yards by the award would have cost upwards of £2 5s. a yard, bridges inclusive, and at his charge before the Arbitrators to upwards of £4,0000—while at Watson and Bell's expenditure the mile would be made for £2446, calculating by far the worst part of the year for work, shewing a plain saving of £1,746 the mile. Upon the opening of the spring the small remainder will be done and the Gates established, when we have every reason to believe that the public will be pleased as well as accommodated.

Having had rather more difficulties to encounter than we had anticipated, we have not done much in the way of preparation 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 proceed with vigour in the Spring, provided the Parliament make arrangements to furnish us with the means with certainty. We are anxious to proceed, for notwithstanding Yonge Street was fairly commenced first, yet the other roads imperiously call for improvement, the one to the westward being nearly impassable, and the other very bad.

The Trustees 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, who profess to be highly pleased.

All which is most respectfully submitted,

JESSE KETCHUM, CHA'S. THOMPSON. D. BOULTON, Jun'r. CHA'S. C. SMALL, G. T. DENISON.

York, 20th February, 1834.

APPENDIX LIST OF PAPERS ANNEXED TO REPORT.

No. 1.—Statement to shew the amount of the several claims made by the Contractor at different dates in September and October,

No. 2.—Watson and Bell's total expenditure for 1023 yards, being about three-fifths of the whole, £1312 18 4.

	. ~		٠.
No. 3.—Statement of what Watson and Bell's expenditure is, bridge and draining inclu-	i .		
sive.	1312	18	4
Same for remainder	830	:8	3
Drainage, &c. by Contractor,	177	15	0
Toll House, &c.,	125	0	. 0
Total Expenditure, £	2446	1	7,
Add excess on Mr. Cull's estimate No. 1, as compared with this	1746	0	11
20 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	4192	2	6

No. 4.—Statement shewing all Mr. Cull did or provided for the work up to the 16th September, when at his own request he surrendered the work to Trustees, and what he was entitled to for the same under his contract, being £845 19s., with proofs referred to in the margin thereof.

No. 5.—Statement shewing what Mr. Cull's demand would be as claimed by himself and recognised by the Committe, £1145 15 6.



EXHIBIT No. 1.

The following statement will show the amount of the several claims made by the Contractor at different dates in September and

ニー・ディー・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・	AMOUNTS.
	£ s. d.
	8. ۱۱۰
No. 1.—The first was up to the 7th Sept. 1833,	1200 0 0
AT A CONTRACT AND ADD THAT CONTRACT AND ADDRESS	
No. 2.—The second on the 16th September when	
he gave up the work, and after which he	
neither did or furnished any thing more,	1532 0 0
The third being the one laid before the Arbitrators,	
Ing third being the one and belofe the Expirators,	
a copy of which the Committee has applied	
for in vain,	1738 0 0
A CONTROL OF THE AND THE AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND	
AWARD The fourth is the amount allowed by the	
Arbitrators, being £63 less than his charge	
above, and which £63 was deducted for the	1
above, and which 200 was deducted for the	
sake of unanimity between the Arbitrators,	1675 0 0
The fifth is a sum considered by Mr. Thorne, a	
reasonable one for Mr. Cull's professional	
reasonable one for hir. Cult's professional	}
services, at 22s. 6d. a day, which for 82	
days amounts to	92 5 0
	37 3
Bring down the amount of the third	
account claimed by Mr.	
Cuil,£1738 0 0	
Add to it the fifth item of charge, 92 5 0	i stru Like Arake
Total amount of Mr. Cull's claims,	1830 5 0
Total announce of this out of our of	



LIST OF CHARGES

For parts of the Work beyond the Macadamizing, as

그 사고 있다는 그는 사람이 있는 발생님에서 그는 사람들이 되는 동안 하는 사람들이 가끔했다면 다른 것이다.		Ø•	u.	
Drainage, as estimated by Contractor in his first		dia.		
estimate for 1400 yards,	112	10	ູ; 0.	
Bridges,	65	5	0	i
Broken Stone left for the Trustees,	24	16	0	ş.
Stone in fields, (15 toise at 20s.)	15	0	0	ì,
Hauling Kingston Stone,	7	17	6	20
Breaking same, (21 toise at 30s.)	31	10	0	
Tools delivered over,	17	6	6	7
	W 45	,, ,	<u> </u>	
£	274	15	Ó	į.
Brought over,	1830	-5	0	7
Deduct the above amount,	274			
Mr. Cull's claim for Macadamizing 737 yards,	1555	10	0	=
Same charge for like quantity,	1555	10	0	* .
Half that charge for one-fifth,	777	17	6	.,
Drainage, a charge to be added beyond the above,	The second residual second		4	
allowing Mr. Call for doing 1110 yards what		ing earlier		
he estimated for 1400 vards.	112	10	. 0	e di
Bridges £55 5s. Timber, &c. £10,	65	5	. 0	10
Finishing off sides in spring, estimated at	50	0	. 0	
Toll Gates, &c.	75	U	0	e G
	Challe and	the Physical	_307.5°P	_
£	4192	12	. G	411

£1,746 0s. 11d. beyond Watson & Boll's state-

EXHIBIT No. 2.

Messrs. Watson and Bell's total Expenditure.

		£	s.	d.
Sep. 21	Estimate for week £19 5s., Mossop for		-	
	Stones, Cull used £13 10s. over			
	estimated £17 5s	50	0	0
" 28	Estimate £22 10s. McIntosh, K.J.			- Tec.)
77.	£37 10s.	60	0	0
Oct. 5	Estimate £48 10s. Smith &c. £11 10s		, -	
	Watson £10	70	0	0
" 8	Blevins, Stone K. and wharfage,	13	2	6
, , , , ,		37	10	0
" 12	Estimate £70, Price £20	90	0	0
" 19	Estimate £45, Thompson £25,	60	0	0 .
" 26	Estimate £45, Thompson £25, Estimate £65 10s. over £4 10s	70	0	0
Nov. 2	Estimate,	62	15	7
" 9	Estimate £70 10s. Watson & Bell £12	- 82	10	0
" 16	Estimate,	46	0	: O
23	Estimate,	28	10	· O
30	Estimate,	88	· O	0
Dec. 7	Estimate, £38 13 9; Thompson, £25,	63	13	9
14	Estimate, £69 19 0; less on hand, £20		,	
	-Watson, £6; Blevins, £7 10s.	63	9	1
21	Estimate, £40, P. McDougal; for stone	307 15		•
	for next year, £12; Bell, £6;	. "		. ;
	Price, £20,	78	0	0
. 28	Estimate, £56; Price, £10,	66	ູ Ο⋅	0
1834.		1.2		, ' , n
Jan. 4	Estimate, £54; Watson, £6,	60	0	0
11	Estimate, £32 6; Price, £5; stone	Ý	. 12	1, 1,
	over mile, £9 4 6,	37	6	, 0 ,
1.8	Estimate, £8 7 9; Watson & Bell,			
	£12 2 6.	81	17	9
25	Estimate, £34; Toll House, £17 10,		`\!'	``
Feb. 4	Watson & Bell, £33 1 6; moving		사설	
	Toll House, £6 18 6,	40		0
	Estimate for laying 223 yards, at 3s.,		10	0
	Broken stone from Contractor, 64 at 62,		12	0
	15 from Baldwin's field, 10s.,		10	0
	Breaking Kingston stone,	31	10	0
		1910		10
	Taka Gamathia atamagayannila 210 0 0	1349	U	10
	Take from this, stones over mile, £12 0 0		<i>;</i> ``	,
	To Toll house and moving, 24 8 6	00		· c
		80		-6

£ 1312 18 4

1023 yards cost £1312 18 4 at 25s. 8d. per yard—calculation below. For Mossop, £16 12 6; more should be credited.

Watson and Bell's	Expenditure,	£ s. d. 1312 18 4 1023 0 0
		299 18 4
		5798 5115
yw e Hilbridgil. Willer Gwill		683 12
		8200 8184
	i daya ji jar	16

EXHIBIT No. 3.

The following statement will show the sum paid by Watson & Bell for macadamizing 1023 yards, or nearly three fifths of a mile on Youge street.

tigare i ja programa ja ja karakteri arganisari ng nggatering ga tili si geneti	£ s. d.
Total amount of their expenditure as stated in Ex-	
hibit No. 2, (1312 18s. 4d.) which includes	15, Page 1794 1994 1994 1994 1994 1994 1994 1994
the drainage of 453 yards called 2s. the yard,	
£45 6s., Mr. Cull's charge,	1267 12 4
Charge in same proportion for the other two-fifths	
done by Cull,	844 10 0
Drainage charged by Mr. Cull for 1400 yards,	
£112 10s., allowed for 1110 yards,	112 10 0
Bridges built by contractor estimated at £55 5-	
£10 extra,	65 5 0
Finishing sides in Spring—estimated at,	50 0 0
Gates, &c. Estimate,	75 0 0
Gates, &c. Estimate, Drainage by Watson and Bell,	45 6 0
	The state of the s
	£ 2460 4 2
Add the excess by Mr. Cull's Estimate No. 1, as	And Control of
compared with this, he exceeds this,	1731 18 4
	OKC 1 1/2 KS 2 1 1/4 CA 1 1 1
5일 1일 싫었는 다 열면 보다 만들었다. 이 방향들의 중심도 없다고 있다면 맛있다.	£ 149 2 6

Mr. Cull's first estimate for the mile was £1183 8s.; his last, £4102 2 6-nearly four times his first one.

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EXHIBIT No. 4. Committee s procured by the say 42s, 6d. 1

The following Statement will show all Mr. James Cull, the Contractor for Macadamizing Yonge Street, did or provided for that work up to 16th September 1833, when at his request he surrendered it to the Trustees.

	•		*
33 05	He laid 737 yards with metal,	£s	. đ.
Rep. p. 35	which at the contract price, would, as		
endorsed.	stated in calculation endorsed, come		
Chautsea.) to £571 4 0.	571	4 0
Original	Allow him for draining 1110 yds.	130 1	
Contract.	what he estimated the 1400 yds. at	112 10	0 0
Kennedy's	Two bridges examined and esti-		
Estimate.	mated by Kennedy, a builder, at		
No. 9.	£55 5s. add to this the timber said	65 8	. 0
	to be used for it, £10,	65 8	5 0
T.T.	Eight toise of Stone he left bro-	,	
His own	ken on the ground, allowed for at what the Trustees paid at same	'	
Statement.	time to others, 30s. Stone break-		
No. 9.	ing, 32s	24 1	3 0
1000	Six toise blasted, nine bored in		
Watson	fields, Trustees gave others 10s.,		
Rep. p. 35.	allowed him 20s.	15 (0 0
	Hauling 21 toise of Kingston	11	
***	stone. He contracted with Thomp-		
Hisaccount	son for £6, allow highest known		
No. 9. and	price, 7s. 6d. The Contractor	1	
Watson.	charged 24s. per toise or £25 for	,	
•	the whole.	7 17	76
	Allow for tools he delivered over	,	
Watson and		;	, ·
Committee.		1.42	
- '	rating them,	17 16	5 6
No. 9 acc't.	He charges for stone for Bridges	1.7	
Kennedy's	£40, Keanedy estimates them at [
Estimate.	£26 5s. only, but which is included	"'	
	Breaking 21 Toise of Kingston		
,	stone, 36s, his charge, though the		
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	laborers only expect 24s. The		
	Trustees paid for the hard stone 32s.		
	only, say 30s	31 10	0
	L. I	845 19	0
		<u></u>	
The oal	culation referred to in item first-Contra	act to per	lorm
a mile for		C1,500 (0 0
** * *	ng Culverts, 20 0 0		
Dramin	$\mathbf{g}, \dots $ 112 10 0	132 10	0
		. 102 10	
	£	1367 10	0
737		20	
15			
10	.	27350(1	
3685		1760 🔪	1 5
737			
		9750 15	,6 yd
9. 11055		8800	
369			· .
		950	
2,0)11424		2	
		1000	-6. T
£ 571 4		1900	
		, ' , ' '	1.5
			. {
	EXHIBIT No. 5.	1, 2	i

Statement to show what part performed by the Contractor would

come to, estimating according to his own claim, as recognized

i	Committee state the average cost of the stones
l	
ì	procured by the Contractor at from 40s. to 45s.,
l	say 42s, 6d. Breaking they say 34s. to 36s. low-
Ì	est although the Trustees paid 32s. only at a
	worse season, say 35s. Estimate therefore at 77s.
	6d.
۱	To the sould be at the TT and the same

See calcula. A 407 toise is used for the mile at tion end'ed. Swhich rate 737 yards would require 170 toise.

s. d. APPENDIX

658 15 0

31 10 0

7 17 6

66 15 0

· 0 ·

112 10 0

£1145 15 6

90 17 0

£ 1236 12

6 7 6

110 11

25 0

22

55

170 toise.

His account. 170 toise at 77s. 6d. each, amount to 8 toise charged broken on road, but Watson & Bell prove six and a quarter only, which, at 77s. 6d.

Watson and Bell prove 15 toise only had from Baldwins, 6 blasted, 9 bored, called 20s. each extreme,

Breaking 21 toise of Kingston stone. Trustees paid for hard stone only 32s.—labourers expect 24s. only, but say 30s...

Tools estimated by Committee at £25, although Mr.
Cull said the allowance proposed by the Trustrees was an over estimate of them, but allow,
Shanty, £10; Lumber, £7; Do. £5—not before charged or proved. The shanty was used, but of little value; 80 feet 3 inch plank for bridge is all that was had for £7 charge; the others are on the road never used,

Bridges estimated by Kennedy

Cash credited by Contractor before Arbitrators, 1200 0 0
Paid Mossop for stone used by Contractor, 13 10 0
Do. Do. Grantham, 3 2 6

Allowance for log culverts,..... 20 0 0 1236 12 6

Calculation referred to in the second item.

170 Toise.

170 Toise.

77 shillings.

1190

13 yards required
1190
Three toise,
85 6d.

13)737(56 times.

3 toise & 9 yds.

20)13175

168 single toise.

2 per yard.

170

737

£110 11 0

3 20)2211

Detailed Accounts of Timber cut on the Waste Lands of the Crown.

(COPY.)

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS' OFFICE, YORK, 4TH FFBRUARY, 1834.

In compliance with the request of the Lieutenant Governor, I have the honor herewith to transmit accounts in detail, of Timber cut on the Waste Lands of the Crown in this Province, and of the expenses incurred in collecting the dues on the same for the years 1881 and 1982

I have not as yet received the returns and accounts for 1833, but as soon as I am in possession of them I shall lose no time in furnishing the copies required.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

PETER ROBINSON.

by the Committee in their Report.

UPPER CANADA.

APPENDIX

Account of Timber 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, Bytown, between the 1st January, and 31st December, 1831, inclusive.

ATE		OWNERS OR CONDUCTORS	0.	AR.	RED	PINE.	WHIT	E PINE	STAVES	Townships.—Lot. con.	of Dues.	rrov. cur'y.	REMARKS
	No.	of Rafts.	Pieces.	Feet	Pieces.	Feet	Pieces.	Feet.	Standard.		Rate		
831 m'y.		William McLaughton,		7,	992	28382				Unsurveyed	1 d	£ s. d. 118 5 2	
		James Storie,			693	21410			• • • •	do		89 4 2	
		John Daly,		• • • •	1224	47054	16	1000	• • • •	do	1.1	196 1 2	
•••		De Witt & Co		• • • •	1175	44241	16	1299	• • • •	do	1 2 d		
		Allan Fish,			520	17844		• • • •		do	• • •	74 7 0	
22		Baxter Bowman,			2335	91016	••••	• • • •		do	• • • •	379 4 8 76 16 0	
'l.27 ay 17		James Johnston, Barnes & Cobb,			470	18432 125		••••		Torbolton, 15 3		76 16 0 0 10 5	
uy 11		do					79	4425		do	⅓d		
18	Ð	Edie & Dauton,	•,••		••••	••••	90	1:	• • • •	do B 1		11 7 41	
•••		Mathews & Stewart,		• • • •	• • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	170 43	1	••••	do 27do 24 1		21 9 7 5 6 11	
20	11	Dominick Burke,	10	321				2000		March, 15 5	13d	2 0 11	
		do				••••	25	1165		do	⅓d		
25	12	John Heck,		• • • •	••••	••••	80	6376	1000	Torbolton, 9 1	- 1 0	13 5 8	
26	13	Kenidy & Buckun, W. & J. Thomson,			1007	42962		0570	••••	Unsurveyed,	id		\$ 1 to 10 to 1
me 1	15	A. H. McDonald,			••••	• • • • •	223	13738	••••	do	120		
3	16	McFarlanc & Hawley,	,		••••	1010		24164	. • • • •	Torbolton, 17 3	10		
	1 7	Dingwell & McMillin,	132	3750	57	1910		• • • •		Fitzroy, 21 4	1		
		do					49	1		do17 9	1 10	6 0 2	
		J. & D. Moor,	,∤]	357	11358		••••	••••	Unsurveyed,	10	1 47 6 6	
8	19	Hugh Calder, do	• • •		12	500	33	1.		March 20 4	i		profit.
11	20	Sniden & Cameron,]		484	15364	4.3			Unsurveyed,	i		
	21	do				••••	25	1800		do	1 10		- 11 - 21
• • • • • •	22	Charles Symmes,	• • • •			45388	· 1	16440	••••	do	1	34 5 0 189 2 4	
•.••	23	James Worrel			1110	32864				do	10	.l	
• • • •	25	James Storie,			376	12628				do		52 12 4	
		Wells & Davis,				50716	* f *	• • • • •	••••	do	. • • •	. 211 6 4	
20		Wells & Elligh, Wells & Bateman,				32760 17330		•	••••	do		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	-1
23	20	Henry Glass,			563 696	26890			1	do		110 0 10	d
25	30	Wells & Donelly,			1120		1 - 1	• • • • •	••••	do	. • • •	. 196 12 1	
••••	31	Mitchel & Sutherland,C. J. Bell,	• •••	• • • •	682			• • • • •	••••	do		. 123 10 7	
	32	Durrell & Boulton,			660	les biller				dodo		101 10 10	
ulv 4	34	Snow & Pitt,			715	1 ' ' "		• • • •	••••	do			
6	3	Duncan Bruce,	. 100	2910		10010	•••	• • • • •	••••	do	15		
••••	100	Dickson & Ferguson,	· :::						. ≱ . , ≥	do		. 100 4 11	
	3	Ferguson & Dickson,.				مستسيمة الأ				do		. 90 14 10	
7	138	Joseph Brunette,			. 832	1		6 :		do		. 127 3 8	
••••	39	Hyde & Kelly,	• • • •	• • • •	. 1284 . 919			2 (· ' ' , · '	••••	do		. 189 16 6 . 131 7 9	
••••		Nicholas Sparks,				1 (**** S.)					$\frac{1}{2}$	The server and the server and the	
) 49	McFarlane & Hawley	,		246	9159	2		••••	do		d 38 2 8	
	4:	Theodore Davis,		• • • •	. 647	11100000	. 1 2	•		and the same of th	• • • •	96 4 2 142 2 2	1500
16	14.	Glass & Haliday,			. 926 . 446	1500.	111			do		70 19 1	唐德
21	L 41	Robert Balmer, Paillia & Bell,		26.78	966	3916	3		A Dark and	do		. 163 3 7	10分。
22	2 4	7 J. & J. Murray			. 747			The state of		do		. 95 14 9 . 125 5 4	【积禁 。
440	148	George McConnel, Robt. & Rd. McConnel		• • • •	• I O (O		a (#%-#-	SH MORE IN		do.	V 227	. 125 5 4 . 106 4 4	
26	3 5	Jonathan Alger	"	70.3	1243	بيسمت ثباث	4 .	Carlotte !		Market and the second of the s		. 177 5 9	
28	3 5	Jonathan Alger, J. & D. Moor,		j Provin	. 38	163	Li Na			do		6 15 11	
 A	5	do William Anderson,	•	•	202 562					do	. i		
Aug (ا (5 15	McDonald & Symme	s.		1258					dodo	F 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	016 16 0	extr
) 5	Buchanan & Coffin			. 1147	3783	0	• • • •		do		. 157 12 6	
• • • •		Peter Aylen,	ીહ	3, 3, 4, 2%	1779			. 16.		do		102 0 8	
1	5	7 Theodore Davis,			. 590 . 1100	. 13000-1		气 第 からば		do	* 1.2		
	5	Robert McConeghy, John Bowker, McGery and Cororan,			719	2665	1	a Director	≨}	dodo		. 111 0 11	1 m 1 m 1 m 1 m 1 m 1 m 1 m 1 m 1 m 1 m
						3349				do		139 11 1	
							8	• • • •	****	do		. 224 16 6 . 184 7 1	
1	ျင်	Nicholas Sparks			. 104; . 128 ₄	11,46		办 \$75数 5 + 2 5	55 Ash albert	of land do the state of the sta		188 14 8	图影线
2	5 6	4 David Moor,	93° 38°		1010	3416	9		ilis Françoisia	do		142 7 5	
A	6	1 Thayer & Symmes, 2 David Moor, 3 Nicholas Sparks, 4 David Moor, 5 do 6 C. J. Bell, 7 McDonald & Grant	ar Sign	ઇ સ્ટ્રાઇકો - કિસ્સ્ટિંગ	. 50	100		1		dodo		. 100 6 2 . 115 14 8	13.5
	6 0	7 McDonald & Grant		o ve	. 574 139			es seileige.	6月17大堂館 1	and the contract of the contra		226 6 4	
	3 6	W. & J. Thomson,	100 mg	/ 複/統	106	7 4727	6	· 不是		. do. do	7 y 5 ".	196 19 8	1
ep	1.7	A service of the serv	14 1435	41 14 653	114			51 (3mil)		SANTA CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR	1 1 7 "	168 6 11	18.2

Amounting to Seven Thousand, Nine Hundred, and Twenty-eight Pounds, Eleven Shillings, and Nine Pouce, Provincial Currency.

(Errors Excepted.)

(Signed)

CHARLES SHIRRIFF, Collector.

UPPER CANAD'A.

APPENDIX

Abstract of contingent disbursements in the Surveyor General of Woods 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 Chaudiere Falls, Bytown, from 1st January to 31st of December 1831, inclusive.

No. of Voucher.	To Whom Paid.	For What Service.	Prov	. C 'y	• .
1	Charles Shirriff,	Expenses to and at Quebec from 11th May to 20th November, 194 days at 10s.,	97	0 10	-
		Calesh, Horse hire, &c. to the Coves,	5	0	
3	John Bignell,	Postage,	5	9	7
3	Jones, Murray & Co	Assistants at the Coves,			
4	Do	Postage paid by them,	11	6.1	
5 6	Carey & Co.,	Stationery, farmour to Lot Mary 4 march	5	10	•
7	Reuben Traveller,	Salary from 1st January to 1st May, 4 months, Commission on sale of Timber,	30	0	-
8	John Grant	Services in Seizing and Searching,	3	0	
9	William Stewart,	Stationery,	9	ថ	
10	Paul Fillion,	Making Boat,	1	· ö	
11	Alexander Shirriff,	Expenses searching for Timber down the River,	Ü	3	
		Chain and Padlock for Bont,	U	12	6
!		Postages paid at Bytown,	2	11	9
		Wages to Joseph St. Pierre, Boatman, from 23d May to 1st Aug.,		- 4	
		69 days, at 3s.,	10	7	
3.0	., .,	Travelling charges to and from Quebec,	10	0	-
12	Alexis Benoit,	Wages as Boatman from 2d to 30th August 28 days, at 3s. per day,	4	4	
13 14	Charles Hill,	Salary from 8th May to 31st December, at £90 per annum,		15 16	
15	Charles Shirriff,	1 Office Rent freewood Are		10	8
16	Do.	Office Rent, firewood, &c.,	300	Ü	
			609	16	3
		By proportion of charges on the collection for the Lower Province, amounting to £2094 11 4,		0	8
:		amounting to some 11 4,	127	. U	 -
, ,			481	16	0 -
17	Reuben Traveller,	Half measuring Fees of 1,454646 feet, at 11d. per 40	102		
		feet,			
		Do. of 625942, at 1d. per do		., .	ı
		and the second s			
		Deduct per terms		,	
		Deduct per terms			_
18	Bakant Combine	Half measuring Fees of 1,454856 feet, at 1½d. per 40	118	5	Ŝ.
. 40	Robert Sterling,	feet,			, .
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *		Do. of 625942, at 1d. per do.,		£ .	
	,	55. 51 0 0000 12, de 14. pc. doi,	5	· ,	
		146 5 2	100	, i.j.,	. '.
		Deduct per terms, 30 0 0	Lite		1
			116	5 5 ·	2
					
		I was to the second of the sec	£ 714	· 6	4

Amounting to the sum of seven hundred and fourteen pounds, six shillings and four pence, Provincial currency. Dollars at five shillings each.

(Errors Excepted.)

Bytown, 12th April, 1832.

(Signed)

C. SHIRRIFF, Collector.

UPPER CANADA.

The Hon. Peter Robinson, His Majesty's Surveyor General of Woods and Forests, in account current with Samuel S. Wilmot, Esq. Deputy Surveyor, Collector of Dues upon Crown Timber, showing the amount collected up to the 31st December, 1831

Dr.		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			1.30	Cr.
		Pro. currency	1831		Prov.	Cv.
1	To services performed in ascertaining	,	Jan'y. 1	By balance paid per account rendered	44 1	
0.00	measuring, seizing, and collecting dues	,		By timber dues from Wm. II. Walbridge,	35 1	0 6
1,	upon Crown timber, in the Midland and	1 50		By timber dues fm. Marshall & Murchison,	21	3 10
	Newcastle Districts, from 1st January	7	Feb'y. 1	By timber dues from George Cooper,	27	0.0
	to 30th June, 1831, inclusive, 181 days	,		By timber dues from Anthony Managhan,	261	4 61
	at 17s 6d per day	5 158 7 6		By timber dues fin McPherson&McGregor		0 91
2	Contingent expenses incurred during the	3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		By timber dues from McNeil & McHenry,	86	7 1
-	above period,	. 11 10 9		By timber dues from William McDonald.		
3	Services performed by Mr. John Furquhar			By timber dues from Alexander Gilchrist.		
, ,	son, Deputy Surveyor, as an Assistant	. I have parties that		By timber dues from William Zwick,		8 2
	from 30th March to 26th June, 1831,in			By timber dues from Charles McDonald,	2 1	
*	clusive, 88 days, at 16s 6d per day,	72 12 0		By timber dues from James Kemp,		0 71
4	Services performed by Mr. Wellesley		31	By timber dues from Isaac Blair,	2	
•	Richie, as chain-bearer on the above	3	 	By timber dues from Gilbert & Geo. Blaker	13 1	
	service, from 30th November, 1830		June 1	By timber dues from Ethan Freeman,		8 8
*	to 21st June, 1831, inclusive, 233 days			By timber dues fm. Levi & Chester Lummis		
	at 7s 6d per day,			By timber dues from Adam H. Meyers,		8 9
100	Amount of Balance paid over,		" Z.	By timber dues from Marks & Wellman,	3	
	remodite of Bulanco place overs		July 1	By timber duce from William Robertson,	104 1	Λ 2 ξ
				By timber dues from Shuter & Wilkins,	150 1	7 8
		- Notice Assessment	13	By timber dues from Reuben Gittil,	100	
- ' ' ' ' ' '	The second of the second of the second			By timber dues from Shuter & Wilkins,	2027	1 4
	The second secon	18 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		by annot dues it on bituer ey withins,	, ~o.	エ (4)(を (1))
		1243 10 0			1049 1	^ ^
:	the state of the s	CALCAGO IO O .	11 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		1243 1	() () ()

Amounting to Twelve Hundred and Forty-three Pounds Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency. Errors Excepted.
(Signed) SAMUEL S. WILMOT.

UPPER CANADA.

APPENDIX

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 amount collected up to the 31st December, 1831, inclusive.

Br.						Ur.
		Pro. currency	1831		Prov. C	'y•
,	To my Salary for services performed in		Dec. 31.	By amount from Alexander and James		_
	ascertaining, measuring, scizing and	* * *	(Cameron, for timber dues	12 10	
	collecting dues upon Crown Timber,		1	By amount from John McDermid, do	14 11	
	and granting licenses to cut trees in the		1	By amount from Daniel McDougall do	12 10	
	Eastern and Ottawa Districts, during		1	By amount from Samuel Morse do	3 10	
	the year 1831	200 0 0]	By amount from K. McLoughlin do	6 0	U
	To services performed by John Buchanan,	}		By amount from McDonald and McLen-	1	61
	Esq. of Clarence, in going, coming and			nan do	27 1	8
	remaining at Quebec, collecting dues	re w		By amount from Allan and John McDo.	10.10	
	upon Crown Timber cut in the Eastern	The state of the s		nald, Simcoe do		
· .	and Ottawa Districts, 43 days at 20s.			By amount from Brouse & Burnside do	27 1	່ 8
,	per day	43 0 0	·+.	By amount from J. & D. Grant do	20 10	,0
,	To cash paid the Hon. Peter Robinson	247 3 5		By amount from Alexander McDonell &	10 10	. ^
				McIntosh do	f . '	
		1 2 2 2 3 3	,	By amount from Hugh Fraser do		- /
				By amount from Hugh Kennedy do		
,				By amount from Woodward & McVean do	14 11	٠
				By amount from Alexander McDorrell Hughie.	25 0	
,		*		Hughie, By amount from Denis Ryan do		
` .				By amount from Rouald McDonald do	41 13	
,		}	}	By amount from Hugh McKindley do		
				By amount from Alexander Fraser do	42 14	
, '				By amount from Neil McDonell do	1 1 1 1	
				By amount from John Fraser do		8
			ii .	By amount from Augus and Alexander		7 '
1,		1	1/3 9/3 9	McDonell do.	75 0	0
			}	By amount from John McBain do		
			}}	By amount from Raymond Delare do		_
				The state of the s		
1	The state of the s	490 8 5	1	Total£	490 8	5
,	i otal J	1 4:00 0	11			~~

Amounting to Four Mundred and Ninety Pounds Three Shillings and Five Pence, Provincial Currency. Dollars at 5s. each.

Errors Excepted.

(Signed) DUNCAN McDONELL, Greenfeld.

UPPER CANADA.

A GENERAL RETURN of Timber cut upon Crown Lands 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 Duncan McDonell, Esquire, Deputy Surveyor, between the 1st January and 31st December, 1831, inclusive

		Pieces.	DESCRIP	rion of	TIMBER			
No.	NAMES OF LUMBERERS.	ă	Pine. of Feet.	Elm. of feet.	rd rd.	WITH AND	RECAPITULATION.	Pro. C'y.
- 10-		90	0 0 0	X 4.5	te Pulda	LICENSE.		
`.` <i>,</i>		No.	White No. Cubic	Rock No. Cubic	White Pine. Standard Saw Loge.	The second second	James Carlos Company	
,	REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF	100		y Long T				469 10 4
1	Alexander & James Cameron,	96	6000	• • • •	• • • •	Withlicense	225,368 Cubic feet white Pine a 1d per foot 18,740 Cubic feet Rock Elm a 1d per foot	89 0 10
2	John McDermid,	112	7000	••••	••••	•••••	16,740 Cubic leet Rock Emil 2 3d per lood	99 0 10
3	Daniel McDougall,	96	6000		****	.78 • • • • • 1	Saw Logs, a 4d per log	27 10 0
4	Samuel Morse,	27 46	1680 2880	••••	••••	1	Il contract the fact of the second of the se	2, 10
5	Kenneth McLaughlin,	208	(••••			
6	McDonald & McLennan, Allan & J McDonald Simcoe,		19500	A COLUMN				in green, in
7	Brouse & Burnside,	208	1 1		••••	*****		
8	John & Duncan Grant,	160	10000		10g 111	A SERVICE S		
10	Alex. McDonell & McIntosh,	96	1					
11	Hugh Frascr,	48	3000	4.00	47 - 24 1		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
12	Hugh Kennedy,	400		350 i 1 1 1				mining the state of the state o
13	Woodward & McVean,	112	1	R. S. Desk	14.	AND CHEEN		
14	Alex. McDonell Hughie,	32		grid in				Water Car
15	Dennis Ryan,	128	4.1		Tariff on Car	And the second second second second		
16	Ronald McDonald,	320			· · · · ·			
17	Hugh McKindly,	40	2500		\$ (\$\$\tag{\tag{\tag{\tag{\tag{\tag{\tag{	Talling with the color		
18	Alexander Frascr,	334	15000	5500				
19	Buchannan & Coffin,	342	21000					
20	Douglass and Thompson,	1112	7000	* * * *	大学及******* • • • • **	19 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		La Despublica
21	John Crysler,			is judi tek Lita tarih	400			
22	John Link,	16		••••				
23	Thomas Maxell,	35		***	20.00	177	👫 🗝 बच्चे कुन्दर कुर र स्ट्रेस बच्चा है। पे इस्ते पूर्व कि प्रिक्तिक कर र स्ट्री कुन है है और अब्रेक्ट कुन प्रीर प्रक्रीय	tin of the thirt the forest party.
24	John Shaver,	250	1 10 10 1	9000				
25	Myhnroyle & Mullen,	82		4240		(• • • • • · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
26	Thomas Ross,	32	100	(••••	1 300000		Carry Const.
27	William McDonell Baie,	128		. • • • • .				
28	John Fraser,	32		7.00		Signal Control		
29	Alex. & Angus McDonald,	332	14400		1250	機式動物		
	Total	4190	225368	18740	1650		Total Provincial Currency£	526 1 9
-	Colored Street Sales and Albert & Active a sec	14100	1220000		1 1000	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	William St. Market Lovelloids Carrelley (1912)	OUD AT

Amounting to Five Hundred and Thirty Six Pounds One Shilling and Two Pence, Provincial Currency. Dollars at 5s. each.

Errors Excepted.

UPPER CANADA.

APPENDIX

A General Return of Lumber cut npon Crown Lands in the Newcastle and Midland Districts, showing the quantity and description cut by authority, and also by Trespassers, an account of which has been ascertained by Samuel S. Wilmot, Esquire, Deputy Surveyor, between the 1st of January and 31st December, 1831, inclusive.

	No pieces	,	DI	SCRIPTION	or LUMB	LR.		W1TH	AND	wirnout	TIMBER
NAMES OF LUMBURERS.	, .	White Oak Timber.	Timber.	Red Pine Timber. Cubic Feet	Staves.	Staves	White Pine Standard Saw Logs.	1		LICENSE.	
Charles McDonald, James Kemp, Gilbert & G. Blaker, Daniel McAuley, Isaac Blair, Gilchrist and Mallorey, Ethan Freeman, Avery Storey, Elijah Allan, Edward Fiddler, Adam H. Myers, Anthony Managhan, William Robertson, Robert C. Wilkins, Donald Merchison, Barnabas Forshee, McPherson & McGrigor, McNicl & McHenry, William Fairfield, James O'Conner, Sumuel Clarke, Angus McDonald, Ichabod Worden, Donald McKenzie, James Gosley, Humphrey & Platt, William Zwick, Charles and J. McDonald, George Cooper, William Bell, William Bell,	\$6 17 102 Elm 30 90 24 57 407 623 1088 17 143 306 310 199 323 28 288	1800 1134 a £2 10 40 677 6360 2697 5347 500 2136 5626	680 5899 8107 6000 1500 2373 8325 12983 53580 1100 1177 15390 17640 12806 20018 11735	552 552 8736 7298 8824 	242 2584 1000 1073 11549 9598 4600	750 400 2084 4283 11844 6000 62855 96850 5288 19487 18000 700 42440 2668 5040 4985	590 1200 1160 1106 1061 3258 350 600 		Witho With Witho With Witho	do ut License. do ut License. do ut License. do do ut License. do ut License. do do do do ut License. do do do do do do do ut License. do	
Total,		27983	179313	28571	56954	313274	14183				

RECAPITULATION.

27983 Cubic feet White Oak Timber,	а	£6	5	0	per	M.	£	174	17	101	
179313 Cubic feet White Pine Timber,	a	2	1	8	per	M.		373	11	41	
28571 Cubic fect Red Pine Timber,	a	4	3	4	per	M.		119	. 0	11,	
1134 Cubic feet White Elm Timber,	a	2	10	0	per	M.	,	2	17	. 8	
56954 Pieces Standard Staves,	а	4	3	4	per	M.		237	6	2	٠,
313274 Pieces West India Staves,	a	1	0	10	per	M.	 	326	. 6	61	
14183 White Pine Saw Logs,	a	4d.	cac	ch, .	• • •	• • •		236	7	8	
Total	Pr	ovino	cial	Cu	rren	cy,.	£	1470	8	2}	١,

Amounting to One Thousand Four Hundred and Seventy Pounds, Eight Shillings and Twopence halfpenny, Provincial Currency, Dollars at 5s. each.

Errors Excepted: (Signed) SAMUEL S. WILMOT,

UPPER CANADA.

APPENDIX

A General Return of Timber cut upon the Crown Lands 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 Duncan McDonell, Esq. Deputy Surveyor, between the 1st of January and 31st December 1832, inclusive.

		sees.	}	TION OF	TIMBER		
; · `ej	NAMES OF LUMBERERS.	No. of Picces	White Pine. No. of Cubic Feet.	Rock Elm. No. of Cubic feet.	White Pine. Standard Saw Logs.	WITH OR WITHOUT LICENSE.	RECAPITULATION. Pro. C'y.
	McPhee & McLoughlin, James Johnston, James McKindley,	320 32 320	20000 2000	• • • •	• • • •	With license	231,800 Cubic feet white Pine a 1d per foot 482 18 4 29,624 Cubic feet Rock Elm a 1d per foot 61 14 4 2,200 Standard White Pine
	Alexander and Jas. Cameron, Campbell, Thomson and Brunette,	192	12000	••••	••••	•••••	Saw Logs, a 4d per log 36 13 4
	Joseph Kinchella & Orton, John & Duncan Grant, Alexander Roy McDonell,	80 80 61	5000 5000				
:	William Munroe,	83 216		3480 9000	• • • •		
	Hugh Kennedy, Kenneth McLaughlin, Archibald McMillan,	48 192 48	12000	2000	••••		
	John McDonell, Daniel McDougall, Patrick Ryan,	16 126 126	9000		••••	• • • • •	
	John Fraser,	144 480 64	4000	6000		• • • • •	
,	Duncan McDonell, St. Andw. Smith and McDonell, John Douglass,	272 80 51	17500 5000 3280	••••	••••	• • • • •	
	James Cook,	44 144 192	12000	6000 2000		• • • • •	
	Isaac Coons & Tim'y. Stalks, Allan & J. McDonell, Simcoe, Alex. & William Grant,	72 320 80	4520 20000 5000	72.	••••	• • • • • •	
	Alexander McDonell, John Paxton, Joseph Felon,	160 48 48	10000 3000 3000		••••	•••••	
	Pierre Laduke,	96	6000		300 500	• • • • •	
	John Grant,	88			1000 400		
	Total,	4371	231800	29624	2200		Total Provincial Currency£ 581 6 0

Amounting to Five Hundred and Eighty One Pounds Six Shillings, Provincial Currency. Dollars at 5s. each.

Errors Excepted.

(Signed)

DUNCAN McDONELL, Greenfield.

UPPER CANADA.

Abstract of contingent disbursements in the Surveyor General of Woods 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 Chaudiere Falls, Bytown, from 1st January to 31st of December 1832, inclusive.

o. of cher. To Whom Paid.	For What Service.	Prov	. C	'y•
1 Charles Shirriff,	Expenses to and at Quebec, from 3d of September to 25th of Decem-	£	s.	d.
医原性性病 医脓肿性脓肿 医动脉性 医皮肤性 化多种性	ber, 113 days at 10s.,	56	10	0
	Steam-boat fare, &c.,		10	O
2 Jones, Murray & Co	Account of Postages, the Bonds for the Timber Dues being sent to			10
Do.	Quebec under cover to them,	8	6	10
4 H. Gates & Co.	Paid by them for Printing Bonds,	1	0	0
5 Joseph De Quarie,	For attending Boat from 5th July to 10th August, 35 days at 3s	,	5	
6 Charles Hill,	Incidental Postages and travelling expenses.	3	10	2
7 Thomas Carey & Co	Account of Stationary, Printing, Returns, &c.,	6		
8 McKinnon and Boyd,	Account of do., Salary as Clerk from 31st December, 1831, to 31st December, 1832,	4 2	5	
9 Charles Hill,	Office, Rent, &c.		0	
	Allowance for collection	300		. •
	各种基础。据为自己的图点,是这类的是基础的。例如第二年间的现在分词。	30.00		<u> </u>
	By proportion of Charges on the collection for the Lower Province-	502		
	Amount £1,722 18 81	141	13	3
		361		ंह
I Traveller and Cameron,	Measuring 553,192 feet timber at 11d per 40 feet,	86		
ाही। व्यक्ति हुने में अधिकार स्वीति हुने हुने के बेह्न सेना हुने हुने हैं।	Counting 2,880 deals at 4d per hundred	0	9	7
Company of the second of the s	Counting 13,065 pieces of private timber at 4d,	.13	12	2
		£ 461		

Amounting to Four Hundred and Sixty-one Pounds Fifteen Shillings and Ten Pence Halfpenny Provincial Currency,
Dollars at 5s each. (Errors Excepted.)

Bytown. 30th March, 1833.

(Signed)

C. SHIRRIFF, Collector.

Kĸ

UPPER CANADA:

APPENDIX

The Honorable Peter Robinson, His Majesty's Surveyor General of Woods and Forests in account current with Duncan McDonell. Esq., Deputy Surveyor, Collector of Dues upon Crown Timber, showing the amount collected up to the 31st December, 1832, inclusive.

Dr.						Cr
	To my Salary for services performed in	Pro, currency	1832 Dec. 31.	By amount from McPhee and McLaugh-	i'ro.	C'y.
	ascertaining, measuring, seizing and		1700. 01.	lin, for dues on Crown Timber,	41	3 4
	collecting dues upon Crown Timber			By amount from James Johnston, do.		3 4
	and granting licenses to cut trees in the			By amount from James McKindley, do.		13 4
	Eastern and Ottawa Districts, during		}}	By amount from Alexander and James	***	
	the year 1832	200 0 0	[]	Cameron, do	25	0 0
	To services performed by C. P. Treadwell		1	By amount from Campbell, Thomson and	~0	0 0
	Esq. of Longuiel, in going, coming and			Brunette, da,	6	5 0
	remaining at Quebec, collecting dues		1)	By amount from Joseph Kinsheller and	, U	J , J
	upon Crown Timber cut in the Eastern		{ }	Orton. do	10	8 4
	and Ottawa Districts,		{ {	By amount from John & D. Grant, do.	8 1	
	To amount paid the Hon. Peter Robinson			By amount from A. Roy McDonell do	6 1	
	10 amount paid the 110h. I ciel Roomson	1) 023 3 4	}	By amount from William Munroe, .do		5 0
			11	By amount from A. and Loughlin Me-	•	
			11	Dougall, do	18 1	15 0
			{ }	By amount from Hugh Kennedy do		5 0
				By amount from K. McLoughlin, do.		0 0
				By amount from Arch'd. McMillan, do		3 4
				By amount from John McDonell do	2	
•			•	By amount from Daniel McDougall do	18 1	
			1)	By amount from Patrick Ryan, do	18 1	
				By amount from John Fraser, do	12 1	
))	By amount from Ranald McDonald do	62 1	
	1		1	By amount from Thomas Ross, do		9 2
))	By amount from Mylinoyle & Muller, do	8 1	16 8
		The space of the	}	By amount from John Link, do	2 :	1 . 8
			}}	By amount from Augus and John Me-		
	1))	Donald, do	8	6 8
•		1)	By amount from Duncan McDonell, St.	17.	
			1	Andrews, do	36	.9 2
				By amount from Smith & McDonell, do	. 10	8 4
				By amount from John Douglass, do	6 1	$16 \cdot 8$
	1		1	By amount from James Cook, do	4	$3 \cdot 4$
		1		By amount from Alexander Fraser do	12 1	10 0
			1	By am't. from Douglass & Thompson, do	25	0 . 0
			.	By amount from Isaac Coons & Timothy	· . ·	
	1	,	1	Stalks, do	Ð	8 4
				By amount from Thomas Maxwell, do	5	0 0
			ii .	By amount from Alexander and Angus		
			1	McDonald, do	20 1	10 8
	· •	1		By amount from Allan & John McDonell,		, <u> </u>
				Simcoe, do	37	0 0
			1	By amount from Buchanan & Coffin do	43 1	10 0
				By amount from Alexander and William	10 76	
٠,			f	Grant, do	10	8 4
	Private 4	572 9 4	1	Total Description Commencer	570	0 4
	Totalf	J 942 B 4	H .	Total Provincial Currency£	013	9 4

Amounting to Five Hundred and Seventy Two Pounds Nine Shillings and Four Pence, Provincial Currency. Dollars at 5s. each.

Errors Excepted.

(Signed) DUNCAN McDONELL. Greenfield.

UPPER CANADA.

The Hon. Peter Robinson, His Majesty's Surveyor General of Woods and Forests, in account current with Samuel S. Wilmot, Esq. Deputy Surveyor, Collector of Dues upon Crown Timber, shewing the amount collected up to the 31st December, 1832

No. of Youchers.		Prov. C'y.			Prov.	. C'5.
		£ s. d	11	n	٤.	s. d.
1	To services performed in ascertaining,	.	Jan'y. 1	By Amount paid over per account render-		
	measuring, seizing, and collecting dues,	100	90	ed, 3!st December, 1831,		12 3
	upon Crown timber, in the Newcastle,		22	By timber dues from Humphery & Platt,.		19 8
ł	Midland and Johnstown Districts, from		••••	By timber dues from Smith & Ramsay,	, .	11 10
į	1st January to 31st March 1832 inclusive,		7	By timber dues from Adam II. Mayers,		18 6
	91 days, at 17s 6d per day,£	79.12 6	11	By timber dues from Barnabas Forshee,		16 3
2	To services performed in settling and col-		May 21	By timber dues from Charles & John Me-	100	ili garan
1	lecting timber dues, and granting timber			Donald,	7	9 6
· · · • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	licences from 1st November to 31st De-		••••	By timber dues from Daniel Keelan,		9 6
	cember, 1832, inclusive, 61 days, at 17s			By timber dues from Reuben Mallory,		8 103
1	6d per day,	53 7 6	Dec. 31	By timber dues from James D. Gosley,		11:414
3	To contingent expenses incurred during			By tumber dues from David Spencer,	[] 15	15 91
	the above period,	4 9 6		By timber dues from Donald McKenzie,	49	8 3
4	To services performed by Mr. John Far-		• • • •	By timber dues from Marshall & Merchi-		
	quharson, Deputy Surveyor, as an As-			son,		1 8
	sistant, from 5th February to 20th May	}		By timber dues from George Cooper,	15	18 9
	1832, inclusive, 106 days, at 16s 6d per	1.	• • • •	By timber dues from Anthony Managhan.		5 3 3
	day	87 9 0		on account of Messrs. Peter McGill &	l ?.,	or district
- 5	To services performed by Mr. Allan Wil-			Co., including interest,	173	4 7
	mot, as an Assistant in ascertaining,	ľ		By amount from Robert C. Wilkins,	3	2 11
100	measuring, seizing, and granting timber					7.
	licenses, from 6th January to 13th June,		1 4 4			
	1832, inclusive, 160 days, at 7s 6d per					
	day	60 0 0		The same of the second		
a	To contingencies incurred the same period,	5 17 6	i i			1 1
	20 common mounted the Satto Periody			▲ 크로듀리 시 전 하장하는 그는 다음.		100
	To balance paid over,£	1145 13 5	<u>.</u>		1436	0 51

Amounting to the sum of Fourteen Hundred and Thirty-six Pounds, Nine Shillings and Five Pence Halfpenny, Provincial Currency.

(Errors Excepted.) (Signed) SAMUEL S. WILMOT. Deputy Surveyor.

UPPER CANADA.

APPENDIX

Account of Timber cut on the Waste Lands of the Crown in Upper Canada, and upon which the Dues have been collected (on its passage down the Ottawa River) at the Chaudiere Falls, Bytown, between the 1st January, and 31st December, 1832, inclusive.

DATE															
DATE	,	1:			.					M.S.		ģ			
1892		Ra	OWNERS OR CONDUCTORS	0.	M.	KED	PINE.	WILLT	e pine			Dag			11
1892	DATE	jo	OF BAFTS.						• ,	INE	TOWNSHIPS.—LOT. CON.	e of	PROV.	cur'y.	REMARKS.
1892 J. J. & D. Moor.	. ,			Cris.	5	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.		· , · · · .	Rat			
May		7		ä.	<u> </u>					===					
2. Walter Beckwith. 1119 43966 do. 14 176 5 6 8 8 14 10 40 114 1378 1 10 45 17 10 45 10 14 17 10 14 17 11 10 14 17 11 10 17 11 10 15 11 10 14 17 1 10 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	1832								' ,			} .	£	s. d.	
2. Walter Beckwith. 1119 43966 do. 14 176 5 6 8 8 14 10 40 114 1378 1 10 45 17 10 45 10 14 17 10 14 17 11 10 14 17 11 10 17 11 10 15 11 10 14 17 1 10 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	Morr	,	I & D Moor			1255	55215				Un survoyed	1.4	990	1 9	5
4 P. Vright, Jun.						1119	42306					(5 6	1
5 Jonatalan Alger		\$	l •	: <i>•</i>				1	••••	• • • •		1	(.		
TWm. &D Cameron, 733 30111 .		5	Jonathan Alger,			1						l	J	T. 1	
SWilliam C. J. Cameron 742 20677	,	6	do				•	} • • • •	••••	1	1 -		t -		
O Robert Banister 1119 4744 10 10						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					1	ſ.,			
11 William & A. Cameron 1334 51144 18 2 10 .	••••	9	Robert Banister,	•••	• • • •				••••	• • • •	{ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ł	(
	• • • •							}		[*	1			Programme and
	3	12	Hugh McLennan,	•••		1 1				í	do	10	13	19 0	
15 David Moor, 301 12925 5 1650 Unsurveyed, 1d 50 8 8 10	22	13	Matthews & McCollum,	12	408	1.		141		ŧ,					
June 2 16 James & A. Riddle, 26 897 1 1470 20 10 10 10 10 10 10 1		1	da			{ · · · {		15	t		do	1 -	2		
17 Abdrew Dicksor	31	15	David Moor,	•••		351	12826				Unsurveyed,	16	53	8 10	
17 Alshrew Dickson	June 2	16	James & A. Riddle,	·				21			Packenham,	1 120	3	1 8	
18 Smith & Tellord. 18 1102 1103 1104 110 110 110 110 110 110 10	• • • • •		do			26		1 .	1 '		do	10	3		
18 Snúth & Tellord. 18 2162 Gloncestor, id 4 10 1 10 J. B. Poupard. 28 2234 McNats, id 4 13 1 2 11 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1	• • • •							1	1 -	1	1 .	1			The second
10 J. B. Poupard,	••••		do	33	1101		• • • • •		}	••••	,	120	7		
Description	. • • • •	119	J. B. Poupard				• • • • •	1	1	i	A second of the second of	1 7	4		The State of the
December Color Chishofm Color Chis			do			6	275		100		do	l	1	2 11	
Section Color Chisholm Section	••••	20	J. B. Poupard,	19	528	• • • •	••••	118	1	••••		,	. 1		
22 John Cameron 18 S9		1	do		1	5	155	1	1 .		(1	0	12 11	
Section	8	21	Colin Chisholm,			••••		1 .	1	\$.	727 3 34	1. 7.	al		
0 23 Dingwall & McMillin 55 1757 Unsurveyed 1d 7 6 5 0		22					781	1	}	1	. ,	1 -	-1		
13 25 Snedden & Nagle, 78 2329	9		Dingwall & McMillin,						i .	••••	Unsurveyed,	1	1 / /		
Color	13	24	Snedden & Nagle			78		42	2320			1 - 5			
14 27		1	do			14.		73	4381	• • • •	do	1	d{∵_9	2 6	• •
19 28 McFarlane & Hawley, 20 1132 13407 Torbolton, 3d 40 12 44 22 29 do do do do do do do d	1.1	26	G. & J. Boulton,	• • •						••••			d 83	5 0 8 9	
146 10817 146 10817 146 10817 146 10817 146 10817 146 10817 146 10817 146 16817 146 16817 146 16817 146 148 14			do			()			1132			1 1	d 2	7. 2	
23 36 Wells & Dobbin 862 35849 Unsurveyed Id 149 7 5 30 31 Mitchell & Sutherland 628 27116	19	28	McFarlanc & Hawley, .	• • •	\••••	§	••••			1.					
July 5 32 David Moor, 123 3939	23	30	Wells & Dobbin,					1 .	1	1		1			2
12 33 Thomas Durrell, 270 8361	30	31	Mitchell & Sutherland	,		628	27116	•••	de a se		do	. 1	d 112	19, 8	
12 33 Thomas Durrell, 270 8301	July 5	332	David Moor,		}	123	8939				do	. 1	d 16	ි 8 3	
17 35	12	2 33	Thomas Durrell,			I			1	••••	do		1 1 mm		
	14	1134 7135	David Bloor,		}	I			ľ		ł .		- 1		
Color	24	1)36	III. Lauden,	.] - • •		1		J			McNab,	. } 1	d{ . 1	9 11	
Aug 1 38 D. & E. Moor, 227 9547			do		396		••••	1	14 2,55 m.	office a log			d 1		Harry garage
Aug 1 38 D. & E. Moor, 227 9547	• • • •]	do			} . • • •			***		do		d 12	0 0	
Aug 1 38 D. & E. Moor, 227 9547	30	37	Joseph Bell,	\•••		796			••••	\ ••••	Unsurveyed	. 1	d 132	16 4	
do	Aug 1					4	12.2				J do			15. 7	
39 Symmes & McDonald, 953 38633 do 1d 160 19 5 140 Poupard & Rainville, 598 24715 do 1d 102 19 7 641 Rainville & McCouchy, 749 30915 do do 1d 128 16 3 do do 1d 22 15 103 do 1d 22 15 103 do 1d 35 10 75 do 1d 35 10 75 do 1d 35 10 75 do 1d 35 10 75 do 1d 35 10 75 do 1d 43 John Murray 950 32520 do 1d 135 10 0 do 1d 135 10 0 do 1d 135 10 0 do 1d 154 0 6 do 1d 154 0 6 do 1d 154 0 6 do 1d 154 0 6 do 1d 154 18 8 22 47 John Gray 60 2081 do do 1d 154 18 8 15 49 Peter McIntosh, 988 39028 do do 1d 162 12 4 do 1d 277 9 0 22 51 Robert Bannister 1140 37489 do do 1d 156 4 1	• • • •		do				Professional	640		1 2 40	do	.]	d 100		
4 40 Poupard & Rainville, 598 24715 do do 1d 102 19 7 ld 128 16 3 do do do do 1d 128 16 3 do do do do do 1d 128 16 3 do	****	30	Symmes & McDonald	30	n. € .,e,	10000			period.		المرازين والمراجع المام الموسي فقاد الراما أين	, t		***	-1
1	4	1/40	Poupard & Rainville,		J	598	24715	•••	1 (Sec.)		do	. 1	d 102	19 7	a 🚺 jajaka 🖟
. 11 42 Balmer & Rainville,	•••	3 4 1	Rainville & McCouchy	,		749	,			2₹.		1			
13 831		1 42	Balmer & Rainville,			252						. 1	d 35	10 7	$\left[\frac{1}{2}\right]$
. 14 43 John Murray,	• • • •	1.	do					1:	1	1.	do			_	711
. 18 44 Dingwall & McMillan,							32520		- (- 10 ,	194 4 4	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				
21 46 Theodore Davis, 598 24395 do. 1d 101 12 11 22 47 John Gray, do. do. 1d 8 13 5 Sep. 8 48 Robert Bannister, do. do. <t< td=""><td>18</td><td>3 44</td><td>Dingwall & McMillan,</td><td>• {• • •</td><td></td><td>34</td><td>1461</td><td></td><td>• • • • •</td><td></td><td>do</td><td>. 1</td><td>d 6</td><td>1. 9</td><td></td></t<>	18	3 44	Dingwall & McMillan,	• {• • •		34	1461		• • • • •		do	. 1	d 6	1. 9	
. 22 47 John Gray,	2(1/45	Leavens & Wells,	· •••		794 598	1		. In Jan St.	} ••••	of 【 The Association ■ The Second Section 5				2 1
Sep. 8 48 Robert Bannister. 1018 37184															- P - P - P - P - P - P - P - P - P - P
. 15 49 Peter McIntosh,		1 3	· 항상 전 등의 등의 발리는 없는				27104	13			A Charles and the street		d asa	18 8	
21 50 Charles Symmes,	Sep. 8	5 40 5 49	Peter McIntosh.						1	1 2 2		- (-			
	2	1 5(Charles Symmes,		1	1540	66588			••••	do	1	d 277	* 9 · 0	
Amount, 247 8407 24774 971163 1848 129308 2880 Total. 4380 8:111	25	2 5] - -	Kobert Banuster,			1140	31489					- -	190	4 1	
		1	Amount,	. 247	18407	24774	971163	1848	129308	2880	Total.		4380	8:11	3

Amounting to Four Thousand, Three Hundred, and Eighty Pounds, Eight Shillings, and Eleven Peuce Half-penny, Provincial Currency. (Errors Excepted.)

CHARLES SHIRRIFF, Collecton.

UPPER CANADA.

APPENDIX

The Honorable Peter Robinson, Surveyor General of Woods and Forests, in account current with David Campbell Esq. Collector of dues upon Crown Timber cut in the Township of Seymour, in the Newcastle District, shewing the amount collected in the year ending 31st December, 1832.

PAYMENTS.	Prov. C'y.	RECEIPTS.	Prov. C'y.
To services performed in ascertaining; measuring and collecting dues on Crown Timber in the Township of Seymour from the 1st January, 1832, 90 days a 15s per day. Cash per Receipt,	67 10 0 115 0 2	By amount received from A. H. Myers for 1,565 cubic feet of White Oak Timber a 1½d	33 6 91
		By amount from Benjamin Ranney for 3,812 white pine standard saw logs a 4d. By amount from Donald McKenzie for 4,455 Cubic	18 2 8 <u>1</u>
		feet of white eak timber a 1½d	
	168 4 8½	By amount from Alexauder Chisholm for 799 white pine standard saw logs a 4d	59 18 2½ 13 6 4 188 4 8½

Amounting to the sum of one hundred and eighty-eight pounds, four shillings and eight pence halfpenny, Provincial Currency, Dollars at 5s. each.

Errors Excepted.

(Signed,)

D. CAMPBELL.



UPPER CANADA.

General Return of Lumber cut upon Crown Lands in the Township of Seymour, shewing the quantity and description cut by authority, and also by trespassers, an account of which has been ascertained by David Campbell, between 1st January and 31st December, 1832.

	No.pieces		DE	SCRIPTION	of LUMB	er.		WITH OR WITHOUT LICENSE.
NAMES OF LUMBERERS.		White Oak Timber.	Timber.	Timber.	Staves.	Staves.	White Pine Standard Saw Logs.	
Willard Ferguson,* Donald McKenzie, Alexander Chisholm, Benjamin Ranney, Adam H. Meyers, Anthony Manahan, Ames Thrasher, William Zwick, Jonathan Phillips, William Robertson,	55 544 26	1937 4455 1565 675 842 858	5800 51250 1559 3450	300 636	3000	5790 20072	404 709 3812 1100	With License. Without License. With License do do do Without License. With License do do
		10332	62059	936	3000	25862	7315	

^{*} Note.—6201 Feet White Pine Timber made under this License but found to be private property and the amount paid to the owner.

RECAPITULATION.

	10332	Cubic feet of White Oak Timber, a 11d. per foot, . £ 64 11 6
,		Cubic feet of White Pine Timber, a 1d. per foot, 129 5 9
		Cubic feet of Red Pine Timber a 1d. per foot, 3 18 0
	3000	Pieces of Standard Staves, a 1d. per stave, 12 10 0
	25862	Pieces of West India Staves a 4d. per stave, 26 18 9
	7315	White pine Standard Saw Logs a 4d. per log, 121 18 4
		보았으니 아이들이 있습니다. 그리고 11일 12일 12일 12일 12일 12일 12일 12일 12일 12일

359 2 4

Amounting to three hundred and fifty-nine pounds, two shilling and four pence Currency.

(Signed,)

D. CAMPBELL.

UPPER CANADA.

APPENDIX

A GENERAL RETURNOf Lumber cut npon Crown Lands in the Newcastle, Midland, & Johnstown Districts, shewing the quantity and description cut by authority, and also by Trespassers, an account of which has been ascertained by Samuel S. Wilmot, Esquire, Deputy Surveyor, between the 1st of January and 31st December, 1832,

NAMES OF LUMBERERS.	No.pieces	Maria Haran		DESCRI	PTION OP	LUMBER.			WITH AND WITHOUT TIMBER BICENSE.
		Timber.	White Pine Timber.	Timber.	White Elm Timber.	Staves.	Staves	White Pine Standard	
	100	Cume reet.	Cabic Feet.	Cubic Feet	Cubic Feet.	Mo. Lieces.	No. Pieces.	Saw Logs.	
			34,7433			3 3 15 75	新 斯克斯		
Sumuel Clarke					[gt], 4 5 55 5 1 2007 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	150	500	150	Without License.
William Fairfield,	••••		. ••••	• • • •	••••	(1) (1) (1) (1)	300	400	without License.
William Zwick.	90	1734	1200	Acceptance	1160		21220	1796	With License.
McNiel & McHenry,	105	1104		• • • •	4048	1. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2.	264	2148	do
McPherson & McGrigor,	13		780			120	4275	448	Without License.
Donald Merchison		Age to the second				1.20	1	680	With License.
Donald McKenzie,	527	5290	2200	16240		5428	7142	404	do
Smith & Ramsay,								1168	do do de la companya
Peter Lockwood,							• • • •	105	Without License.
Elijah Allan,						300	6700	79	do
William Robertson,	488	520	2500	19312	2500		10571	277	With License:
Reuben Powell,	45	450	3375	# 75.1				300	do
Barnabas McFall,	152		9938				5000		do
Robert C. Wilkins,							3100		Without License.
James D. Gosley	374	8693	8000		2000	2300			do
Benjamin Cummins,	90	115	6000						With License.
Elijah Meyers	315	1678	21976		• • •		13000	สท์เข้าหนางน	do
Humphrey & Platt,	4	133			• • • • • •	200	5000	723	Without License.
Jacob Bull,			1				The Book Street	450	do
Benjamin Ramsay,			9900 . A.					530	With License.
Robert Weller,	223	#14 . The state of	• • • •	10927				In All as special to	Without License.
Martin McCasselman,	74		4820	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			S. 5. 1. 18		do
Daniel Keeler	46	3.5	3000					204	do
Barnabas Forshee,	155	5232	2722	10 - 20 EV - 4	38	1015		13. No. 3	With License.
H. Adam & A. Knapp,	46		3000					250	Without License.
David Spencer,	116		7578	••••				19. 19. 19. 19	With License.
Edward Fiddler,				••••		• • • •		590	do
in many thing their twee years of				1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	224 0 227 2 278		a salat ye ga ye sal		
Total	14.00	23395	77089	46479	9708	9513	76772	10702	



RECAPITULATION.

23395 Cubic feet White Oak Timber, a £6 5 0 per M. £ 146 4 41 77089 Cubic feet White Pine Timber, a 2 1 8 per M. 160 12 04 46479 Cubic feet Red Pine Timber, a 193 13 3 9708 Cubic feet White Elm Timber, a 2 10 0 per M. 24 9513 Pieces Standard Staves, a 39 12 9 76772 Pieces West India Staves, ... a 1 0 10 per M. 79 19 5 10702 White Pine Saw Logs, a 4d. each, 178 7 4 Total Provincial Currency,... £ 822 14 64

Amounting to Eight Hundred and Twenty Two Pounds, Fourteen Shillings and Six pence Three farthings, Provincial Currency Dollars at 5s. each. (Signed) SAMUEL S. WILMOT, Errors Excepted: DEPUTY SURVEYOR.

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POPULATION RETURNS FOR 1833.

APPENDIX

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Population Return, Eastern District, 1833.

Townships.	Males under 16	females under 16	Males above 16.	Females above 16.	Total.
Winchester,	59	62	100	48	269
Mountain,	218	179	213	152	762
Finch,	102	97	110	92	401
Matilda,	469	428	445	421	1763
Charlottenburgh,	1142	1080	1333	1201	4750
Williamsburgh,	505	477	514	438	1934
Osnabruck,	716	610	612	553	2491
Lochiel,	598	564	644	578	2384
Kenyon,	440	465	421	387	1713
Lancaster,	608	586	655	582	2431
Cornwall & Roxborough,	1206	1189	1266	1178	4539
Total	6063	5737	6313	5630	23743

ARCHo. McLEAN, Clerk of the Peace, E. D.

Clerk of the Peace's Office, Eastern District, May 6th, 1833.

OTTAWA DISTRICT.

Return of the Population for the District of Ottawa, for the year ending on the 1st day of April, 1833.

	Townships.	Males. under 16.	Females under 16.	Males above 16.	Females above 16.	Total.
County of Prescott.	Hawkesbury, (east.) Hawkesbury, (west) Longueil, Caledonia, Alfred, Plantagenet,	212 362 237 66 34 151	215 344 226 76 37 154	271 402 246 77 34 184	208 344 208 62 28 134	906 1452 917 281 133 623
	Total,	1062	1052	1214	984	4312
County of Russell.	Clarence,	42 38 297 86 11	38 36 299 73 5	52 37 495 102 30	32 21 264 77 11	164 132 1345 338 57
ပ်	Total,	464	451	716	405	2036

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES.	Males under 16.	Femules under 16.	Males above 16:	Females above 16.	Total.
County of Prescott,	1062 464	1052 451	1214 716	981 405	4312 2036
Total of District of Ottawa,	1526	1503	1930	1359	6348

I certify 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 HOTHAM, Clerk of the Peace, District of Ottawa.

Longueil, 20th April, 1833.

BATHURST DISTRICT.

Return of Population of the District of Bathurst for the Year 1833.

TOWNSHIPS.	Males from 16 to 60 and upwards.	Males 16 years and under.	Females from 16 to 60 & upwards.	Females 16 years	Total.	REMARKS.
Bathurst. Drimmond, Beckwith, Ramsay, Lanark, Dalhousie, North Sherbrooke South Sherbrooke Goulbourn, Huntley, Nepean, March, Horton, McNab, Pakenham, Fitzroy, Torbolton, Darling,	1 .	662 531 494 438 344 93 35 601 264 718 123 24 92 134 136	635 461 457 418 293 81 35 476 284 867 107 40 85 133 112 31	627 494 501 478 370 97 28 579 232 711 113 23 77 144 131 28	2662 2014 2033 1882 1346 370 135 2197 1136 3219 492 165 379 590 563 145	Ross, Pembrooke, Westmeath, & Levant, not assessed; but I understand the Population of these townships considerably exceeds 500 souls.
	6050	5313	5068	5295	21726	

G. H. READE, Clerk of the Peace for the District of Bathurst.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.

Return of the Population of the District of Johnstown, for the year 1833, taken from the Assessment Rolls of the different Townships therein.

	S. S. Lewis Co. S. C.	NUMBER IN EACH TOWNSHIP.				
	TOWNSHIPS.	Males over 16 years of age.	Males under 16 years of age.	Females over 16 years of age	Females under 16 years of age	TOTAL.
Coun'y of Leeds.	Rear of Leeds & Lansdown, Burgess, North Crosby, South Crosby, Elizabethtown, Kitly, Bastard, Front of Leeds and Lansdown, Elinsley, Yonge,	227 97 89 164 1368 391 469 367 251 820	221 89 64 155 1151 383 456 291 282 904	196 74 62 148 1141 325 423 251 196 711	208 72 53 138 1127 331 430 261 227 887	852 382 268 605 4787 1433 1798 1170 956 3322
		4266	3996	3527	3734	15523
County of Grenville.	Montague, Marlborough, South Gower, North Gower, Oxford, Augusta, Edwardsburgh, Wolford,	215 161 185 70 445 1268 557 310	178 134 142 68 375 1053 560 299	248 145 108 55 338 1088 489 246	198 106 128 77 376 1031 534 284	839 546 513 270 1534 4440 2140 1139
		7427	6805	6244	6468	27944

JAMES JESSUP,

Clerk of the Peace, District of Johnstown.

BROCKVILLE, 16th MAY, 1833.

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

Census of the Inhabitants of the Midland District, for the year 1833.

	Ma	ics.	Fem	ales.			
Counties and Towns, Townships, &c.	over 16	under 16	over 16	under 19	Total in cach T'p.	Total in each C'y.	Remarks.
Town of Kingston T'p. of Kingston, Pittsburg, Loughboro', Portland, Wolfe Island	1512 920 325 317 142 204	787 294 317 188	1327 738 255 266 118 129	823 275 263 192	4850 3268 1149 1163 640 656		
Ernest Town, Fredericksburg, Adolphustown, Richmond, Cannden, Sheffield, Amherst Island, Marysburg, Hallowell, Sophiasburg, Hillier.	1016 702 195 380 501 50 186 475 967 617	690 152 403 546 37 136 502 804 574	891 632 178 289 408 43 133 415 877 519	584 143 394 475 33 150 468 850	3651 2608 668 1466 1930 163 605 1880 3558 2216	11101	Not attested: the assessor unable to attend from sickness.
Ameliasburg, Ameliasburg, Sidney, Thurlow, Rawdon, Marmora Huntingdon, Huwgerford, Madoc, Tyendinaga,	519 483 663 996 121 77 108 58 78	444 615 813 118 59 110 46 79	407 385 513 772 89 56 84 41 58	404 563 793 90 61 98 47	253 400 192 270	11243	od: the as- to attend are not attested.
Total,	1000		13.3	1004	1	8224 42294	1

I do hereby certify that the foregoing enumeration of the Inhabitants of the Midland District for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, amounting to forty-two thousand two hundred and ninety-four souls,, has been faithfully taken from the original returns deposited in my office.

JAMES NICKALLS, JR.

Clerk of the Peace, M. D.

Kingston, 30th May, 1833.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

A Return of the Population of the Newcastle District, for the year Jan 1833. € A E

NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS.		LES	FEM	ALES	TOTAL
	over 16	under 16	over 16	under 16	
* Darlington,	397	397	295	333	1422
Clarke,	361	312	263	278	1214
	769	608	617	547	2541
Clarke, Hope, Cavan, Emily,	589	634	516	551	2290
	325	316	253	290	1184
Eldon, Ops, Mariposa,	123 261	115 170	108 167	123 146	469 744
Mariposa,	87	81	68,	88.	324
	2912	2633	2287	2356	10188
Hamilton,	1099	838	840	774	3551
	602	526	519	495	2142
Cramahe,	556	489	461	499	2005
	552	454	395	411	1812
Haldimand,	346	291	284	244	1165
	216	183	162	154	715
Percy, Ennismore,	105	107	95	93	400
	76	66	51	44	-237
Seymour,	99	61	58	60	278
	197	139	149	106	591
Dummer, Asphodel, Smith,	82	+ 96	62	89	329
	249	267	202	213	931
Monaghan,	357	300	291	,268	1216
	4536	3817	3569	3450	15372 ₁ 10188

Total Population of Newcastle District, .

I certify that the above is truly taken from the several Assess. APPENDIX 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.

Clerk of the Peace's Office, 31st May, 1833.

*There are a few settlers in the Townships of Fencion and Verulam lately gone in, no town meeting has been held in these Townships, no Township Officers appointed.

† There is a few settlers in the Townships of Harvey and Belmont, but no Officers appointed nor Town Meeting held.



Abstract from the several Assessors Returns of the Population of the Home District for the year 1833.

e fact for the country of the country of				Ē,		sin	ွှင့်
MOTERATION	Males	les e 16.	Males	es 1	Total.		Decroase
Townships.	above	les 16	under	Females 16.	10(21.	nerease last ye	. <u> </u>
경기를 낙소하다 그는 보다 하다	16	Fema	16	Ē		nereas last	الناج ﴿
	Page To Sugar	်ည် 🔀	建設等	_ ,⊙ }∹:		음	
							 . ,
van remineral for	0050	. ~~0	1100	40	cons		
York Town of	2056	: 1772	1189	1077	6094	589	
York Township,	1514	1172	1223	1131	5040	626	e di e
Whitby,	639	637	1372	780	2780	· 386	
Pickering,	508	416	1	402	1850	138	Same.
Scarborough,	447	354	517	421	1739	177	
Markham,	1027	953	1012	1012	4004	426	1 1 5 4
Vaughan,	700	545	621	G06	2472	331	
Whitchurch,	670	527	584	559	2340	389	
King,	369	284		316	1386	205	
North Gwillimbury,	105	101	1 1 1	1	455	68	
East Gwillimbury,	368	1	1 .,	100	1264	10	ř.,
Georgina,	100	75	1		345		or sin
Etobicoke,	318	100		1 3 2 2		29	
	f	1:		1 /	1264	119	
Albion,	323	258	1 7	1	1201	354	100
Caledon,	283	231		1	1089	184	3
Chinguacousey,	626	1	find a	1		383	
Reach,	. 73	1 : :		_		42	والمحامد المعبوا وال
Brock,	. 282		1.19	1	1. 4.5.5.5	201	" E " "
Toronto,	1031	831	≧ 995	839	3746	267	
Gore of Toronto,	172	131	171	145	619	280	
	2000 00	2.33 0.3		17.737			
	11611	9578	10511	9730	41430	5204	A
			133	1.38		3 3 3 3 4	
West Gwillimbury,	449	351	4G0	405	1665	351	
Tecumseth,	368	288	1	13 3 4 4 4 4		286	125
				, ,			P. J. S.
Adiala	£ :		1	79	426	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	100
Adjala,	131	101	115	79	426 508	21	
Mono,	131 266	101 242	115		508	21 115	
Mono,	131 266 96	101 242 66	115 95	59	508 316	21 115 142	
Mono, Innisfil, Tiny and Tay,	131 266 96 85	101 242 66 63	115 95 74	59 70	508 316 292	21 115 142	6 9
Mono, Innisfil, Tiny and Tay, Oro,	131 266 96 85 193	101 242 66 63 131	115 95 74 102	59 70 123	508 316 292 549	21 115 142	69
Mono, Innisfil, Tiny and Tay, Oro, Flos.	131 266 96 85 193	101 242 66 63 131	115 95 74 102	59 70 123 14	508 316 292 549 53	21 115 142	69
Mono, Innisfil, Tiny and Tay, Oro, Flos, Vespra,	131 266 96 85 193 13	101 242 66 63 131 12	115 95 74 102 14 45	59 70 123 14 20	508 316 292 549 53 156	21 115 142	60
Mono, Innisfil, Tiny and Tay, Oro, Flos, Vespra, Medonte,	131 266 96 85 193 13 49 24	101 242 66 63 131 12 42	115 95 74 102 14 45	59 70 123 14 20	508 316 292 549 53 156	21 115 142	60
Mono, Innisfil, Tiny and Tay, Oro, Flos, Vespra, Medoute, Thora,	131 266 96 85 193 13 49 24 109	101 242 66 63 131 12 42 46 78	115 95 74 102 14 45 12	59 70 123 14 20 9	508 316 292 549 53 156	21 115 142	60
Mono, Innisfil, Tiny and Tay, Oro, Flos, Vespra, Medonte,	131 266 96 85 193 13 49 24	101 242 66 63 131 12 42	115 95 74 102 14 45 12	59 70 123 14 20 9	508 316 292 549 53 156	21 115 142	69
Mono, Innisfil, Tiny and Tay, Oro, Flos, Vespra, Medoute, Thora, Essa,	131 266 96 85 193 13 49 24 109 64	101 242 66 63 131 12 42 16 78	115 95 74 102 14 45 12 105 32	59 70 123 14 20 9 75 34	508 316 292 549 53 156 61	21 115 142	60
Mono, Innisfil, Tiny and Tay, Oro, Flos, Vespra, Medoute, Thora,	131 266 96 85 193 13 49 24 109 64	101 242 66 63 131 12 42 16 78	115 95 74 102 14 45 12	59 70 123 14 20 9 75 34	508 316 292 549 53 156 61	21 115 142	69
Mono, Innisfil, Tiny and Tay, Oro, Flos, Vespra, Medoute, Thora, Essa, County of York b't, down,	131 266 96 85 193 13 49 24 109 64 1847	101 242 66 63 131 12 42 16 78 38	115 95 74 102 14 45 12 105 32	70 123 14 20 9 75 34	508 316 292 549 53 156 61 367 168	21 115 142 63 978	
Mono, Innisfil, Tiny and Tay, Oro, Flos, Vespra, Medoute, Thora, Essa, County of York b't	131 266 96 85 193 13 49 24 109 64 1847	101 242 66 63 131 12 42 16 78 38	115 95 74 102 14 45 12 105 32	70 123 14 20 9 75 34	508 316 292 549 53 156 61 367 168	21 115 142 63 978	
Mono, Innisfil, Tiny and Tay, Oro, Flos, Vespra, Medoute, Thora, Essa, County of York b't, down, Add Township of Ux-	131 266 96 85 193 13 49 24 109 64 1847	101 242 66 63 131 12 42 16 78 38	115 95 74 102 14 45 12 105 32	70 123 14 20 9 75 34	508 316 292 549 53 156 61 367 168 5883 41430	21 115 142 63 978	
Mono, Innisfil, Tiny and Tay, Oro, Flos, Vespra, Medonte, Thora, Essa, County of York b't down, Add Township of Ux- bridge (taken accor	131 266 96 85 193 13 49 24 109 64 1847	101 242 66 63 131 12 42 16 78 38	115 95 74 102 14 45 12 105 32	70 123 14 20 9 75 34	508 316 292 549 53 156 61 367 168 5883 41430	21 115 142 63 978	
Mono, Innisfil, Tiny and Tay, Oro, Flos, Vespra, Medonte, Thora, Essa, County of York b't down, Add Township of Ux- bridge (taken accor- ding to last year's re-	131 266 96 85 193 13 49 24 109 64 	101 242 66 63 131 12 42 16 78 38	115 95 74 102 14 45 12 105 32	70 123 14 20 9 75 34	508 316 292 549 53 156 61 367 168 5883 41430	21 115 142 63 978	
Mono, Innisfil, Tiny and Tay, Oro, Flos, Vespra, Medonte, Thora, Essa, County of York b't down, Add Township of Ux- bridge (taken accor- ding to last year's re- turn, no census hay	131 266 96 85 193 13 49 24 109 64 1847	101 242 66 63 131 12 42 16 78 38	115 95 74 102 14 45 12 105 32	70 123 14 20 9 75 34	508 316 292 549 53 156 61 367 168 5883 41430	21 115 142 63 978	
Mono, Innisfil, Tiny and Tay, Oro, Flos, Vespra, Medoute, Thora, Essa, County of York b't down, Add Township of Ux- bridge (taken accor- ding to last year's re- turn, no census hav- ing been returned	131 266 96 85 193 13 49 24 109 64 1847	101 242 66 63 131 12 42 16 78 38 1428 9576	115 95 74 102 14 45 12 105 32 1412 10511	59 70 123 14 20 9 75 34 1196 9730	508 316 292 549 53 156 61 367 168 5883 41430	21 115 142 63 978	
Mono, Innisfil, Tiny and Tay, Oro, Flos, Vespra, Medonte, Thora, Essa, County of York b't down, Add Township of Ux- bridge (taken accor- ding to last year's re- turn, no census hay	131 266 96 85 193 13 49 24 109 64 1847	101 242 66 63 131 12 42 16 78 38	115 95 74 102 14 45 12 105 32 1412 10511	70 123 14 20 9 75 34	508 316 292 549 53 156 61 367 168 5883 41430	21 115 142 63 978	
Mono, Innisfil, Tiny and Tay, Oro, Flos, Vespra, Medoute, Thora, Essa, County of York b't down, Add Township of Ux- bridge (taken accor- ding to last year's re- turn, no census hav- ing been returned	131 266 96 85 193 13 49 24 109 64 1847 11611	101 242 66 63 131 12 42 16 78 38 1428 9578	115 95 74 102 14 45 12 105 32 1412 10511	59 70 123 14 20 9 75 34 1196 9730	508 316 292 549 53 156 61 367 168 5883 41430	21 115 142 63 978 5204	69
Mono, Innisfil, Tiny and Tay, Oro, Flos, Vespra, Medoute, Thora, Essa, County of York b't down, Add Township of Ux- bridge (taken accor- ding to last year's re- turn, no census hav- ing been returned	131 266 96 85 193 13 49 24 109 64 1847 11611	101 242 66 63 131 12 42 16 78 38 1428 9578	115 95 74 102 14 45 12 105 32 1412 10511	59 70 123 14 20 9 75 34 1196 9730	508 316 292 549 53 156 61 367 168 5883 41430	21 115 142 63 978	69

WILLIAM HEPBURN.

Deputy Clerk of the Peace, H. D.

Clerk of the Peace's Office, }

GORE DISTRICT.

Census of the Population of the District of Gore, in Upper Canada, as returned by the Assessors of the several townships for the year 1833.

	TOWNSHIPS.	MA	les.	FEM/	ALES.	Total.
		over	under	over	under	
		16	16	16 .	16	, '
	Dumfries,	943	930	772	866	3511
	Trafalgar,	861	860	663	770	3154
,	Waterloo,	- 696	630	514	615	2455
	Nelson,	535	500	460	469	1955
	Esquesing,	496	480	430	468	1897
ا نہ	Beverly,	499	493	432	401	1825
County of Halton.	Flamborough West	505	408	376	369	1658
ਵ	Guelph,	400	341	. 329	339	1409
-	Wilmot,	247	195	184	203	829
go '	Erin	197	232	157	195	781
ıty	East Flamborough,	174	176	160	181	691
Ë	Nasagaweya	205	184	135	162	687
ည်	Woolwich,	148	138	127	143	556
	Puslinch,	176	126	116	120	538
	Eramosa,	159	- 103	117.	125	504
ŀ	Niehol,	75	56	43	68	212
	Garafraxa,	18	. 23	17	26	84.
						22776
•	c l namedon	663	-577	578	548	2366
Jounty Wentworth.	Ancaster,	500	460	656	520	2137
7.0	Barton (including town	300	100	000	. 0~0	10.1
Ħ	of Hamilton)	545	504	506	490	2045
× 4	Saltfleet,	435	444	402	442	1723
×	Glanford,	106	109	89	100	404
ınt	Binbrook,	95	101	73	100	369
į	2311010011,					
	opulation of Wentworth	County.				9044
F	opulation of Halton Cour	ty		• • • • • • •	••••	22776
	Total population of th	ie Gore	District	• • • • • • •		31820

ROBERT BERRIE,

Clerk of the Peace.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Hamilton 2nd May, 1833.



NIAGARA DISTRICT.

Aggregate account of population for the Niagara District, for the year 1833, agreeably to the returns of the assessors.

NAMES OF TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS.	Males under 16.	Females under 16.	Males over 16.	Females over 16.	Total.
	5 - 2 - 2				13.5
Town of Niagara,	495	299	467	313	1574
Township of Niagara,.	526	507	453	. 454:	1940
" Grantham,	- 635	573	709	626	2543
" Bertic,	527	481	490	3499	1997
" Stamford	404	437	570	478	1889
등 " Thorold,	481	451	488	421	1841
"Thorold, "Clinton, "Grimsby, "Pelham,	496	462	214	446	1618
Grimsby,	422	404	327	400	1553
* Pelliam,	352	329	311	311	1303
6 Fortib	337	. 339	314	273	1263
Gainsboro'	330	259	280	217	1116
E " Crowland	240	207	240	222	909
" Humberston,	256	228	261	227	972
Wainfleet,	253	216	235	190	894
" Willoughby,	230	233	106	217	786
" Canboro',	102	78	83	69	337
Carstor,	121	102	85	85	339
ð(6207	5605	5638	5478	22928
		98	101	88	406
Walpole,	143	128	28	93	392
Township of Kannam, Walpole, Haldimand, County of Total amounts.		241	208	258	1046
· 볼 [하기 : 이 하게 : A) [1]		1 St 1			
Total amounts,	6808	6072	5975	5917	24772
				200	11 1 1

CHARLES RICHARDSON,

Clerk of the Peace,
District of Niagara.

Niagara, April 16th, 1833.

LONDON DISTRICT.

APPENDIX

Aggregate statement of the population of the District of London, for the year 1833.

		s 16	88 10	MALES BOVE 16	.ES 16	
į.	montacentra	MALES NDER 1	гемалев схреп 16	MALES 30VE 1	FEMALES ABOVE 16	
Ì	TOWNSHIPS.	- TE 20.	200	0 4	4 6 6 H	TOTAL.
		MALE	E N	A B	FEMALE ABOVE 1	
	Aldborough,	148	187	151	137	623
	Lobo,	149	157	137	125	568
	Mosa,	138	165	148	119	560
	Yarmouth,	658	579	751	536	2523
	Delaware,	4.1	26	62	24	156
. '	Bayham,	451	454	436	362	1703
li	Durwich	127	127	166	130	550
بز	Caradoc,	102	105	113	84	404
County of Middlesex.	Williams,	22	25	46	32	125
ďξ		68	20		77	
3	Ekfrid,	531	503	33		268
7	Malahide,			429	358.	1821
Jo	London,*	1046	980	1000	830	3856
≥	Southwold	541	546	598	476	2161
un	Godrich	123	100	213	124	560
Ö	Dorchester,	53	37	73	50	213
	Westminster,	393	384	392	311	1480
	Wilberforce (in Tucker		F 1			100
	Smith,	19	- 15	28	21	83
٠.,	Adelaide,	216	195	256	183	840
: .						
12						
-	Nissourie,	1:7	166	163	148	664
11	Blandford,	23	24	39	24	110
٠ <u>-</u>	Blenheim,	231	131	230	166	808
County of Oxford	Oxford, (East division)	95	97	108	95	395
) x	Oxford, (West and Nor-		•			
) [thern divisions)	273	238	296	257	1064
7 0	Oakland	120	96	116	88	420
nt,	Norwich,	515	441	534	429	1919
on	Zorra,	471	372	363	344	1550
C	Burford,	311	306	354	297	1268
1	Dercham,	74	55	75	56	260
			-		- 00	~00
					2 14 N. T.	1. T. P
ا ن	Woodhouse,	270	240	322	252	1084
. .	Middleton & Houghton,	109	111	115	88	423
or f	Windham,	239	235	223	195	892
Z	Charlotteville,	350	339	408	306	1403
₩	Walsingham,	208	202	177	1.	
, 2	Townsend,	473			163	750
ū	Townsellu,	410	440	432	376	1721
County of Norfolk.	Total in Mancall	1040	1500	1000	1000	
ွ	Total in Norfolk,	1649	1567	1677	1380	6273
1.1	Total in the County of	4000		-000	1	
	Middlesex,	4829	4654	5032	3979	18194
	Total in the County of					
	Oxford,	2300	1976	2278	1904	8458
/m ·						
Lot	al in the London District,	8778	8197	8987	7263	33225

The town of London is included in this total, and contains 603 souls.
 JOHN B. ASKIN, Clerk of the Peace.



WESTERN DISTRICT.

Return of the Population of the Western District, as taken from the Assessor's lists for the several Towns and Townships therein, for the year 1833.

	7	100		7 F 1 F 1	
	MA	LES.	FEMA	LES.	145 - 10 - 14
TOWNSHIPS.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	18 Mg	1,342.5	City Sign	TOTAL.
的复数拉克克克尔 经保险债金 對	over	under	over	under	
<u> 1 (1991)</u> 2 (1 _{.29} 2) - 2 (1991) 1 (15)	16	16	16	16	1377 N
Sandwich,	624	595	751	584	2378
Malden	387	375	347	369	1478
Colchester,	182	196	158	182	718
Gosfield,	251	230	174	206	S61
Mersea,	104	116	84	105	409
Maidestone & Rochester,	109	101	76	88	374
East & West Tilbury	67	86	51	81	285
Romney,	34	39	- 19-	32	124
Raleigh,	206	189	163	218	776
Harwich,	130	115	85	106	436
Howard,	245	278	189	261	973
Oxford,	116	84	78	78	356
Zone,	133	131	80	85	429
Camden and Dawn,	134	151	100	124	509
Dover,	178	187	154	196	715
Chatham,	100	106	75	87	368
Sombra, Moore and Wal-				N. 131.57	
pole Island,	148	175	117	159	599
	13 (1)	26 36 5	1 (4), 7(4)	* 4 . T. J. A.	
	3148	3154	2525	2961	11788

Grand Total amounting to eleven thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

CHARLES ASKIN, Clerk of the Peace Western District.

AGGREGATE

APPENDIX

Account of the Rateable Property in the Eastern District for the Year 1833.

	LAN	DS.]	HO	USI	ES.			M	IL	LS.		1.5				\$ \$ 	ure.				AMOUNT
		10.		П			1	1	T	-		T		gain.					pleasuro			AMOUNT	OF
							•		122				:	or								or	RATES
				NE.						stones.				hire				old.	kept				at one penny
		Meadow	story				2	eforios	2	of sto				for	ards	is.	ing it at Landia	ars c	cls,	:		valuation	half-penny
			-	45. 2				3		pair. 0				ıres,	, dn	upwards		four years old	two wheels, kept for	خ			per pound
TOWNSHIPS.	400 A	c, or	sides,					, in ,	1 .	one b	١,			. M.	and	and up			WO.	e only		OF	Carrency,
		Pasture,	two	ŝ	two stories.	S.	storv	8	• •	1 ~4	13			erme	years old and upwards.	old ar		two to	with	pleasure		PROPERTY	including a
			d on	lace	vo st	place	0110	olaces.	200	*	of s			000	year	years o		from					half-penny
		Arabic,	hewed	Additional Fire-places.	or ty	Fire-places.	ne of		10,1	Wrought by water with	vairs		Shops.	Stone Horses for covering Mares, for hire	ırce		3/	tle fi	93,	Waggons kept for		assessed.	History Control
	'ated		or h	핕	nud		ا بت	1 1 1		מו	ial v		nt S	orse	of three	lon	swo;	Cattle	38, 8	ns ke	Lots.		for the
	Uncultivated	Cultivated,	Squared	ition	Framed, under	Additional	Brick or	Additional Fir	100	rought	Additional	Saw Mills.	Merchant	ne F	Horses	Oxen of four	Milch Cows.	Horned	Curricles, gigs,	1850	Town I	Currency.	Gaol and Court House
	Q	Ö	Squ	Adc	Fra	Ade	Bri	7 7			P	Sax	Me	Sto	Ho	ő	NIII	Н0	1	À	1.0	£ s. d.	11 *-
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Cornwall & Roxbro' Osnabruck,	57947 31127			1 1	$\frac{269}{133}$	• • •	3	3 2 3 1 1	9	2	2	7	,		538		872		10	6	~	30970 8	11
Charlottenburgh,	58944	16240			152		3		- 4 -	2	4	1 6	,	3	920		1932	510	2	6		57675 18 (360 9 53
Lancaster,	40229	7143			56		4	1	4	3	3	1 5	: [8	1	453		1076			4	2 + 7 + 5 + 5 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6	29558 11 (184 14 94
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Lochiel,	45196	6330			8		. 1	•• •		•	2	. 2	3 6		402					••	••••	25624 4 (
Matilda,	26116	4960			69		6			5	• •	$\cdot \mid 1$		2	346			1		.:	••••	19105 4 (119 8 13
Williamsburgh	29485	6324	21		102	9	5	11	0 1	3	1	• 3	111	3					1	0	• • • •	27375 0	171 110}
Winchester,	4827	239			5		••	·	· ·				10:	•	22 77				:			2368 8 6 6855 8	14 16 0 6 11 14 16 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
Mountain,	13957	1709		•••	. 6	••	••	•	•	:	; [$2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$	1		58			1.5	1			4183 8	11
Finch,	8502	68500		1	•••	<u> </u>	••	• • •	-	- -	_ \.′:		1:		1 '		1 ' '	1'	.1.		1	284980 11	

ARCHIBALD McLEAN, Clerk of the Peace, E. D.

Clerk of the Peace's Office, Eastern District, August 9th, 1833.

AGGREGATE

Account of the Rateable Property in the Ottawa District for the Year 1833.

	LAN	DS.			Н	ous	ES		- (1) - (8) (1) (3) (5)			ΜI	LL	s.	3.		1.0 2.0 1.0					wheels, kept			A.	MOU	NT
		Mendow.	o sides, one story.	(wo stories.						stories.		of stones.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		· 注除 医水管 特殊		for hire or gain.	and upwards.	rds.		years old.	with two			R	ATE	S,
Townships.		Pasture or A	timber, on two	ces.		es. storics.	.cs.	one story.	cs.	oftwo	es	Wrought by water with one pair of stones.	of stones.	\$12.772.48°			covering mares for hire		old and upwards.		Horned Cattle from two to four	Curricles, Gigs, or other Carriages for pleasure.	Waggons kept for pleasure only.	Inhabitants.	7.0	e per	₹ N ¥
	vated.	led, Arable,	or hewed	Additional Fireplaces.		inder (wo	al Fireplac	Brick or stone of or	Additional Fireplace	brick or stone	Additional Fireplaces.	nt by water	nal pairs of	Mills.	onses.	int Shops.	Stone horses for co	Horses of three years old	of four years	Cows.	Cattle from	irricles, Gigs, or for pleasure.	ns kept for p	r of rateable		PER OUN	No. 1 An in
	Uncultivated	Cultivated,	Squared	Somme	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Framed 1	Additio	Brick o	Additio	Frame, brick	Additio	Wrough	Additional	Saw M	Store houses	Merchant	Stone	Horses	Oxeno	Milch (Horned	Curriel for p	Waggo	Number	C ı	urrenc	oy.
Hawkesbury East,. Hawkesbury West, Longueil,	11457 4303	4393 2979 217	6	2 3 5 2		. 25 1 22	5 11	1 5 4		552	663	2	3	2 3 1	1	5 7 4	3	108 175 141 11	160 86 22	245 493 249 40	138 120 8	2 8	1	148 212 121 25	£ 40 68 46	5 4 6	d. 4½ 5 1
Caledonia, Plantagenet, Clarence, Cumberland, Gloucester,	5308 11775 5870 4727 15437	1040	30 2 2	1		2 4 1	1			2			5	1 1 2 2	をなった。	2		12 7	111	114 165 47 22 176	12 75 17 10 27	en ye Masil Pinis	2	106 25 20	14 25 7 7 30	19 1 1	1 0 0 9 1 2
Osgoode,	11851 1501 103920	399 74	4	15 32	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 67	20	10	1	15		5	ارا این این	14	1.3	急変	(元) [1] [5]	- 8 8	52 4	90 9 1650	40	Cake Cashines Marily		73 6 932	14 2	· 6	1 8

I centify that the above aggregate is correctly compiled from the several assessment rolls of the District of Ottawa, for the year 1833.

RICHARD PHILLIPS HOTHAM,

Clerk of the Peace, District of Ottawa.

AGGREGATE

APPENDIX

Account of the Rateable Property in the Bathurst District, for the year 1833.

	LANDS:	110	ouses.	MILLS.				pleasure.		
TOWNSHIPS.	Uncultivated. Cultivated, Arable, Pasture or Meadow.	uher on wo sides	Frame, Brick, or Stone, of one story. Additional Fire-places. Prame, Brick or Stone, of two stories. Additional Fire-places.	Wrought by Water with one pair of Stones. Additional pairs of Stones, Saw.	Morchaut Shops. Morchaut Shops. Stone Horses for covering Marcs for hire or gain.	years old and upwards.	Milch Cows.	Horned Cattle from two to tour years old. Curricles, Gigs, &c. with two wheels, kept for ple Wuggons kept for pleasure only.	Property Assessed.	TOTAL AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED.
Drummond, Bathurst, Beekwith, Dalhousie, Ramsay, Lanark, N. Sherbrooke, S. Sherbrooke, MeNab, Darling, Nepean, Goulbourn, Huntley, March, Fitzroy Packenham, Torbolton,	34286 636 34028 642 32983 553 23384 423 34918 460 31406 582 6165 73 4408 20 9549 57 3287 31 22379 3206 33069 6370 23993 2460 134061 199 12961 1385 7200 44	0 7 1	79 28 27 3 17 2 12 1 4 2 6	5 1 5 1 1 1 1 2 4 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	. 13 4	130 372 118 32: 30 271 78 369 81 361 8 63 14 9 66 2 28 249 193 131 290 83 173 52 79 65 97 23 88 12 30 19 46	750 2 591 2 361 1 526 2 573 1 89 33	216 1 3 276	£ s. d. 28123 4 0 21220 13 0 18845 2 0 11710 16 0 18074 12 0 18207 4 0 2641 0 0 1237 12 0 3852 16 0 1200 8 0 26271 16 0 20524 16 0 10549 12 0 6833 4 0 6620 14 0 4485 12 0 1708 0 0 2805 0 0	# s. d. 117 3 7½ 88 8 4½ 78 10 5 48 15 11 75 6 2½ 75 17 3 11 0 1 5 3 2 16 1 1 5 0 0½ 109 9 4 85 10 5 43 19 2 28 9 5 27 11 9 18 13 9½ 7 2 4 11 13 9

G. H. READE

Clerk of the Peace Bathurst District.



A G G R E G A T E Account of the Rateable Property in the Johnstown District for the year 1833.

Uncultivated. Cultivated, Arable, Pasture, or Meadow. Squared or hewed timber on two sides, one story. Additional Fireplaces. Town Lots in Johnstown. Town Lots in Brockvillo. Framed under two stories. Additional Fireplaces. Brick or Stone of one story. Additional Fireplaces. Framed, Brick, or Stone of two stories. Additional Fire places. Wrought by water with one pair of stones. Additional Pire places. Wrought by water with one pair of stones. Additional Pire places. Saw Mills. Store Houses. Some Horses for covering Mares, &c. 3 years old or Horses for covering Mares, &c. 3 years old or Horses for covering Mares, &c. 3 years old. Store Horses for covering Mares, &c. 3 years old. Store of three years old and upwards. Ozen of four years old and upwards. Ozen of four years old and upwards. Ozen of four years old and upwards. Oren of four years old in two to four years old. Wagons kept for pleasure only. Curricles, (tigs, &c. with two wheels, kept for pleasure. Open carriages with four wheels, kept tor pleasure. Open carriages with four wheels, kept tor pleasure. Some the stories of the whom to be Collected, Currency.	LANDS.	Houses.	MILLS.	
	rable, Pasture, or	ed or hewed timber on two sides, one and Fireplaces. d or hewed on two sides, two stories Lots in Johnstown. Lots in Brockville. d under two stories. or Stone of one story. on Stone of one story. d, Brick, or Stone of two stories.	by water with one pair of stones. I pairs of stones. Ises. Shops.	f three years old, and upwards. four years old and upwards. Mis. attle from two to four years old. attle from two to four years old. Gigs, &c. with two wheels, kept for pleasu kept for pleasure only. riages with four wheels, kept for pleasure. riages with four wheels, kept tor pleasure. of valuation of Property Assessed, Currency of valuation of Property Currency.

MINGSTON, 12TII February, 1834.

HASTINGS. PRINCE EDWARD LENNOX&ADDINGTON FRONTENAC. Town of Kingston,
Township of Kingston,
Pittsburg,
Loughborough
Portland,
Wolfe Island, Adolphustown,
Richmond,
Camden,
Sheffield, Hungerlord,.... Huntingdon,.... Rawdon, Marysburg, ... Marmora, Fredericksburg, ... Ernest Town,... AND TOWNSHIPS. COUNTIES 4387603 3010S 36187 23971 4912 20390 27289 23917 Uncultivated. LANDS. 165752} 21530 Cultivated or arable, Pasture or Meadow 206 Sq'd or hewed Timber 2 sides, 1 story. Additional Fireplaces 9 HOUSES. Sq'rd timber, 2 sides າວ ⊶ • Additional Fireplaces 1801 Fram'd under 2 storics 12501 Additional Fireplaces TOWN LOTS. 6501 In Kingston. In Bath. 178 In Belleville. Frame, brick or stone 1392 of one story. HOUSES 97 Additional Fireplaces. 2 8 2 Frame, brick, or stone 500 20 20 7 20 20 7 10 -1 85 55 5 14 68 -5558 of two stories. Additional Fireplaces. Wrought by water 46 with I pair of stones. Additional pairs 8 stones. 803 Saw Mills. 24 Store houses. 83 ్ట్లు చ Merchant Shops. - 23: හ**ට** ~ ගි හ Stone horses for covering 45 G 'C Mares for hire or gain. Horses of three years old and upwards. Oxen of four years old and upwords. Milch Cows. Horned Cattle from 2 to years old. Curricles, Gigs, &c. CARRIAGES
Kept for pleasure Waggons, kept for 1635 00004 pleasure only. Close 4 wheels. Phætons or other open ໝ ຕ ລ ેર૦ carriages, 4 wheels. of valuation 76669 41000 12000 13823 6600 6001 19542 PROPERTY 0.70H 148 15 6 2208 3 11 21 19 0 317 9 5 14 18 7 9 17 8 3 11 3 10 40 7 2 256 16 165 8 57 2 64 18 91 19 28 9 519 50 1 170 16 8 50 0 0 57 11 11 27 10 0 LAMOUNT CURRENCY 2581 10010 258 1 9 159 14 10 127 6 8 110 15 10 penny per £ Rates at one

AMES NICKALLS,

of the Peace, M. D. Jun'n. APPENDIX

Aggregate Account of the rateable property in the Midland District for the year 1833

Aggregate Account of the Kateable Property in the Newcastle District, for the Year 1833.

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I certify that the within written list has been faithfully taken from the several Assessment Rolls as within stated.

T. WARD,
Clerk of the Peace, District of Newcastle.

APPENDIX

Clerk of the Peace's Office, \ July 6th, 1833.

APPENDIX

ggregate Account of the Rateable Property in the Home District for the Year 1833.

133 Representatives' Wages. LUDONA one penn 12.4 တ် Currency. AMOUNT valuation Town Lots. Close Carringges. 10 13 Phatona. $\Lambda[ao]$ 88 83 Vaggons kept for pleasure 4,0 rears old. Milch Cows. shanwqu baa Oxen of four years old 190 181 448 and upwards, Horses of three years old .ning to still rof ಬ್ ರೀ ಬ Stone Horses for covering Mares : 29 Merchant Shops. Storehouses. sur Milla MILLS. Additional pairs of stones. entots to ring one .- 01 21 Wrought by water with : 53 Additional Pire places. . က က ညီ . 57 Frame, Brick, or Stone, of Additional Fire-places. S Frame, Brick or Stone of HOUSES. 9 Additional Fire-places. 9723 Framed, under two stories Additional Fire-places. sides, two stories. 8 Squired or hewed on two Additional Fire-places. on two sides, one slory. Todmit, bowod to beaups or Meadow. LANDS Cultivated, Arable, Pasture, Uncultivated Gore of Tore Reach, Mono, Medonte, Innisfil

Tome District

ggregate Account of the Rateable Property in the Gore District for the Year 1833.

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	Horses of four years old and upwards.	250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250	51416
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	Brick or stone of one story.	4 4 4 4 8	
ES.	Additional Fire-places.	20 0 0 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	T 1000
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	Squared or hewed timber on two sides, one story.		010
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Office of the: Clerk of the Peace, Gore District,
Hamilton, 1st November, 1833.

APPENDIX

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Clerk of the Peace, Nagara District.

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n.c.	Close Carriages with 4 wheels, kept for pleas				
	Maggons kept for pleasure.	2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1	(5		
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HOUSES	Additional Fireplaces.	6 4 H		'N m' − m	
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ggregate Account of the rateable property in the London District for the year 1833.

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Ofork of the Peace's Ofice, London, first August, 1933.

AGGREGATE

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Account of the Rateable Property in the Western District for the year 1833.

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CHARLES ASKIN,

Clerk of the Peace, Western District.

Clerk of the Peace's Office, Sandwich, 1st November, 1833.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO BANKS.

- SCHEDULE of Petitions, &c. on the subject of the Bank Acts, transmitted by the Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.
- 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 Midland District, 7th August, 1833.
- No. 3.—Petition from the merchants and other inhabitants of Kingston, 14th August, 1833.
- No. 4.—Petition from the merchants and traders of York.
- No. 5.—Petition from the merchants and traders of the town of Bellville, 19th August, 1833.
- No. 6.—Petition from Certain inhabitants of the District of Gore.
- No. 7—Petition from the inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, 21st August, 1833.
- No. 8.—Petittion from certain inhabitants of the District of John-stown.

Extract of observations of the Committee of Privy Council for trade, dated White Hall, 9th May,

"I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to state to you, for the information of Mr. Secretary Stanley, in compliance with the wish expressed in Mr. Stewart's letter of the 19th ultimo; accompanying the copy of your letter addressed to him on the 15th of that month, that their Lordships have considered the provisions of the acts passed by the Legislature of Upper Canada for altering and extending the Bank previously established in that Province, and for incorporating another Banking company, under the title of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District of Upper Canada, and that they beg to offer the following observations.

Their Lordships would in the first instance refer Mr. Stanley to the enclosed copy of a minute of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, of the 16th July, 1830, and observes that many of the precautionary principles recommended by that minute are omitted in those acts, as well as other provisions, which appear of almost equal importance for the 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 effects, which have in former periods 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; but 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 as the prevention of a series of fluctuations in the amount and value of the paper money, which are attended with consequences yet more disastrous to the community.

These I am desired to recapitulate.

- Ist. A provision for the forfeiture of the charters of incorporations on any suspension of cash payments, which may continue for the space of sixty days.
- 2d. For the conversion into specie, on demand, of paper issued by the branch banks, at the place of issue, as well as at the principal establishments of the Banks.
- 3d. For the payment of one 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 paper 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 corporated capacity, from purchasing or holding its own Stock.
- 6th. For extending the provisions contained in the second article of the minute of Privy Council for Trade above referred to, and rendering it imperative on the Banks to publish, half-yearly, in some public newspaper, the state of their affairs as therein specified."

Extract of a Despatch from the Lieutenant Governor, to the Secretary of States for the Colonics, dated

those acts, as well as other provisions, which appear of almost equal importance for the protection of the public interests in all acts for vations of the President of the Bank of Kingston, and also a petition 7th August

from the merchants and other inhabitants of Kingston, praying that 14th August. the charters of the Banks may be confirmed."

Extract of a Despatch from the Lieutenant 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 year 1832, for augmenting the capital of the Bank of Upper Cauada, and for establishing the Commercial Bank of the Midland District, not be confirmed by His Majesty. I shall only mention, that the petition has, I understand, been signed, with few exceptions, by all the merchants and traders of respectability, residing in York and its vicinity."

(Copr.)

UPPER CANADA.

No. 56.

Your, 5th September, 1833.

SIR.

I have the honor to transmit to you the accompanying petition to the King, from the merchants and traders of the town of Bellville, Aug. 19,1833 praying that His Majesty may be graciously pleased to confirm the two bills passed by the Legislature of this Province, in the month of January, 1832, for altering and amending the charter of the Bank of Upper Canada, and for establishing the Commercial Bank of the Midland District.

I have the honor to be, &c.

J. COLBORNE.

Right Honorable E. J. STANLEY, de. de. de.



No. 63.

(Corr.)

York, U. C., 21st September, 1933.

I have the honor to transmit to you the accompanying petition to the King, from a number of respectable inhabitants of the district of Gore in this Province.

I have the honor to be, &c.

J. COLBORNE

Right Honorable E. G. STANLEY. &c. &c. &c. No. 65.

UPPER CANADA.

York, 24th September, 1833.

APPENDIX

(Corv.)

I have the honor to transmit to you the accompanying petition Aug. 1,1833. to the King, from the inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, in this Province.

I have the honor to be, &c.

J. COLBORNE.

Right Honorable EDWARD G. STANLEY, &c. &c. &c.

No. 72.

(Corv.)

UPPER CANADA:

York, 24th September, 1833.

I have the honour to forward to you the accompanying petition from certain inhabitants of the district of Johnstown to the King, in which they pray, that the acts passed by the Legislature of this Province in the month of January, 1832, for increasing the capital stock of the Bank of Upper Canada, and establishing the Commercial Bank of the Midland District may be sauctioned by His Majesty.

> I have the honor to be, &c. J. COLBORNE.

Right Honorable EDWARD G. STANLEY, &c. &c. &c.

Extract of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to the Lieutenant Governor. dated

> DOWNING STREET, 5th Nov. 1833.

"I enclose 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 duo protection of the public from the mischievous effects of fluctuation Oct.30,1833. in the issues of Bank paper, and which cannot but be conducive to the permanent security and success of the establishments, to which they apply.

Committed to the House of Assembly, 6th January, 1834.

You will lose no time in endeavouring to procure the concurrence of the Legislative Council and Assembly in the amendments thus pointed out, and will report to me the result, at the earliest opportunity, in order that, if possible, it may be known and submitted to his Majesty in Council, before any decision be taken on the acts in their present condition."

IMPROVEMENT OF RIVER TRENT.

THE COMMITTEE to whom was referred the Message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the accompanying Documents respecting the Survey of the River Trent, as also the Petition of William

Robertson and others,-

BEG LEAVE RESPECTFULLY TO REPORT,

That your Committee have carefully examined the Report of the Lingineer, as also his estimate, and have likewise had before them the Surveyor who accompanied him in the said survey. That your committee from all the information they have obtained on the subject, cannot but entertain the most favourable opinion of the practicability of the proposed undertaking, as also of the great advantages that would result to the Province from its completion.

When your committee consider the number of townships whose produce would be conveyed down the River Trent, if it was made navigable from the Rice Lake to its mouth, and when they consider the great chain of waters between Rice Lake and Lake Simcoe, they cannot forbear remarking, that those two lakes will, in the opinion of your committee, before many years be connected by a

There are many Lakes and Rivers in the south western part of the District of Newcastle, the townships adjoining which, would derive much advantage from the opening the navigation of the River Trent. Besides the advantages thus contemplated by the improvement of the River Trent, your committee conceive that the facility of access to the Marmora Iron Works, and of transporting Iron 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 and other articles, at a much cheaper rate to the inhabitants of the province than they could heretofore do. By this means a large sum of money might be annually laid out in

8 7 8

150 5 3

*72 9 5

*4 2 0

APPENDIX the province, for articles of Hardware, which at present is mostly spent in a foreign country, for the purpose of obtaining the necessary supply of such articles.

> Your Committee are aware that the improvement of the River Trent engaged the attention of the Commissioners of Internal 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 by 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 determined whether the whole work shall be undertaken at once, or whether the Upper Section, estimated at £7812 9 10, and recommended in the Message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, should be undertaken first.

> Your Committee are fully persuaded of the propriety of that section being first undertaken and most strenuously recommend it to Your Honorable House.

> Should the Upper Section be commenced next summer it would materially advance the settlement of the townships of Seymour, Belmont, Asphodel, Madoc, Marmora, and Rawdon, and would in the opinion of the Engineer, lessen the expense of the centre sections of the work about ten per cent., in saving the cost of transport of materials, &c.

> Your Committee are inclined to recommend that Debentures should be authorised to be issued for £7812 9 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 only should be commenced next summer, and that the remaining sections of the River should be undertaken so soon as it may be deemed advisable by the Legis-

> > All which is respectfully submitted.

G. S. BOULTON.

Chairman.

Committee Room, 3d February, 1834.

NOVEMBER, 1833.

REPORT

To His Excellency SIR JOHN COLBORNE, Knight, Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Licutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c., on the practicability of rendering the River Trent navigable from its mouth or confluence with the Bay of Quinte to Rice Lake.

By N. H. BAIRD, Civil Engineer, M. I. C. E. L.

In obedience to Your Excellency's commands, transmitted to me by Licutenant Colonel Rowan, Civil Secretary, in his communication, bearing date 19th March last, as well as subsequent correspondence, I proceeded upon the 7th day of September last to the mouth of the Trent (the state of the waters preventing an earlier inspection,) for the purpose of attending to the import of my instructions, viz To survey and estimate the expense of rendering that River navigable for Steam Boats drawing five 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 before your Excellency.

Before coming to a conclusion, as to the mode most likely to be attended with expediency in rendering 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 estimate 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 might have on the construction of the different works required, connected with the vast accumulation of anchor ice along the banks and shallows, and from the very great facility afforded, from the favourable nature of the banks, as illustrated by the several sections accompanying, the principle of damming the River, would seem, under all circumstances, to be the preferable mode of overcoming the soveral obstructions, and upon which principle I shall proceed to point out to Your Excellency the manner in which I would propose surmounting the obstacles to such a grand and available stream.

It will, however, in the first place be necessary, in order that Your Excellency, may have a comprehensive view of the subject, to enumerate, in as condensed a form as may be consistent with the extent 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 mile rapids, extending from a mile above the feet in. 116 5 9 mouth to navigable water at the Widow Harris', rising in all 116 feet.

> 2d. After passing along a fine navigable sheet of water, available at present for moderate sized craft, for 6 miles, the Little, or Chisholm's Rapids, present themselves in extent 1100 yards, and rising 8 7 8 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 12½ miles 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 1½ 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 Trent, commence the next series of obstacles, the 4th in rotation which embraces Heeley's Falls, extending as stated 1½ miles * where commences the Long Reach, navigable for 13½ miles with the exception of three shallows* or rifts which as will afterwards 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 5th and last general section oc-

curs, in extent about & a mile and rising 7 ft. 9 in. Natural rise 7 9 0 Increase 0 5 0

> 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, Ft. In.

of 360 8 5-10 4 3 5-10 rifts 365 0 0

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 before your Excellency as the subject will admit.

With reference to the abstract of obstructions to be overcome, the 1st. Or nine mile rapids present the most formidable, the natural rise to widow Harris' at the then lowest pitch of water being 116 feet 5 inches 9-10ths.

These being a continued succession of rapids, cascades, chutes and shallows, until reaching the small pond of still water near the Highlands above O'Connor's Tavern, I propose surmounting by the construction of Dams and Locks, with the requisite excavation for

the foundations and entrances, as shewn on the sections, placing the first or entrance Lock in the now dry channel at the head of Myers' Is-Lock No. 1. land, and taking advantage of the present channel between the island and main shore, as a line

of jugress, as shown on the detailed plan. The navigation keeping the channel of the River,* until reaching below Robinson's Mills, at which * By 9 Dams & 12 Locks. point marked on the plan, a collateral cut will be required for a short distance into the still water at O'Connor's, which

being raised eight feet, will sufficiently drown the Highland Rapids to throw the requisite depth into another collateral cut, as shewn on the detailed plan, along a meadow, chiefly through rock excavation, upon which I propose to have Lock No. XIII. of 9 feet lift, which will carry the communication into the navigable sheet above Widow Harris'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 Lewis Bush's, and before coming to the foot of the little or Chisholm's Rapids, at which place the second Section commences and which, althou continuance, and the rise apparently trifling, being only 878, yet presents considerable difficulty, and which may be overcome with most advantage by one lock of 10 feet-lift, the difference from the natural rise (8 7 8) occasioned by raising the long reach above, and by 1100 yards of excavation through lime stone rock, of a naturo easy of excavation, and of suitable material for the lock, &c. as the rate per estimate will shew. This Section will cost £13814 7 6, and bring the mavigation into what I shall (for distinction) call the Percy Reach, extending 121 miles to Percy Landing, the waters of which, however, will require to be raised, as shewn on the Sections, 1 foot 4 inches 2 by the construction of a Dam at the head of Chisholm's Rapids, on the Table Rock, in order to afford a sufficiency of water the rocky shallows opposite to the Government place, from the head of Long Island upwards; and will cost, as per estimate,

APPENDIX £400 0 0 Halifax Currency, and ensure a perfect navigation to the foot of Section 3d or Percy Landing, which place is by nature calculated for the reception of any number of vessels, from its extended Bay (Trent Lake) and the secreting coves issuing from it.

> From this point to Crow Bay (termination of Section 3d) a distance of 121 miles, the river does not, upon the whole, afford such opportunities of improvement by damming, particularly the first 11 mile. From Percy Landing at Point A. (being the deepest and most convenient spot for leaving the river) the navigation must follow a collateral cut along the West shore in suitable excavation, until reaching Myers's Mill pond, as shown on the plan, rising 23 ft. 8, 8, by 2 Locks of 12 & 13, 7 and from which, until reaching Wilkins' Mills, a distance of 23 miles, the river, from the fortunate circumstance of being divided by a long island, extending from Percy Landing, offers every facility that could be wished, as the whole of the water can be turned down the back or main channel during the excavations from the bed of the river, which must be lowered at the different points, as shewn on the Section, to save raising the dams to an inconvenient height, and consequent embankments, the banks for the greater part (to the head of Long Island) being rather low—then from Myers' mill the navigation will be carried to the foot of the Big Falls or Wilkins' Mills by 2 Locks, 2 Dams, and the different excavations from the bed of the river.

improvement of Trent.

From the waters immediately below the Falls, which are of sufficient depth, and only require to be deadened by the Dam, head of Long Island, the line of navigation must leave the river until reaching the Table Rock rapids above the Falls, or to Wilkins' boom, a distance of 1430 yards. for which purpose, as favourable an opportunity presents as could well be conceived, along a natural hollow or ravine, coursing by the rear of Mr. Wilkins' house and leading nearly to the point where it is intended to rejoin the river: at this place three combined and two detached Locks will be required to carry the navigation over the Big Falls, their contributary rapids and table rock chute, into the river above the boom, making a rise of 39 ft. 11 in. chiefly through favourable excavation.

From hence to Crow Bay the river presents every opportunity for improvement with the exception of the Crow Bay or middle rapids, at which point a collateral cut from No. XXVII. at the foot of these rapids to No. XXIX. foot of Crow Bay, will be required with 3 Locks, through rock excavation of well bedded limestone; from the Boom to this point (XXVII.) requiring (comprehending the still water at Major Campbell's) 2 Locks and 3 Dams, the whole rise being 58 ft. 5 in. 3 from Wilkins' Boom to Crow Bay, with the increased head on the Bay necessary to cover a table rock to the requisite depth.-This Section from Percy Landing will cost £113,714 13 4, which brings the line to the Forks at the foot of Heeley's rapids, where commences Section No. 4. which rising 72 ft. 9 in. 5 in a distance of 11 miles, I propose surmounting by 8 Locks 3 Dams and 220 yards of excavation, as shewn on the section for this place, in the following manner, viz:-At or near the Forks, by the construction of 3 Dams 14, 13 & 13 feet in height by 180 feet in width with 3 Locks of 9 ft. 6 in. 5 ft. 8 ft. lift, which will back the water into what may be termed Entrance Bay, at the foot of Heeley's Falls, from which point in a direct line to the summit water of the Long-Reach, a ravine leads, in every respect calculated to assist in overcoming the difficulties on this important station, and which may be accomplished by the construction of one detached, three combined, and one regulating Lock, making a total rise with the increase of head on summit level of 76 ft. 11 in. 5 pts requisite as afterwards will be shown, and will cost in all £32,892 2 5 bringing the navigation into the 14 Mile Reach, on which however there exists three different impediments to more than 18 inches draft of water, and which are tinged on the general plan amounting in all to 4 ft. 2 in. perpendicular rise, which, together with the compliment of water required over the Upper Shallow (say 3 feet) make a total of 7 ft. 2 in. The surmounting these, I had in contemplation to accomplish by part excavation, and to have towed up Craft by a Machine suitable for the purpose, but after taking into account the comparative trifling damages which would arise, from raising the level of the Long Reach, and the facility of doing so at Hecley's Falls, the adoption of the latter measure, would seem the more advisable, and which is intended to be effected by a dam across the table rock at the summit of Heeley's Falls of 13 feet in height and 320 in length, at an expense of £750 which at the same time will effect a material saving in the rock excavation, from the summit level, head of the Falls, to the guard Lock, and which being wholly rock, will more than compensate for the construction of the Dam. To last Section, the 5th, the navigation is now brought by the last named dam, backing the water to Crooks' rapids, where a similar obstruction to the rapids at Chisholm's occurs; the natural rise being 8 ft. 2 in, and the rapids running over a continuation of table rock, with at the time of inspection only 9 inches water, and at lowest water nearly dry.

To overcome these, as well as to ensure a sufficiency of water over the rocky shallows between Asphodel Bridge and Rice Lake. I should propose the construction of a dam across the river below the rapids, at a convenient site, which shall be of sufficient height to throw 5 feet water over the now lowest portion of the table rock, on which there is above the Mill, I ft. 4 in., and from which, excavating a few beds, say to 2 feet in depth for a short distance, will leave a permanent increase of level at and above Asphodel Bridge of from 1 ft. 8 in. to 2 feet, sufficient, I believe, to cover the rocky shallows above, and which in consequence, will raise the general summit level of Rice Lake, allowing for difference of current from the Lake to Asphodel Bridge, at least 1ft. 8 in. above the lowest water, which APPENDIX would. I presume, be attended with no serious inconvenience but probably a benefit. 7062 9 10

Thus may the different obstructions to the free navigation of the River Trent be overcome and rendered available for the passage of Steam Vessels drawing 5 feet water, 110 feet over all by 32 feet, heam, viz. by Section 1st. from the mouth to the Widow Harris', 9 miles, rise 116 5 9, by the construction of 13 locks, 9 dams, and two collateral cuts, 1st. 432 yards in length, 2d. 770 yards in

Section 2 .- From Widow Harris' to head of Chisholm Rapids, about 6 miles, rise 8 ft. 7 in: 8 hy

a wing dam at widow Harris' to drown the shallows above Lewis Bush's, and by one lock and 1100 yds. rock excavation at Chisholm's.

Section 3 .- From Chisholm's to Crow Bay, including Percy Reach, by a dam at Chisholm's to cover the shallows at the Government place, by 2 locks and 11 miles of excavation to Myers' Mills, 2 locks, 2 dams, and excavation from the bed of the river to Wilkins' Mills or Big Falls-thence 3 comhined and one detached lock and a guard lock, with I mile excavation to Wilkins' Boom, thence to Crow Bay by a dam across the river above the Boom with 5 detached locks, with their respective excavations from the bottom of the river with a collateral cut from 27 into Crow Bay, 1100 yards.

113714 13 4

13814 7. 6

Section 4.—From the foot of Crow Bay, by a dam across one of the outlet channels to cover the table rock sufficiently-to the forks or foot of Heeley's Rapids by 3 dams and 3 locks to Entrance Bay (foot of Hecley's Falls) and by one detached, 3. combined, and I guard lock with their excavation's and cut of 220 yards through chiefly limestone rock to the summit of the Long Reach.

32892 2 5

Section 5 .- From Heeley's Falls to Rice Lake, by the construction of a dam at the head of Heeley's Falls to drown the three intervening rifts 42+30 6420 0 0 or shallows above, and to back sufficient water into Con. 642 the lock at Crooks' Mill, by the construction of one £7002 9 10 lock and dam there, to cover the rocky shoals above together with considerable rock excavation above, and under water.

All which may be accomplished for the sum Including for Lock of £233447 6 114 H. Cy. in 4 years from Houses £1320 0 0 commencement.

Having thus endeavored to lay before Your Excellency what occurs to me, after two months of constant investigation, the mode by which the River Trent may be rendered navigable; it may, perhaps, not be out of place should I endeavour to lay before Your Excellency a few of the advantages likely to accrue from the fulfillment of such a measure, not only to the country immediately contiguous, but to regions beyond, thereby relieving them from the land locked predicament in which they now are and must remain, unless relieved by some such expedient.

To the country immediately berdering on the river, the advantages are too apparent, from the harressing inconvenience experienced in dragging every species of commodity and provisions required for the many wants of new settlements through, perhaps, the worst of roads in the Province, and obviate the many heart-rending scenes of endurance, scarcely to be credited but by an eye witness.

To Government, the benefit must come more immediately home, in the increase in value of the many thousands of acres on, and contiguous to its banks and contributary lakes and streams which, on all hands, (and by people much more conversant with the true estimation than I can be) is admitted, must rise at least 100 per cent. the moment these operations shall commence.

The facility for the transport of Lumber from the waters above. and from the different manufacturing establishments now existing. and which must soon double, will form a very prominent feature in the advantages likely to follow. The Tobs upon which will be cheerfully paid, and that dangerous business of "driving the river" to the destruction of much valuable property, and loss of human life among the "wicked" Rapids, obviated, and have no doubt, from all the information I have been able to collect, will, the first year, yield

To this add the still more incalculable benefit this Province would derive from the Marmora siron works being set in operation. which being situated on Crow River, (which in conjunction with the Trent I also inspected) only nine miles from where the line of communication passes in Crows Bayea, fine mayigable stream with the exception of three ranges of rapids, each of which admit of easy improvement, and which I have reason to believe would be commerced so soon as the prosecution of the Trent should be decided upon.

From these works the Falls would also be considerable.

To new settlements to the North, and round the Rice Lake, Ottanaboo River, and Lakes beyond, what an incalculable benefit would accrue from the improvement in contemplation; recessifated

APPENDIX now to drag from Lake Ontario all the many wants for their infant settlements at exhorbiant rates, over a hill and dale road to Rice Lake, there shipped on board of a Steam Boat for Peterboro' established nearly two years ago by an enterprising individual (J.G. Bethune, Esquire, of Cobourg) there unloaded and conveyed again nine miles by land into another Steamer, (belonging to the same individual) thence by various portages to their different destinations. When the Trent shall be rendered navigable, the Settler and Mer-chant may have their goods shipped under their own eye at Montreal wharf, pass along the Lachine, Ottawa River, and Canals at Carrillion, 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 a matter of course follow—and on the other hand it requires no stretch of imagination to anticipate all those settlements in a few cars 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 early adoption 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 carried into Lake Huron, as appears evident from all the information I have been able to collect, (not having visited those quarters) as to the obstructions existing between Peterboro' and Lake Huron, and which, although not coming within the immediate sphere of my instructions, I have the honor to submit for your Excellency's information, as collected from my intelligent guide, John Harris (an Indian

> 1st. From the Otonabee River to Mud Lake, excavation 7 miles. 2d. Thence into Chemong, Buck, Pigeon and Sturgeon Lakes,

3rd. Into Cameron's lake, rapids 1 mile.

4th. Into Balsam lake, rapids 1 mile.

From thence to Lake Simcoe, 18 miles by land, making the total Canaling from Rice Lake to Lake Simcoe, 271 miles, then into Lake Huron down the Severn (I believe the difference of level is somewhere about 70 feet.)

Taking all these into consideration, connected with the immediate local advantages which must, as a matter of course, follow the improvements now in contemplation; 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 Island of Montreal, the grand desideratum of an internal water 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 execution, (which, however, is somewhat out of 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 execution of the works, to assist in defraying the expense; and if such a measure were properly digested and arranged, I have little 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 time from necessity available to accomplish the whole during the lowest pitch of water, and to enable me to give my exclusive attention 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 attention, and in the necessity of which engagement, I trust your Excellency may concur.

In submitting the foregoing as the result of your Excellency's commands, I trust I may have succeeded in laying the matter before Your Excellency in a comprehensive light.

Your Excellency's

I have the honor to be,

Lachine Canal,.....

Most obedient and Very humble Servant N. II. BAIRD, Civil Engineer, M. I. C. E. L. MONTREAL, 28TH Nov. 1833. Amount of estimate for locks of substantial rough Masonry as per detailed estimate with wooden dams, £ 233447 6 11½ Locks, 134 x 33 x 5 feet water. Estimate for locks of dimensions similar to the

195300 10 0

Difference,..... ESTIMATE OF THE EXPENSE of the Improvements proposed to render the River Trent navigable from its confluence with the Bay of Quinte to Rice Lake.

	DESCRIPTION OF WORK.	P. Vina	AM	OUNT.
	From the Mouth to Widow Harris',	s D	£ s. D	
Deepening and land, to g Construction of Embankment from the control of the contr	and removal of Coster dams at entrance	1600 3 0	2300 0 0 165 0 0 240 0 0	
Construction o Levelling and Construction o	ottom of the river of bolders and excavating entrance to No. 2 Lock. f a dam at this place, 610 in length by 11-3 scraping for foundation of dam		1669 8 0	
Construction of	d clearing bolders into No. 3 Lock		300 0 0 3500 10 0 2805 15 0	
Excavation in	to No. 4 Lock from bottom of river, $50 \times 50 \times 3 + 2 \dots$.231 4 0	46 4 0	
Construction of Ditto. o	of No. 4 Lock of 11 feet lift		2900 0 0 3100 6 0	
Rock excavati	ion into Nos. 5 and 6 Locks, $100 \times 50 \times 2.6 + 1.0 \dots$.231 3 6	40 8 6	
Construction of Ditto. o	of Locks Nos. 5 and 6, 15 feet lift		3900 0 0 2145 8 0	
Excavation of	Lock No. 7,99 × 50.4 + 0	.366 4 0	73 4 0	
Ditto. Lo	2 of Lock No. 7, 11 feet lift		2300 0 0 2800 0 0	
No excavation Construction	2. to Nos. 8 and 9 Locks, of two locks, of 17. 6 lift. dam across small island, 285 × 20. 6 + 28,		4100 D 0 794 4	4894

		l E	W ASS	l y r.l te e		jir ostani	APPEN
	DESCRIPTION OF WORK.	RATE		AMC	DUNT.		27.57
		5. D.	E	s. D.	THE REST		
Sec. 1.	Executation to locks 10 & 11, Construction of locks 10 & 11 of 18 feet lift,		3860				
	Ditto dam, $690 \times 17 + 24$,		3116	0 0		0 0	
	Collateral cut to lock No. 12, through earth and rock,						
	Earth, $1386 \times 60 \times 3.0 + 2.6$,	0 7	247	0 10			
,			ingerie				
	Rock, $1386 \times 50 \times 5.0$,	2 9	1764 38	10 9 1 9			•
	Construction of lock No. 12, of 8 feet lift,		2001	18 / 6	1: :		
	Ditto dam across the ford, $750 \times 8.0 + 11.0,$		1715	10 0			
,	Ditto stop gates at this place,		20	0 0			
	Collateral cut from lock No. 13 to Widow Harris' Earth, 2310 × 70 × 3.0 + 2.0,	0 6			- 5787	9 10	
	Latin, 2010 × 10 × 0.0, + 2.0,					istorial de la companya de la compan	
	Rock, 2310 × 50 × 5.0 +7.0	2 8	3422	2 8			
1							
	Lay by Earth, $150 \times 30 \times 3.0 + 2.0$	2 9	57	6 9			
				0 P			
	Ditto rock, $150 \times 30 \times 5.0 + 7.0$	2 9	137	10 0			
•	Construction of lock No. 13, of 9 feet lift,		1500	n n		Stanie i Geografia	
A Commence of the Commence of					- 5491	5 5	
	Ditto, Wing Dam, to back the water to Chisholm's,	,	300	0 0	300	0 0	
	repair pumps, &c		1300	0 0	1300	0 0	
						18 9	
	To which add for unforscen contingencies and management, 10 per cent			225	-	5 1	•
	Making a total for Section 1, say 15½ miles,		ika tida jili. Tida jili da	in The section	63693	3 10	
	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,£63693 3 10½ H. C'y.						
	Fractions in measurement						
	thrown out. S N. H. BAIRD, Civil Engineer.						
	M. I. C. E. L.						
				dys.			. "
				11 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (
	The Little, or Chisholm's Rapids.						
	The Little, or Chisholm's Rapids. Clearing and grubbing through swamp. 5 acres.	£ 20	100				
Sec. 2.	The Little, or Chisholm's Rapids. Clearing and grubbing through swamp. 5 acres.	£ 20 5. D.	100	0 0			
Sec. 2.	The Little, or Chisholm's Rapids. Clearing and grubbing through swamp,	£ 20 5. D. 0 9	100 175	0 0 19 9			
Sec. 2.	The Little, or Chisholm's Rapids. Clearing and grubbing through swamp. 5 acres.	5. D. 0 9	175	19 9			
Sec. 2.	The Little, or Chisholm's Rapids. Clearing and grubbing through swamp,	5. D. 0 9 2 9	175 806	19 9 11 3			
Sec. 2.	The Little, or Chisholm's Rapids. Clearing and grubbing through swamp,	5. D. 0 9 2 9	175 806	19 9 11 3			
Sec. 2.	The Little, or Chisholm's Rapids. Clearing and grubbing through swamp,	5. p. 0 9 2 9 3 6	175 806 1882	19 9 11 3 2 6			
Sec. 2.	The Little, or Chisholm's Rapids. Clearing and grubbing through swamp,	2 9 3 6	175 806 1882	19 9 11 3 2 6 5 0			
Sec. 2.	The Little, or Chisholm's Rapids. Clearing and grubbing through swamp,	2 9 3 6	175 806 1882	19 9 11 3 2 6 5 0			
Sec. 2.	The Little, or Chisholm's Rapids. Clearing and grubbing through swamp,	2 9 3 6	175 806 1882	19 9 11 3 2 6 5 0			
SEC. 2.	The Little, or Chisholm's Rapids. Clearing and grubbing through swamp,	3 6 3 6	175 806 1882 41 695	19 9 11 3 2 6 5 0			
Sec. 2.	The Little, or Chisholm's Rapids. Clearing and grubbing through swamp,	3 6 3 6	175 806 1882 41 695	19 9 11 3 2 6 5 0			
SEC. 2.	The Little, or Chisholm's Rapids. Clearing and grubbing through swamp,	3 6 3 6	175 806 1882 41 695 2970	19 9 11 3 2 6 5 0 0 0 10 0			
Sec. 2.	The Little, or Chisholm's Rapids. Clearing and grubbing through swamp,	3 6 2 6 3 6	175 806 1882 41 695 2970 2887 2100	19 9 11 3 2 6 5 0 0 0 10 0			
Sec. 2.	The Little, or Chisholm's Rapids. Clearing and grubbing through swamp,	3 6 2 6 3 6	175 806 1882 41 695 2970 2887 2100	19 9 11 3 2 6 5 0 0 0 10 0 0 0			
Sec. 2.	The Little, or Chisholm's Rapids. Clearing and grubbing through swamp, 5 acres, Excavating from the Bay to lock. Earth, 1056 × 60 × 3 + 2 + 1, 4693 yds. Above water level, R. K., 1056 × 50 × 4 + 3 + 2, 5866 " Below water level, rock, 1056 × 50 × 6 + 5, 10755 " Excavation of Lock Pit. Earth, 165 × 60 × 4 + 2, 1100 " Rock, 165 × 50 + 13.0 3072 " Excavation from Lock to Pond may be taken all rock. Above water level, 1782 × 60 × 6.0 + 8.0 + 7.0 + 6.0 + 3.0 23760 " Below water level, 1782 × 50 × 5.0, 16500 " Construction of lock No. 14, of 10 feet lift, Pumping water, Coffer Dams, &c. &c., Construction of a Dam to back the water to Percy Landing, to cover the different	3 6 2 6	175 806 1882 41 695 2970 2887 2100 500	19 9 11 3 2 6 5 0 0 0 10 0 0 0 0 0			
SEC. 2.	The Little, or Chisholm's Rapids. Clearing and grubbing through swamp,	3 6 2 6	175 806 1882 41 695 2970 2887 2100 500	19 9 11 3 2 6 5 0 0 0 10 0 0 0 10 0			
Sec. 2.	The Little, or Chisholm's Rapids. Clearing and grubbing through swamp,	3 6 2 6 3 6	175 806 1882 41 695 2970 2887 2100 500 400	19 9 11 3 2 6 5 0 0 0 10 0 0 0 10 0 17 0	13814		
SEC. 2.	The Little, or Chisholm's Rapids. Clearing and grabbing through swamp, 5 acres, Excavating from the Bay to lock. Earth	3 6 2 6 3 6	175 806 1882 41 695 2970 2887 2100 500 400	19 9 11 3 2 6 5 0 0 0 10 0 0 0 10 0 17 0	13814		
Sec. 2.	The Little, or Chisholm's Rapids. Clearing and grubbing through swamp, 5 acres, Excavating from the Bay to lock. Earth, 1056 × 60 × 3 + 2 + 1, 4693 yds. Above water level, R. K., 1056 × 50 × 4 + 3 + 2, 5806 " Below water level, rock, 1056 × 50 × 6 + 5, 10755 " Excavation of Lock Pit. Earth, 165 × 60 × 4 + 2, 1100 " Rock, 165 × 50 + 13.0 3072 " Excavation from Lock to Pond may be taken all rock. Above water level, 1782 × 60 × 6.0 + 8.0 + 7.0 + 6.0 + 3.023760 " Below water level, 1782 × 50 × 5.0, 16500 " Construction of lock No. 14, of 10 feet lift, 1792 yr 100 yr	3 6 2 6 3 6	175 806 1882 41 695 2970 2887 2100 500 400 12558 1255 13814	19 9 11 3 2 6 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 10 0 17 0	13814		
SEC. 2.	The Little, or Chisholm's Rapids. Clearing and grabbing through swamp, 5 acres, Excavating from the Bay to lock. Earth	3 6 2 6 3 6	175 806 1882 41 695 2970 2887 2100 500 400 12558 1255 13814	19 9 11 3 2 6 5 0 0 0 10 0 0 0 10 0 17 0	13814		

3.	DESCRIPTION OF WORK.	RATE		Α	MOI	U NT.		(A) پ
-		s. d.	£	8.	d. j		en grad Yangan	
	From Percy Landing to Crow Bay, or Heeley's Falls.	a Agyata Garaga	The solid of the s					
	Excavation into entrance Lock, at Percy Landing,— Rock, 180 x 60 x 3 + 2,	6 6	325	0	0			
			1. (1. (1. (1. (1. (1. (1. (1. (1. (1. (
	Excavation along banks for collateral cut,— Earth, 1848 x 90 x 2.0	0 6	308					
	Earth, 1848 x 90 x 2.0	3 0 4 6	3849	19	6	E Carrie		À.
	Lock Pit, do. 150 x 50 x 13.0	3 0 	541 3006					
	Excavation along the bank to Lock No. 16, at Myers's Mill,— Earth, 999 x 80 x 3.0	06	222	0	്പ			
	Ditto, 1584 x 90 x 3.0	09		0	0			' ·
	Rock, 1584 x 80 x 4.0	30	13612	10	0	37		
	Construction of a Dam at Myers's Mill, on present scite,	36	777 1650	10	.0			J.A
	Ditto of lock No. 16, at do. of 13.7 lift,		3500	0	0	36242	7	6
	Hard Pan, 3470 x 60 x 11.0 + 0	2 0	4241	2	0			
	Construction of Dam,	 .	2800 2800					
	Ditto of lock No. 17, of 12.6 lift		2300	, , , , , ,	-	9841	2	0
	Excavation from bed of river into No. 18 lock,— Including lock pit, 3630 x 60 x 6.0 + 0	2 6	3025	0	0			
	Construction of a Dam at head of Long Island,		1500					
	Ditto of lock No. 18, of 12.6 lift,		2700	0		7225	0	0
	Excavation under water level at entrance lock, Big Falls,— Rock, 528 x 50 x 5.0	3 0	733	4	0			
	Do. 198 x 60 x 6.0	3 6	(Para	0	19 200			
	Excavation of the lock pits, basin, &c. &c. No. 20, rock, 150 x 11.8 x 40, 2592 do " 21, do. 150 x 20.0 x 40, 4444 do " 22, do. 180 x 14.0 x 40, 3733 do	3 0 3 0		16 12				
	, busin, , do., 550 x 40 x 5 + 12,	4 0 3 0		4				
	Construction of 4 locks,		11300	0	0.			
	Excavation along the swamp, back of Dwelling-House, 22 to 23, and lock pit included—					15217	0	0
	Earth, 2640 x 60 x 3 + 2 + 4 + 8	0 6	623	6	6			
1.7	[1] 제 15 15 25 1 16 15 15 15 15 15 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	3 0	3666	12				
	Rock, 2640 x 50 x 5.0. Construction of lock No. 23, of 8 feet lift, Ditto of Dam above the boom, 15.6 in height,	 .	1700 1960	0	0			
	Excavation through summit of Bank above lock and booms,		1900					
	227 yards	20	284	. 12	131, 144	是由是的	Tea e Union	
	Do:	3 0	641	.11	• 0			
	인 있는 병원들은 가게 되었다면 할 때 가게 되었다면 하는 것이 되었다면 하는데 되었다. 그 사람들은 얼굴 얼굴 얼굴 얼굴 얼굴 얼굴 살아 살아 살아 나를 먹는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 하		1.5 经营	Section 1	18.76		Manager 1	
	Construction of a boom to guide craft into the Deep Cut, Excavation from head of rapids immediately below Major Campbell's.		100000	0	, de	9826	2	0
	Hardpan	29	427	15	3			
	lock No. 24, at Station 23, at the Islands, including the Lock Pit. Rock,	AND PART OF	3979	9	4			
	Construction of dams,		1800	, .				
	Ditto of lock 24 of 12. 6 lift,	J. 1345.15	2760	0	Ò	8967	4	7
	Excavation from bed of river into lock No. 25, Station 26. Rock,4583	0,0	200					
	있다. 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은		002		. 0			
	Construction of luck No. 25, of 5 feet lift,		1200	0	0	2002) ()	6
7 kr. 25	Excavation in collateral cut to lock No. 26 at Station 27, including Lock Pit.		1885		iai Sta	2002		
	1122 x 60 x 11 0 + 0 rock,	2.0	1000	- 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10	e de	At market		
	Construction of Lock No. 26, of 12, 6 lift.		2001	0	.0 .	100		
	Excavation into lock No. 27	300		1		3886.	ΤÛ	ับ วั
	Rock,	30	2312	. 8	0			
A . A	Construction of lock No. 27, of 7. 9. lift,	12.2	1920					

APPENDIX ————————————————————————————————————	DESCRIPTION OF WORK.	RATE	AMO	UNT.	A.
	Excavation into lock No. 28, including lock pit.	s, d			-
	Rock,	3 0			
	Construction of lock No. 28, of 9.4 lift,		2200 10 0		
	Excavation into Crow Bay. Rock,	3 6	2788 5 6		: !
	Under water, do	46	187 8 6		
	Construction of a dam across Table Rock from main land to island, to raise the water in Crow Bay,	••••	660 10 0 200 0 0	6036 14	n
	Pumps and pumping water, Coffer Dams, &c. &c	••••	900 10 0	900 10	U
	To which add for unforeseen contingencies, management, &c. 10 per cent.,	•••		10337 14	
	Making a total for Section 3rd, of	3,385 ••••		113714 13	4
	N. B. Item "Rock" in No. 28 not extended (£2430 18 0) Say One hundred and thirteen thousand seven hundred and fourteen pounds, thirteen shillings and four pence, Halifax Currency. N. H. BAIRD, Civil Engineer, M. I. C. E. L.				
	From Percy Landing to Crow Bay, or foot of Heeley's Falls, and may be completed in four years.	1) (1) (2) (2) (3) (2) (3) (4)			
	Fractions in dimensions thrown out.				
•	From Crow Bay to Crook's Rapids, including Hecley's Falls.				
SEC. 4	Construction of a dam immediately above the Forks,	••••	1150 0 0 2300 0 0	3450 0	
	Excavation from bed of river to lock (No. 30.) Table Rock,	50	1370 5 0		
	Construction of lock (30) of S feet lift		2150 0 0 960 0 0	4480 5	0
	Excavation into lock 31, foot of Heeley's Falls, Ravine. From Entrance Bay to the first lock, or 31. Rock, 528 x 60 x 5+5+3+0	30	571 19 0		
	Δ Earth,198 x 60 x 9+0	0 9	74 5 0	640 4 (D
; · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			The second of th		
	2d Excavation of Lock Pit 32. Half Rock, 198 x 50 x 9.0	23 46 36 36	371 5 0 412 8 6 577 10 0 243 15 6		
	3d Excavation of Lock Pit 33. Rock, 140 x 50 x 26 + 17.0		1045 2 3	1604 19 (•
				1045 2 8	3
	4th Excavation of Lock Pit 34. Rock, 160 x 50 x 13.0	39	722 1 3		
	Rock, 330.0 x 50 x 10.0 + 50 + 3.0 + 1.0 + 1.0	33	397 3 0	1119 4 3	3 3
	5th Excavation of Lock Pits 35 & 36. Rock, 198 x 50 + 14.0 + 12+10	3 3	675 1 3		
				675 1 3	3
	Summit excavation into river above Heeley's Falls, Section A. rock, 495 x 50 + 0.0 + 7.0 + 8.0 + 11.6	2,9	835 .0 9		
	Section B. C. * rock, 429 x 40 x 14.0	3 3 3 6	2085 7 7 3 516 15 6		
	Section E.* rock, 528 x 60 x 8.0 + 5.0 + 3.0 + 0.0	59	1349 4 9		

	DESCRIPTION OF WORK.	RATE		AMC	UNT.		AP
		s. D.		s. D.	ing Signification (Control of the Control of the Co		
SEC. 4.	Under Level,* Construction of Locks at Hecley's Falls, I. 1 detached lock of 12 feet lift,		2500	0 n			
in Johns in Landing in the Landing i	II. 3 combined do. do. 2 of 12 do., and 1 of 11. 3 do. do.		6100 2200	0 0			
	Grubbing and clearing in ravine. 43 acres.	£ 20	95	0 0	10800 95	0 0	* . * . * . * . * . * . * . * . * . * .
ા કેટાફુંટ ફેરાફુંટ કેટાફુંટ સામ્યા	Construction of a dam at head of Heeley's Falls, on the Table Rock, to back the water to Crooks' Rapids, and to cover the shoals and deaden the three intermediate rifts of		All Topics	विद्यास्तरीयः विद्यासम्बद्धाः			
	Pumps and pumping water, Coffer dams, &c. &c.	• • •		0 0		0 0	
and the second	To which add 10 per cent, for unforseen contingencies and management,				29901 2990	19 5 3 0	77.
	Making the total amount for Section 4th,				32892		gari Vist
्रापूर्व के किया है। जुड़ेस्के कियान के	N.B. Fractions in measurement \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \				h jednak		
一种中心的第三人称: 一是这次的时候	Say Thirty two thousand eight hundred and ninety two pounds, two shillings and five pence,						
	From Crow Bay to Crooks' Rapids, (6 miles from Rice Lake) including Heeley's Falls, and may be completed in 21 years.				Tegri ()		
• v44 %05;	N. H. BAIRD, Civil Engineer,						
Self-and self-self-self-self-self-self-self-self-	* Dam omitted, £950. See Abstract.						'.'
्रा राज्य समितिक नेकान्य स्वादित को स्वादित है। स्वादित राज्य समितिक					a Marilla i Al marin di		ing) Lington
				an Artenda Services			
Sec. 5.	From Crooks' Rapids to Rice Lake, including Crooks' Rapids.		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	o Bern Bragari Line of States Line of States			
And Security	Rock excavation into Crooks' Lock, No. 35. Table rock, $180 \times 60 \times 5 + 3 + 2 + 1$ 1100 yds.	. 5 (275	0 0			
	Excavation of the Lock Pit, $180 \times 50 \times 8.0 + 7.0 + 5.0$ 2222 "	4 (499	19 (r si History
n Printing			100 K. 1	opaki. Marti			
	do Table rock above the Mill, under water level,620 $ imes$ 60 $ imes$ 2.0 2755 $ imes$	4 (1	0, (- 329	.19 C	
	Construction of lock and guard, of 8. 2 feet lift,	c ·	2630	0 (2630	0 0	
के हें हैं है है है है है है है है है है है है है	shallows to Rice Lake. Regulating self-acting Sluice in dam to command the spring floods and sudden rise of the		1360	0 (1360	0 ()
	Lake Pumps and pumping water, Coffer dams, &c		620	10 (0 (620	10 (0 (
September 1997	Removing the Mill to a superior site if required		200	0 0	200	0() •
	To which add for unforscen contingencies and management, 10 per cent.,					9 (0 1(
	Making the total amount for Section 5th,			HOUSE	7062	9.10	
	Say, seven thousand and sixty-two pounds, nine shillings and ten pence H'x. C'y. From foot of Crooks' Rapids to Rice Lake, and may be completed in nine months.						
	N. B.—Fractions in dimensions		1000	jenerali, s propijed			
	thrown out. N. H. BAIRD, Civil Engineer,	4					
	E.E.					maneriores Seguindad En andologica	
	ABSTRACT ESTIMATE of the River Trent, 61 Miles, with 365 feet Lockage.						30.100 80.50 92.30
		MILE		RISE:	CEURA	ENUY.	
Sec. 1	From the Bay of Quinte to Chisholm's Rapids, From the toot of Chisholm's Rapids to Percy Landing.	. 15	See to be dear	5 5	£ 9 63693	s. d. 3 10	1
. " 3	From Percy Landing to Crow Bay and Heeley's Falls, From Crow Bay to Crooks's Rapids, including Heeley's Falls, &c.	13 12 13	150	46 85 1 44.00	3 113714		4
• 5	Dam omitted in Estimate, From the foot of Crooks's Rapids to Rice Lake.	6	* 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1) 1. 2	950) 10 9 1	70.11.
	Construction of 22 Lock Master's Houses,	Rif	A Land M. ref tone	3		0	
	Two Hundred and Thirty three Thousand Face Handada - J. P			est (1)	283447	6 11	} -
	Two Hundred and Thirty-three Thousand Four Hundred and Forty-seven Pounds, Six Shillings and Eleven Pence Half-penny, Halifax Currency; and may all be completed within four years, or the respective Sections as stated in the preceding pages.						
	N. H. BAIRD,						
	Civil Engineer. M. I. C. E. L.						i i

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE SUBJECT OF BANKING.

APPENDIX

COMMITTEE.

Messieurs

SAMSON, MORRIS, VANKOUGHNETT, NORTON, and ROBINSON.

To the Honourable the Commons House of Assembly.

The Committee to whom were referred the Message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and Extract of a Letter from the Honourable J. K. Stewart, to R. W. Hay, Esquire, under Secretary of State for the Colonies, (on the subject of the Bank Charters) and the different Bills pending before the House, on the subject of Banking,

BEG LEAVE TO REPORT,-

That the commerce and prosperity of Great Britain depending in a great measure upon her Colonies, it has long been the "avowed policy" of the British Government to give encouragement to every project which had a tendency to increase their population-to develope their resources—to extend their commercial intercourse with the Parent State,—and to draw closer the tie of interest and affection which unites the Empire. With these views the Parliament of Great Britain, in 1791, gave to the Province of Upper Canada a Constitution and a Legislature, for the protection of her other Colonies, and "for the general 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 His Majesty, by which he might, within a certain time, annul or disallow any Act of the Parliament of this Province. The Committee, however, believe, that this reservation was intended to guard against the passage of any Act which might operate to the disadvantage of other Colonies, or against the general welfare of the Empire, and not as a restraint upon the Legislature, in matters of a merely local or ffiscal nature. The Parliament which passed that Act, from the limited number of restrictions which they imposed upon the power of the Colonial Legislature, seemed inclined to adopt the natural conclusion, that Members chosen from among the people of the Province would be more conversant with the wants, wishes, and necessities of their constituents, than the Executive Government in England could be supposed to be, and might therefore be safely entrusted in matters which involved no interference with the general policy and interests of the Empire.

A Parliament intended to be shackled in objects of a merely local nature might have the name of a Legislature, but could have little claim to the respect or confidence of the Colony; feeling that every effort for the public good would be liable to the negative of a Minister who cannot be acquainted with the reasons which may have weighed in the adoption of any particular measure. Such a power, if unrestrained, must have a most injurious tendency, when exerted in annulling or disallowing Acts which may have been for some time in operation-improvements commenced-loans procured-taxes imposed; -nay, even the adjudications of our courts of justice would become a mere matter of speculation, depending on the opinion entertained by His Majesty's Ministry for the time being. This is not an idle apprehension. The alarm occasioned throughout the country by the threatened rejection of the Bills for the establishment of a Bank in the Midland District, and for increasing the stock of the Bank of Upper Canada, is too recent and too general to escape attention. Had the Bills been indeed rejected, the absolute ruin of thousands must have been the inevitable consequence! Even as it was, the mere apprehension of such a decision produced the most The people of Upper Canada could not anticipate baneful effects. a negative to the bills to which we have referred; on the contrary, so great was the confidence of the public, that the stock thus thrown into the market was eagerly, and in both Banks, almost immediately taken up. The extreme anxiety to obtain stock in the Bank of Upper Canada is fully shown by the facts stated in the testimony of Mr. Ridout. It appears that the increased stock of one hundred thousand pounds was divided into eight thousand shares, and books of subscription simultaneously opened in several parts of the Province. The books were thus opened on the 1st of August, 1832, and directions sent on the following day that they should be immediately closed; yet in this short time the number of shares subscribed amounted to 25,679 = £320,987 10s. Both Banks commenced business under the Bills passed in 1832, in the months of July and August, respectively, and with the increased circulating medium thus afforded, extensive improvements in many parts of the country were commenced; the mercantile portion of the community were encouraged to greater exertion; the agriculturist readily obtained the means of more extensive and successful cultivation; and all classes of the population were reciprocally benefitted.

The runour of His Majesty's intention to disallow these bills seemed, at first, to be incredible; but, as the report gained belief, the banks were obliged to suspend their operations—those to whom they had given accommodation had not had time to derive any benefit or return for their outlay. The country, generally, was largely indebted to the Banks; the bills issued were in extensive circulation; 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 Stockholders, and to many who had, in good faith, and with the fairest prospects, dealt with the 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 Banks could not afford relief—mercantile confidence was destroyed—and many were saved from bankruptcy only by the resumption of discounts, which the banks have ventured upon, in the confidence that the reasons and explanations which they had it in their power to afford, would induce this 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 occasions, 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 follow from the power of annulling or disallowing Acts affecting the people of this Province only, passed by two branches of the Parliament selected from all parts 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 judgment.

By the regulations proposed, His Majesty's Ministers have been actuated, not in reference to the Bank of Upper Canada and the Commercial Bank of the Midland District only, but with a view to the Banking business of the Canadas generally. The Committee are, however, at a loss to account for the distinction made between the Banks of this Province and 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 charter 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 His Majesty's Ministers must have been drawn to the subject of the Banks of Upper Canada by persons opposed to their establishment or prosperity.

A desire to secure 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 that object, 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 observation than those of this Province:

The notes of the Banks of Lower Canada are in extensive circulation throughout this Province without control or check of any description, without even a place of redemption in specie 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 Canada, and of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District, leave the Committee at a loss to discover any reason sufficient to induce His Majesty's Ministers to interfere with the charters granted by the local Legislature.

The Committee are not at liberty to imagine from what sources His Majesty's Ministers may have derived their information, but from the nature of the proposed regulations, it would seem that insinuations have been made against the management of the Banks, involving a charge of want of stability in the institutions, and gross ignorance or dishonesty in the conduct of the Directors. If such insinuntions have been made, their origin can be attributed to self-interest or political bias only; and if they were exposed, would promptly receive from the whole Province a direct and indignant negative. By a proviso to the fourth section of the Act increasing the capital stock of the Bank of Upper Canada, the books of subscription were not to be opened until the expiration of six months after the passing of the Act, and the business of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District was not commenced until the month of July, which afforded to His Majesty's Ministers ample time to have made known their dissent from the provisions contained in the respective charters. Such a course would have informed subscribers for stock of the conditions and responsibilities they would be called upon to assume, and would have afforded each institution an option of compliance with the proposed regulations, or the power of refusing to commence business under any other than the restrictions imposed by the Provincial Legislature.

The general interest of the country would, in that case, have materially suffered for the want of a greater amount of circulating medium, but little in comparison to the injury inflicted by the temporary suspension of the operations of the Banks caused by the threatened rejection of their charters.

A 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. Should this belief prove fallacious, and the Acts of 1832 be now annulled or disallowed, general and inevitable distress must follow.

The committee have examined the several points adverted to in the extract from the despatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and beg leave to submit, for the consideration of the House, the result of their investigation :-

1st. That upon any suspension of cash payments, at any of the stations where the Bank may be bound to pay its notes in specie, on demand, which shall continue 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 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 Bank may have incurred.

2nd. That any promissory notes issued by branch establishments of the Bank shall 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 issue, 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 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 bills issued by those branches, should be dated at the place of issue, and be payable there in specie.

As these conditions are involved in each other, the committee prefer remarking upon both at the ame time.

To compel each branch to issue its own notes, payable in specie, at the place of issue, would, in reality, have the effect of preventing the Banks from establishing branches of the parent institution, 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 several branches would be payable in specie, not only at the place of issue, but also at the parent Bank; and consequently, it would be absolutely necessary, that the Bank should keep constantly in the vaults of each branch, a sum sufficient to meet all demands for specie within the amount issued. The amount of the metallic resources of the Bank being thus inconveniently distributed among the different branches, yet the amount in the vaults of the parent establishment must be necessarily such as to meet the whole amount issued by the Bank itself, as well as 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 injury to the credit of the institution.

The business of branches so regulated, would be under 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 other Bank, either in payment of debts due to itself or in exchange for its own A person indebted to the branch, in such case, to meet his engagements, would be put to the trouble and expense of procuring specie or bills of the particular branch, or be called 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 labor, risk and assurauce. By lessening the security, the public confidence would be lessened in proportion, and all extra charges, however just, would be considered in the light of imposition.

The Committee beg leave to refer the House to the 22d section of the original Charter of the Bank of Upper Canada, and to the 21st section of the Charter of the Commercial Bank. By the provisions of these sections, if on demand made at either of the Banks, or at any of their several branches, a refusal should at any time be made to redeem the notes of the Bank in specie or other lawful money of the Province, all the business of the Bank shall be immediately suspended.

This provision your Committee consider in all respects more APPENDIX 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 Montreal for their principal supplies of specie, it is possible 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 certain 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 continuing in its business.

The stability, indeed, the very existence of a Bank, depends upon public confidence, and no institution whose proceedings had been suspended in consequence of mismanagement or misconduct, could ever resume its business with the slightest prospect of success; on the other hand, circumstances might occur which would for a short period prevent a Bank from meeting all the demands against it for specie, without attaching the slightest imputation against its solvency, or against the management of its Directors, upon whose judgment and integrity the community must at last place the principal, if not the sole reliance. A temporary suspension from sudden and unexpected changes in trade, ought not to prevent a Bank from resuming business if it still retained 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 auxiety to provide security to the public, does not lead to the adoption of measures which in practice would afford to individuals or rival institutions, facilities to embarrass its operations, and which might deprive the public of all the benefits anticipated.

A Bank, under proper restrictions and management, ought to receive the support rather than the opposition of the Legislature; and the Committee feeling that the provisions in the sections of the several Charters above referred to are sufficient for the public security, are unwilling to recommend any further restriction

3d. One 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 moiety to beleft at the discretion of the Com-

It appears by the testimony of Mr. Cartwright, that of the stock of the Commercial Bank, ninety per cent. was paid up on the 15th November, 1833; and that this condition has been fully complied with by the Bank of Upper Canada, appears by the testimony of Mr. Ridout and Mr. Baldwin.

The Committee observe a difference between the extract from the Despatch of the 9th May, 1833, and that of the 30th of October in the same year. The first requires one half of the whole amount of stock to be paid in previous to the commencement of business by the Bank, and the remaining moiety to be paid in within twelve months thereafter;—the latter requires one half to be paid up, but leaves the remainder outstanding, to be called in at the discretion of

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 be better satisfied, and feel more confidence, under the knowledge that the whole amount of stock was immediately within the reach of the Directors. It should be the object of the Bank to number among the Stockholders persons of large capital, and such persons generally prefer paying the amount of their stock at stated times, rather than emain liable to be called on at uncertain periods.

Foreign capitalists would, under such an indefinite liability, be in a great measure deterred from purchasing stock, and in case of an apprehended 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 one half, or any smaller portion of stock, outstanding in the hands of stockholders, would also subject the Bank to the contingency of insolvency of any of the stockholders, and the consequent inability of such stockholders to meet any call for further payments. From every yiew of the case, the Committee are convinced it would operate more to the advantage of the stockholders and of the public, that the period of payment of the several instalments should be well ascertained 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 adopted. AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

4th. The amount of the Discounts on paper, on which the believe that there must have been name of any Director or Officer, some misrepresentation made to of the bank shall appear as drawer. His Majesty's Ministers, of the accepter and endorser, to be limited to one third of the whole discounters, and Officers of the

counts of the Bank. Banks in this Province; and it is possible that from such misrepre-

APPENDIX sentation, other conditions have been proposed, under the presumption that the Directors and Officers of either Bank had heretofore, or might hereafter, divide among themselves one-third of the whole discounts of the Bank. The transactions of neither of the Banks could warrant such a presumption; and the Committee feel assured, as well from the known character of the Directors of each Institution, as from the testimony before them, that accommodation was never extended to the whole of the officers of either Bank to the half of the amount tacitly authorised by this regulation.

> Since, however, His Majesty's Ministers seem to consider a limit in this case necessary for the security of the public, the Committee have drafted a clause in the accompanying bill, to accomplish the object in view, but have restricted the discounts to be allowed to the Directors and Officers of the present as well as any other Banks to be created hereafter, to one-fifth, instead of one-third of the whole amount of discounts.

5th. The Bank shall not hold its own stock, nor make advances to Shareholders on the security of their shares.

This regulation is intended to prevent any Bank from investing its funds in the purchase of its own stock.

Though this prohibition has been fully complied with in practice, under the bye-laws and directions of the Banks of the Province, yet it is one of so much importance to the public, that your Committee recommend it should be placed beyond doubt by Legislative emactment. It is possible, though scarcely within the range of probability, that the Directors of a Bank might, from improper motives, produce such a want of credit in the solvency of the institution, as would, by depreciating the stock in proportion to the want of credit, enable the Directors, on the part of the Bank, to purchase stock at its depreciated value, and divide the profits arising from such dishonourable conduct among the Stockholders. It has been publicly declared that such a fraud has been on more than one occasion practised in a neighbouring country. But the committee feel convinced no suspicion of such misconduct can be attached to the management of either of the Banks in Upper Canada. Although the Banks have not established branches, yet the institutions have Agencies and Offices of Discount and Deposite in several parts of the Province.

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 22d clause of the present Act for incorporating the Commercial Bank, with any requisite additions, the state of the liabilities and assets of the Bank, of every description, at the close of each week. From these weekly statements there shall be prepared, immediately after the close of each half year, a general abstract, shewing the average amount of the liabilities and assets of the corporation, under the specified heads, for such halfyearly period; to which average abstract shall be subjoined, a statement of the rate and amount of reserved profits, at the time of declaring such dividend; copies of this half yearly statement, signed by the President and chief Cashier of the Bank, shall be laid before the Lieutenant Governor, the Legislative Council, and House of Assembly; and the President and Cushier shall verify the same on oath, if required so to do by either of those authorities; and this statement shall also be published in 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 officers as he may appoint, weekly balance sheets upon which such past half-yearly statements may have been founded, or for any subsequent and current pe-

7th. The Stockholders of the Bank shall be respectively liable for the engagements of the Company, to the extent of twice

The distance of these agencies or offices from the parent Bank, is in many instances so great, as to require the lapse of five or six days in the transmission of returns, and they are therefore necessarily confined to monthly returns. It would, under these circumstances, be impossible for the Bank to make the return required oftener than once a month. turns, together with a semi-annual return, would, in the opinion of your committee, afford full and satisfactory information to the public. To adopt a secret inquisition under the authority of the Government, would be productive of suspicion and distrust. No general information could be derived from these "confidential" investigations, and the public would very naturally be anxious to ascertain the causes which might induce this mode of inquiry: the result of which being unknown, suspicion and want of confidence would inevitably follow. It might also afford to the enemies of these institutions some slight grounds for the reiterated assertion, that the Bank is a "dangerous engine of political power in the hands of the Government;" and it would in effect impose not only an odious duty, but throw, in a great measure, the responsibility upon the Executive Government. The committee would respectfully call the serious attention of your Honourable House to the Cartwright and of Mr. Ridout on this subject, from which it is evident, that, so far from avoiding, both Panks are eager for the strictest scrutiny, and are willing to give the public every information that can be afforded by the Directors for any reasonable purpose desired by the public.

The principle of this regulation having been frequently discussed in your Honorable House, and in some instances adopted, it may the amount of their subscribed indeed be said that it has receiv. APPENDIX

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 inquire whether such liability would actually afford the desired security to the public. The testimony of Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Ridout, Mr. Cawthra, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Thorne, and others, is decidedly opposed to this condition-and the reasons given for their opinions well deserve the attention of the Legislature, Much practical evil would be produced, if, as these gentlemen state, such a restriction should cause persons of large capital and responsibility to withdraw from any Bank so restrained.

The example of such persons would be followed by others—distrust would be the consequence—each individual Steckholder would endeavour, at any sacrifice, to sell his stock; the public would take the alarm-the Bank would lose its credit, and consequently be compelled to close business. It is not so easy to obtain as to lose publiccontidence, and every institution of this description must, in its infancy, depend mainly upon the standing and character of the persons interested in its success, and entrusted with its direction: but if persons, of the latter description, are deterred from embarking their capital under this condition, the management of the institution will be thrown into the hands of persons more likely to require pecuniary assistance themselves, than able to afford it to the public. To individuals holding stock, as miners, executors, trustees or residents in foreign countries, this restriction would not apply-and persons within the jurisdiction of our Courts, who had embarked their capital in Bank-stock, would have nothing to contribute towards the satisfaction of the public, in the event of failure.

The largest Stockholders being generally selected for Directors, they would, as matter of course, be the first acquainted with any circumstance likely to lead to insolvency, and would endeavour to save themselves by a transfer of their stock at any sacrifice, in proportion to the danger. Under such circumstances the stock would inevitably fall into the hands of persons having nothing to lose; and in case of actual Bankruptcy, the public would find the fancied security a mere illusion.

On the other hand, the Stockholders aware of this responsibility, would, of course, be careful to choose men of high standing and integrity, upon whom, as we have already stated, the security of the public must principally, if not altogether, depend. The Directors themselves, with this additional reason for vigilance and prudence. would, probably, be induced to avoid business or speculations, which partook, in any degree, of a doubtful character. Such a Board of Directors would, assuredly, deserve and receive the public confidence; and since the existence of a Bank depends altogether upon its character in the community, any regulation which may produce such a reselt, is extremely desirable. The question is of so much consequence in either point of view, that the Committee endeavoured to ascertain if such 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 no such regulation is in existence.

Neither can the system of the Scotch Banks be considered at all analogous. Private Banks there are private partnerships, and as such, subject to all the legal liabilities of such associations. such condition has been imposed upon the Banks of our Sister Colony; so far from it, that by the 15th section of the Act, to establish the City Bank of Montreal, it is expressly provided, "that no stockholder shall be liable in his private capacity for the debts of the Bank." Much of the means of the Banks of Upper Canada is necessarily employed in discounts within the Province; and the principal duty of the Directors is a careful inquiry into the circumstances of persons requiring accommodation. The very trifling loss sustained by the Bank of Upper Canada, since its commencement, shows that this service has been performed in a manuer highly creditable to the Directors and beneficial to the Institution. So long as this precaution is continued, there can be no danger of failure; and as the Directors in both Institutions are made liable for any issues beyond the amount limited in the respective Charters, there is little fear of their exceeding their authority. The Committee regret that want of time has not enabled them to come to any very satisfactory conclusion on this subject; and therefore again requesting particular attention to the evidence appended, submit their remarks for the consideration of your Honourable House.

8th. "The funds of the Bank "shall not be employed in loans; "or advances on land or other, "property, not rendered availa-"Neither shall the bank hold "any such property beyond what " may be necessary for the pur-" poses of its establishment—nor " be concerned in any trade, or " buying and selling morchan-"dise, further than may be requi-" site for realising the proceeds " of any lands, property or goods "taken in satisfaction of debt; " but its transactions are to be 45 confined to what are understood : to be the legitimate operations

The eighth regulation is virtually provided for, by the fourteenth clause of the act of incorporation of the Commercial Dank, which is, indeed, merely a transcript of the fifteenth clause of the original charter of the Bank of Upper Canada. Both Banks have hitherto confined their business to what are understood to be the legitimate operations of Banking.

It is scarcely possible that certain regulations should prevail and affect one part of the capital of the Bank of Upper Canada, which was inapplicable to another por-" of banking, viz: advances upon tion of the stock. There is no

APPENDIX "commercial paper, or Govern-" ment securities, 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 eighth of these conditions should apply to that establishment generally; and that the application of the third and seventh conditions should extend to the new shares only. They are willing in the case of this Bank, to be satisfied with the virtual provisions for the object of the first condition contained 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 Commercial Bank should be subject to the limitation of the 10th clause of this last mentionedact, in regard to dividends, and to any other restrictions contained in the acts relating to the old Bank, which may have been omitted from the act for its incor-

doubt the business might be carried on, but it would be attended with material additional expense. Purchasers of the stock lately created, would not only be subjected to responsibilities they had never contemplated, but on a footing altogether different from some of their partners in the same Institution.

The Lords of His Majesty's Treasury admit, that the fifth provision is distinctly comprised in the act for increasing the capital of the Bank of Upper Canada -but their attention seems not to have been directed to the twenty-third clause of the charter of the Commercial Bank, which is verbatim a transcript of the one referred to, as being sufficient to obviate the necessity of the fifth condition.

Why the clause which restrains the Directors from making dividends from any other fund than surplus profits was omitted in the charter of the Commercial Bank, the Committee are not informed: but, presuming that it must have been an unintentional omission, have prepared a clause to supply the detect.

The Banks of Upper Canada and Midland District, having been for a length of time in successful operation, have obtained the public confidence in a greater degree than rival institutions of limited means could have been expected to do. The avidity with which Stock in these Banks is sought after, and the premium it bears in the market, prove this to be the case. These Banks have, by establishing a liberal foreign correspondence, and by depositing a portion of their respective capitals in London, New York, and Montreal, been enabled to draw on these several 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. Local Banks with small capital cannot afford such accommodation and at the same time supply the wants of its own immediate District.

The Committee would draw the attention of the House to the suggestion of Mr. Ridout, as given in his evidence, for establishing a Provincial Bank with a capital of one million, the public to be secured by vesting a portion of the capital in Land and Government Securities. Mr. Thorne's remarks on this subject are also deserving of attention, from the knowledge which that gentleman 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 revenue.

The Committee would recommend, if the capital of the Banks now in operation should be increased to the extent asked for by them, the propriety of proposing a condition, requiring that these Institutions should, if practicable, import a sufficient amount of specie into the country, to prevent the necessity of issuing any notes under one

Your Committee believe, that if proper application were made to the British Government, a coinage might be obtained suited to this Colony, and which, from its intrinsic value, would probably remain within it. Any arrangement that will introduce specie into circulation in lieu of small notes will have a most beneficial effect, and deserves the consideration of the Legislature. Unsupplied with any coinage of its own, this Province has been obliged to legalise the tender of the coins of other countries at a fixed rate of value. The effect of this, particularly as regards British silver, is naturally to occasion an export or import of these coins according as the exchanges rise or fall. When exchange is low, a profit accrues from importing British silver, to the evident disadvantage of the Province, as is proved at the present moment by the fact, that while sovereigns are not current at more man twenty-three similing lings are a legal tender for twenty-three shillings and fourpence. When exchanges are high, as a natural consequence, the silver leaves the country, being the current coin in the market wherein we obtain the principal part of our manufactured goods. A Provincial currency, not being a legal tender out of the Province, would not be so likely to be exported, and would rest our paper currency upon a proper basis, viz ; a metallic currency of an actual value, similar to the nominal value of the paper in circulation, which latter would always be convertible into the former at the will of the holder. Being perfectly sensible that public confidence in a paper medium must chiefly depend upon its free convertibility into coin at all times, we think the character of the currency would be improved, if there could be infused into it a greater proportion of specie, by gradually withdrawing from circulation our Bank notes under one pound.

Such a measure would throw a large amount of specie into circula. APPENDIX tion among the community, and furnish a most valuable resource for the Banks, whenever a call for specie should occur.

"Except the comparatively few who expect to profit by obtaining 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 because they want capital, and Banks as the means of furnishing it at the legal rate of

"The steady demand for money during the last two or three years—the successful prosecution 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

"Apart from the danger of paper currency, arising from its liability to injurious fluctuations in obedience to the laws of trade, too much currency operates as a tax upon the public, for the benefit of the Banks.

"The public are paying interest upon all the bank paper in circulation, and so far as it is needful to fulfil contracts an equivalent is received in its convenience; but when more is forced into circulation than the wants of business require, the interest paid upon it is a dead tax. This remark applies, however, only to the amount of actual circulation among the community. The statement made by each Bank of its amount of notes in circulation, includes not only those in the hands of the community, but also those in other Banks.

"Believing that the most we have to fear from our Banks is from the injurious effects of their over action upon the industry of the country, and that excessive issues of paper currency tend, in no small degree, to affect prices, particularly of articles of domestic consumption; encourage over trading, and lead to revulsions in business; aggravate the distress occasioned by commercial reactions; endanger public confidence in its prompt redemption, and therefore may promote panics, affecting injuriously the whole credit of the country; and for the reasons also that too much paper currency is a tax upon the public, and being itself but an extension of credit, does not 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 be better to increase that of the existing Institutions than to create new ones.

"The object to be attained by each of these suggestions, is to furnish the most capital to the community with the least addition to the amount of circulation.

"In point of security also, the larger capitals are preferable, because the claims of the public upon them are proportionably less and the capital must be exhausted before the public can suffer."

"There is another reason in favour of increasing existing capitals in preference to creating new institutions, in the fact that the existing Banks have acquired a character, know the wants of the community, and the courses and channels of business; they are fortunately well managed; their officers are gentlemen who for skill and integrity will compare with any other body of men in any branch of business; their Directors have apparently been selected with great caution, and with a view to the stability of the institutions, and to the public security; and in many places it is no easy matter to find an abundance of suitable persons for Directors, nothing is more important to the good management of a Bank, in reference as well to its own interest as the public security, than a discreet and intelligent board of Directors. By scattering new Charters too profusely, they may sometimes fall into other hands. It may be there are instances where the public interest would be best subserved by the incorporation of new Banks; and it is by no means our intention to prejudice such applications by the foregoing remarks in relation to the increase of capital."

The number of petitions presented during the present Session to your Honorable House, praying for the establishment of Banks in different parts of the Province, as well as the petitions from the Banks at present in operation, for an extension of the capital stock of each, prove the necessity of giving to the public further facilities than can possibly be afforded even if His Majesty's Ministers should recommend the sanction of the Acts passed in 1832. It therefore became the duty of the committee to inquire in what manner this acknowledged want may be supplied with the least expense, and with the greatest convenience and security to the public.

In doing so, the committee avail themselves of some valuable remarks contained in the last report made by the Bank Commissioners in the State of New York.

The evidence given by John S. Cartwright, Esquire, is particularly descrying the attention of your Honorable House, showing as it does so very strongly that gentleman'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.

With the full conviction of the impolicy of the regulations proposed, and clearly as he as stated their inutility, yet his duty, as the principal officer of that institution, has induced him to submit to the anggestions of the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury, rather than bring ruin upon the Stockholders

Averse as the committee are to some of the conditions proposedvet they consider it their duty to report a bill embodying the propo-

APPENDIX sed restrictions, 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 receive the sanction of your Honourable House.

The Committee were desirous of ascertaining whether the assertion that the Bank of Upper Canada was a "dangerous engine of political power in the hands of the Government," was founded in fact, or supported by practice; and with this view, they made inquiry of the witnesses examined before the Committee, and the answers given by those persons best qualified to form a correct opinion, convinced the Committee that there never was the slightest foundation for such an insinuation against either the Bank or the Government.

Impressed with the necessity of laying before His Majesty the sentiments which his faithful subjects in this Province entertain of this important subject, the Committee have prepared an humble address to be laid at the foot of the throne, which, with this report, they respectfully submit for the consideration of your Honourable House.

J. H. SAMSON, CHAIRMAN.

COMMITTEE ROOM, 17TH FEBRUARY, 1834.

N proceeding with the investigation, the Committee submitted to each of the gentlemen whose testimony is hereto appended, as well as to several others, a copy of the extract from the Despatch, and also of the questions which follow.

The evidence of Mr. Gillespie, Mr. D'Arcy Boulton, Mr. J. F. Smith, and Mr. Newbigging, being principally in confirmation of the testimony previously received, the committee deemed it unnecessary to do more than to report to your Honourable House that the gentlemen last named fully concur in the statements of John S. Baldwin and John S. Cartwright, Esquires.

REGULATIONS

Proposed by the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury.

1st. "That upon any suspension of cash payments at any of the stations where the Bank may be bound to pay its notes in specie, on demand, which shall continue 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 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 proprietors, for the debts the Bank may have incurred.

2nd. "That any Promissory Notes issued by branch establishments of the Bauk, shall 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 issue, 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 either of the principal Bank or of the other branches.

3rd. "One-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 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 one-third of the whole discounts of the Bank.

5th. "The Bank shall not hold its own stock, nor make advances 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 22nd clause of the present act for incorporating the Commercial Bank, with any requisite additions, the state of the liabilities and assets of the Bank of every description, at the close of each week. 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 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 time of declaring such dividend. Copies of this half-yearly statement, signed by the President and chief Cashier of the Bank, shall be laid before the Lieu. tenant Governor, the Legislative Council, and House of Assembly; and the President and Cushier shall verify the same on oath, if required so to do by either of those authorities; and this statement shall also be published in 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 Officers as he may appoint, as confidential dacuments, the weekly balance sheets upon which such half-yearly statements may have been APPENDIX founded, 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 subscribed 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 engagements; 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 proceeds of any lands, property or goods taken in satisfaction of debt, but its transactions are to be confined to what are understood to be the legitimate operations of banking, viz:—advances upon commercial paper or Government securities, and general dealings in money, bills of Exchange, or bullion."

Adverting to the distinct position in which the Bank of Upper Cauada stands, my Lords are of opinion 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 satisfied with the virtual provisions for the object of the first condition contained 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 Commercial Bank should be subject to the limitation of the tenth clause of this last mentioned Act, in regard to dividends, and to any other restrictions contained in the Act 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 subscription for Stock opened?
- 2. At what time were they closed?
- 3. Into how many Shares was the Stock divided?
- 4. How many Shares were subscribed?
- 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 received?
 - 7. What effect had the alteration?
- 8. Should His Majesty now annul or disallow the Acts passed in 1832, what would be the result?
- 9. Do the public require greater Banking facilities than could be afforded by the original Charter of the Bank of Upper Canada?
- 10. Have you ever heard it asserted, that the Bank of Upper Canada is "a dangerous engine of political power in the hands of the Government?"
- 11. Have you any reason to think the transactions of the Bank have ever afforded any foundation for such a charge against either the Bank or the Executive Government?
- 12. Would not the public possess more security in 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 called in upon any emergency?

J. II. SAMSON, CHAIRMAN.

EVIDENCE OF JOHN S. BALDWIN, Esq.

Before entering upon an examination of the different regulations proposed by the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury, I beg leave to remark, that I think we have great reason to feel and express our surprise at such injurious interference, 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 Bank of Upper Canada, and the establishment of the Commercial Bank of the Midland Dist both Houses, and received the assent of His Majesty's Representative in this Province, both institutions commenced their operations as soon as the law would allow them, without the slightest apprehension of interference. The stability and management of the Bank of Upper Canada had obtained the entire confidence of the public, and it would have been no more than reasonable to allow 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 application was made to the Parent State or to any other Colony for assistance or for credit; and depending entirely upon its own resources, it does seem extraordinary that His Majesty's Ministers should have interfered in a measure which had received the delibertion and assent of the Provincial Legislature, and which could not by possibility apply to any other than the inhabitants of the Province represented in the House of Assembly. To adopt the

APPENDIX regulations proposed as a general system, I think would not promote the public welfure; but on the contrary, I ain convinced the banking 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 Committee request my opinion on each of the proposed regulations, I will answer them in the order which I find them in the paper sent to me by the Committee.

1st Condition .- On referring to the twenty-second clause 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 after the passing of the Act, the said President, Directors and Company should refuse, on demand being made at their Banking house, or any branch or branches hereafter to be established, during the regular hours of doing 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 shall, 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 as the President, Directors and Company shall resume the redemption of their bills, notes, or other evidences of debt, in specie or other lawful money of this Province—this I think a more advantageous and effectual security to the public than the mode proposed, and I believe the same provision or condition is contained in the Act for the incorporation of the Commercial Bank of the

2d Condition.—Under this proposed regulation, the establishment and support of branches, or rather agencies, which the present state of the country will only admit of, would be rendered so expensive and burdensome, as to deter any Bank from establishing offices in the outer Districts, and would, in consequence, prevent the Institution from affording that accommodation it now is enabled to do; besides, I view it in some measure unjust by obliging a Bank to keep a double supply of specie, and thereby interfering with the original Charter of the Bank of Upper Canada, which I consider fixed sufficiently firm on its original grounds.

3d Condition.—This regulation has practically been more than acted upon by both Banks. The amount of increased 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 comprchend the meaning of this condition—I could not suppose that any set of Directors, of common honesty or common sense, would so far trifle with the public as to appropriate to any one of themselves, or even to themselves and the officers of the Institution under their controul, collectively, one-third of the whole discounts of the Bank-nor do I think that the management of the Bank of Upper Canada has ever given the slightest cause for a proposition which seems to insinuate that its Directors may have heretofore divided amongst themselves one-third of the discount business of the Bank.

5th Condition.—For a short time after the establishment of the Bank of Upper Canada, discounts were made on the credit of stock, but that practice has long been discontinued. The Bank never traded in its own stock, and this regulation is now most rigidly enforced in practice. The Institution, I think, would not object to any enactment which might place this even beyond the controul of the Directors. the Directors.

6th Condition.—The Bank should once a year furnish a statement to the Legislature of its affairs, in the most ample detail, but a weekly investigation of its business could afford very little information or satisfaction to the public. In the present state of our metallic 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 enable the Bank to give any 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 affairs of the Institution might be compelled to make such a report as would in effect excite groundless suspicion of the stability of the Bank, and produce for a time, if not permanently, incalculable evil. If the Legislature should require at the close of the year any further or more detailed information than the annual statement might show, I see no objection to give an abstract of the weekly business of the Bank throughout the

7th Condition:—Of this regulation I highly 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 morgage or otherwise—such a mode would render the daily transfer of stock so extensive and troublesome, as materially to decrease its market value: it would drive from the Institution all men of capital, and throw the stock into the shands of cirresponsible spersons and speculators. The public in such case would have less confidence in the Bank, 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 beyond its operation.

I can say for myself, that I would not accept a charter with such a clog or impediment to its business. A STATE OF THE STATE OF

8th Condition. The Bank has always acted most strictly upon the recommendation here given, and if it be considered necessary

that these conditions should be specified as part of the Charter, I see APPENDIX no reasonable objection, and I believe the Bank of Upper Canada would not object to their being adopted. I am at a loss to understand 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 certain regulations and restrictions which did not apply to the remainder of the stock. There is no doubt the accounts might be kept but it would be attended with much difficulty and expense.

It tended to alarm the mercantile interests of the Quest. 5. Province so much that meetings were held in several places to remonstrate against any change, and to express perfect confidence in the manner in which the institutions are at present constituted, as well as in their management.

Quest. 6. The Bank of Upper Canada has not altered its mode of discount, or manner of dealing with the public generally.

Should His Majesty now annul or disallow the Quest. 7. Charters, it would be attended with the worst consequences to the Stockholders, and to the Province in general; tend to create distrust in the minds of the people, at d make them lose that confidence in the justice of the Imperial Government with which they have heretofore had so much reason to be satisfied.

I believe that the Directors of the Bank of Upper Quest. Canada are well convinced that increase of its capital would be attended with great advantage to the country; it would be enabled to afford more extensive accommodation, both public and private; and by having a por-tion of the stock not called in, or kept so in reserve, would be greater security to the public than could be in any other shape just now acted on.

Quest. 10. I have heard it so spoken of.

Quest. 11. I have been six or seven years a Director, and am certain the Bank was never influenced by such considerations; on the contrary I am aware that equal justice was afforded to all, without any reference to their political opinions, but with the sole view to the accommodation of the public, so far as a due regard to the stability and credit of the institution would allow.

> The Government, as a holder of stock, is treated in the same manner as individuals; and I am perfectly convinced the Government has never exerted its influence in any other manner than in the appointment of Directors, according to law.

EVIDENCE OF GEORGE MUNRO, Esq.

YORK, 17TH JANUARY, 1834.

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 Canada I feel grateful for the solicitude always shown to this country by the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury; but upon the subject of Banks, it is a matter of deep regret to the country generally, they should have deemed it necessary to transmit such conditions to be added to those already provided 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 be tound ten persons in the Province, who have a proper regard for the interest of the country, who would wish to see the conditions recommended by their Lordships added to the Bank Acts of incorporation; and further, it is most extraordinary their Lordships should be interfering with matters altogether local, and can only be, with any degree of satisfaction, settled by the Parliament of this Province. I believe real discretion, alway having due regard to their safety, and at the same time, affording the merchant, agriculturist and mechanic, facilities of doing business; and it is wonderful with so small means what incalculable good has been done to the Province generally, from their judicious and accommodating arrangements, to afford every means in their power to persons applying for discounts or other transactions.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE MONRO.

J. H. Sanson, Esq. M. P. P.

Chairman.

1st Convertion .- With regard to the first condition of the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury, " that upon any suspension of cash payments at any of the stations where the Bank may be " bound to pay its notes in specie on demand, which shall continue " 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 char-" ter of the Bank shall be forfeited and void, save as to any requisite " powers for adjusting past accounts and debts due to and from the " establishment and as to the limbility, joint and separate, of the pro " prictors for the debts the Bank may have incurred."

With regard to the suspension of Cash payments, I think as the Charter, in this respect now stands, it is more applicable, and does fully embrace what is intended by the first condition.

2nd. Condition.—With regard to the second condition, "that "any Promissory notes issued by branch establishments of the Bank, " shall be dated at the place of issue, and the notes so dated and is-" sued shall be payable in specie on demand at the place of date " and issue, 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 shall be called upon " to pay the notes either of the principal Bank or of the other "branches."

I am not aware of any branch establishments in this Province either of the Bank of Upper Canada, or the Commercial Bank of the Midland District.

The offices established at the various places in this Province by each of the principal Banks are only considered offices of discount and deposite. There appears to me to be a very great objection, to this condition for should either of the Banks deem it advisable, for the convenience of the public, hereafter to establish branches, to compelitie mother, or principal Bank, to pay in specie the notes issued at any of their branches is unreasonable, and will have a tendency to shackle the operations of the Bank, by compelling the Bank to keep in their vaults a much larger quantity of specie than it is to the advantage of any Back to keep, and at the same time affording no additional security to the holders of Bank notes. I am inclined to think neither of the Banks in the Province would issue notes at any place but at the counter of the principal Banking house, deeming the suggestion of the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury scrupulously rigid on this point.

3rd. Congress.—The third condition, "one half of the sub-"scribed capital of the Bank to be paid up, and if not already so "paid, to be called for forthwith. The call for the remaining moi"ety to be left at the discretion of the Company." This condition This condition cannot apply to the present Banks in this Province, as the whole subscribed capital of the Banks has been paid up in full, or at least minety per cent of the whole amount of the capital stock.

Therefore this condition has been more than virtually carried in-

4th Condition. - The fourth condition " the amount of the dis-" counts on paper, on which the name of any Director or Officer of "the Bank shall appear as drawer, acceptor and endorsor, to be li-" mited to one-third of the whole discounts of the Bank." epinion the amount here stated is quite too large; no Director or Officer ought to be permitted to appear for any thing like the amount of one-third of the whole discounts, such an advantage given to a Director would'be considered partial. No advantage ought to be allowed to a Director over any other person of equal means and respectability. So far from allowing a Director to be drawer, acceptor or endorsor, to one-third of the whole discounts, I can bear testimony there never has been, during several years I was a Director in the Bank of Upper Canada, and subsequently a Director of the office of discount and deposit of the Commercial Bank in this place, an instance of the whole of the Directors and Officers of either the one or the other over appearing as drawers, acceptors or endorsers, to the extent that appears to be allowed by the fourth condition proposed by the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury to one

I think the amount quite too large, and might in some instances (and justly too) give rise to the commercial community, or others applying for discounts, to complain of the injustice of the distribution of the discounts.

5th Conperion.-The fifth condition, "The Bank shall not "hold its own stock, nor make advances to Shareholders on the "security of their shares." I believe the Banks in this Province do not hold their own stock, nor make advances to Shareholders on the security of their shares. Such a proceeding has ever been considered, I believe, by the Directors of both Banks, at variance with the true spirit of banking. Therefore, this condition has been virtually carried into effect by the Banks already.

6th Cunprison.-The objection to the sixth suggestion, namely, "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 22nd clause of the present act for incorpo-" rating the Commercial Bank, with any requisite additions, the state " of the liabilities and assets of the Bank of every description, at the " close of each week. 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 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 time of declaring such

" dividend. Copies of this half-yearly statement, signed by the Pre- APPENDIX " sident and chief Cashier of the Bank, shall be laid before the Lieu-" tenant Governor, the Legislative Council, and House of Assembly, " and the President and Cushier shall verify the same on oath, if re-" quired so to do by either of those authorities; and this statement " shall also be published in one or more Gazettes or Newspapers circulating in the Province. This Bank shall further be bound, at the requisition of the Governor, to exhibit to him, or to such Officers as " he may appoint, as confidential documents, the weekly balance " sheets upon which such past half-yearly statements may have been "founded, or for any subsequent and current period." The objection is, the additional expense it will cost the Bank, when in fact there can be no additional security afforded to the public by this additional expense and labour. All expenses must necessarily have the effect of lessening the dividends to Stockholders. But should any expose of the affairs of the Bank be found necessary which is not provided for by the 22nd clause of the present Act, half-yearly statements, in detail, might be made out; but weekly statements, I am of opinion, could not be drawn out with any degree of accuracy, situated as the Banks of the Province are, having offices in almost every town, and at a distance of several hundred miles.

7th Condition.—The seventh condition, " The Shareholders " of the Bank shall be respectively liable for the engagements of "the Company, to the extent of twice the amount of their subscribed shares." With regard to the shareholders of the Bank being held liable for the engagements of the Company to the extent of twice the amount of their subscribed shares, I am of opinion it is not at all necessary in case of the Bank not making good their engagements. Shareholders, in my opinion, will lose quite enough without being called upon for any thing further. It strikes me, as a thing probable, that the persons who would be most likely to involve the Bank in any difficulty, would not be found shareholders at the time of the failure, as they most probably would know the penalty, and sell out in time; the unsuspecting class of the community, such as old persons, widows, orphuns, &c. &c., and others least able to afford so serious and unjust a claim, would be found, in all probability, the persons called upon to make good the liability.

I am decidedly of opinion the measure is not called for, and if carried into effect 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 Bank of Upper Canada, and the charter of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District, annulled together, than see this condition added to the Acts of incorporation of the Banks; as in all probability the stock would principally go into the hands of foreigners, as persons residing in the Province would not subject themselves to a second loss, in case of failure of a Bunk.

The operations of the mercantile and agricultural ANSWER TO 5th Quest, interests of the Province were severely checked and embarrassed by the unexpected report that the increase of the capital stock of the Bank of Upper Canada, and the charter of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District would be annulled, as it caused a run on the banks for specie, (particularly the latter) thereby destroying for some weeks the usefulness of those excellent institutions, by suspending their regular discounts, in order to meet the run that immediately followed the report.

> The excitement was evidently kept up by a few reckless, grovelling, political partizans; who spared no pains to spread the report far and wide, which had the effect of increasing the run upon the Banks, but more particularly the Commercial Bank.

It has been found necessary by the Commercial Bank, (and I believe by the Bank of Upper Canada likewise) to alter the mode of discounts. The practice of paying by instalments of one-quarter has been abandoned since the first of August last; the Bank found its capital quite inadequate to continue that practice.— Notes now discounted can only be renewed by paying in fifty per cent. The Board, in adopting the latter mode, were further influenced by a desire to give more general accommodation, and reduce the time for which the merchant was liable as endorser on business paper, thereby affording him greater security in payment of

general satisfaction.

his notes, there being less chance of the debtor becoming insolvent in the time now allowed for the payment of The alteration has not been attended with any pre-

judicial consequences to the Bank, but appears to give

The annulling of the Charter would be attended with temporary inconvenience to the stockholders, as a considerable time must chapse before they could receive the amount of the stock; and I am decidedly of opinion such a measure would produce inculculable mischief to the public and Province in general, by the inevitable stagnation of trade; the principal produce of the country depreciated in value; the mercantile and commercial interests of the country shackled in their operations; indeed, so unhappy an event cannot be looked forward. to but with dread.

6th Quest.

7th Quest.

8th Quest.

APPENDIX 9th Quest.

There can be no better proof of the necessity of greater Banking facilities in the country than by camining the Journals of the House, where it will be found 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 Country.

GEORGE MONRO.

York, 17th January, 1834.

EVIDENCE OF THOMAS G. RIDOUT, Esq.

Remarks on the Honble. J. K. Stewart's Letter of the 30th Oct., 1833.

The first part acknowledges the importance of not unnecessarily altering the Bank Charters, and yet insists upon making such alterations as would destroy the whole intent and meaning of those Charters, and to create penalties which were never thought of when the stock was originally subscribed, and the money paid in under the faith of those Charters-it also makes at once two classes of Stockholders for the Bank of Upper Canada—the one liable to penalties and prosecutions, and the other free and exempt from all trou-

1st Condition.-With respect to the first condition, the original Charter provides a better means to guard against failure that the one now proposed, to inflict forfeiture for the non-payment of specie for a period of sixty days, at the offices or parent Bank. There would be better cause for this penalty if the parent Bank were unable to redeem its notes with specie during that period.

For the sake of the public, more than for its own sake, it should be allowed six months to recover its funds and resume specie payments, considering its distance from London: for, suppose there was a war with the United States, it could not derive any specie from that country, but must wait until it could draw its supplies from England.

2d Condition. In an extensive country like Upper Canada, bordering for 600 miles on the American frontier, which is studded by a chain of small and needy Banks, no Canadian Bank could supply its offices with a sufficient quantity of specie to meet not only the demands of our own people, but the continual drains of these foreign institutions, who would make it their business to drain this Province of specie for their own vaults, rather than send to their atlantic cities for supplies; as this latter mode always produces ill will, and which they wish of course to avoid, especially if our coin should be as it is now, the national coin of the United States, made in their Mint at Philadelphia. The chief part of the specie now paid out here is paid

It would require a Bank with an immense capital to maintain establishments at its several offices, so organized as to date and sign all promissory notes issued at each office—it would render the business much more complicated and difficult for general management than it is at present. If this regulation and the redemption in specie is insisted upon, the offices must be shut up.

3d Condition.—The third condition is a matter of no importance; it has already been complied with as a thing of course.

4th Condition .- I believe this limitation may safely be reduced to ith or loth.

5th Condition.—No such transactions are permitted or at-

6th 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 during the same periods, as well as the average business of the Bank: but I do not know what good could arise from the visits of a Government Inspector. I should think the four Government Directors could give His Excellency all the information he could desire; besides, the weekly balance sheets are no more confidential than the half yearly public statements are confidential—such secret and inquisitorial visits would throw a veil of mystery over the Bank which it is better without.

7th Condition .- This is the worst of all, and I have tried a great many schemes to get round it; but it baffles all thoughts and all contrivances, and there is no use to try. I do not think that we can persuade any Stockholder to rotain his shares under these terms. All those who have subscribed for the new stock, will, of course, demand their money back again, as they never agreed to such a mortgage on their property—although it may never be acted upon, still it would hang over them.

How is this stock to be transferred ? Who is to be the judge of the responsibility of the new proprietor? How are we to prosecute Stockholders in the United States, in England, in France, and all other countries? In what manner is double the amount to be extracted from persons who have no more money or property in the world—can executors, can trustees, can widows and orphans pay 1 Suppose they cannot they will of course forfeit—and the stock will be seized by the Sheriff, and offered for sale at public auction,—but, will any body buy it? it would be worthless; for the Bank at that very time, would be a broken Bank, or else the stock would not be so forfeited, and there would be no buyers. No man will voluntarily incur double penalties for nothing: and no Capitalist will hold stock in such a misera-Ss

ble Bank, where he, alone, is to bear all the forfeitures and double APPENDIX losses; and the foreigner and the needy speculator escape prose-

8th Condition .- There is no harm in the eighth clause-it has been, before now, understood, 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 doubt, the main object of the Covernment, 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 capital 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 £100,000, or 8,000 shares paid in full every year. Rooks 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, adjoining the Canada Company's Huron Tract, at a certain price, and pay for it by yearly instalments of £10,000, £20,000 and £30,-000, as the means of the Bank accumulated, until the whole was In the mean time, however, that this land may not remain unsettled, but be open for sale, it might be placed under the controul of the Government, and be sold as purchasers offered, at such prices as could be obtained over the original cost and interest; and that the money arising from those sales should be loaned to the Province at 6 per cent interest, payable half yearly to the Bank, which money and which land the Government would hold as security to the public against the failure of the Bank, and be accountable to the public to that extent, for the Bank defalcations.

This would establish the Bank on a solid foundation, viz: on landed and provincial securities; and would be better, perhaps, than to prosecute the Stockholders for twice the amount of their stock, one half of whom could not pay, and the other half would take every means to avoid paying.

In this case one half of the capital, say £500,000 would be engaged in Banking operations, and the other half would be in public securities, yielding 0 per cent, irredeemable, until the close of the Charter, unless for the purposes of safety to the people. The rise in the price of hand would also be a source of profit, and should it double its price in ten years, the difference might be added to the Banking capital, or else remain at loan, should it be required, and yield double interest on the original sum. As the Government sold the land and paid interest for the purchase money, so might the annual instalments of the Bank be gradually increased.

Perhaps £10,000 per annum would be enough for the first three or four years, and it would set the arrangement in a fair train-if then yearly instalments were, for that time, invested by Government in Bank stock, it would add stability and credit, and induce foreign investments; or, the whole stock may be subscribed for in the usual way, and be called in by instalments of 5 or 10 per cent, as soon as convenient, and the annual payments to Government would be regulated in proportion to the amount so called in; this mode would prevent Bank stock from remaining long at par. The Bank would, prevent Bank stock from remaining long at par. no doubt, have an office at Goderich.

A Bank ought not to circulate its notes beyond the amount of its capital paid in. It would, perhaps, be well not to allow notes under four dollars to be issued by any Bank. A Provincial silver coinage of dollars and halves is very much wanted—these coins would then remain in this country.

Answer To The books were opened at York, Kingston, Nia-1st Quest, gara, Brockville, Perth, Cornwell, Cobourg, Hamilton, London, Sandwich and Amherstburgh, on the 1st day of August, 1832.

2d Quest. They were closed at York, on the 2d of August, 1832, and circular letters were sent by post on that day to the several places above mentioned, directing the books to be immediately shut—and they were closed accordingly as the letters reached their destination.

Into 8,000 shares of fifty dollars each. 3d Quest.

The number of shares subscribed, was 25,779. 4th Quest.

When the news reached this country, it created 5th Quest. great anxiety for a few days, and the premium on Bank stock fell; but public confidence soon rallied, as the people on more mature reflection, were satisfied that the Home Government would not carry their threat into execution, as it was not only a novel interference with their money affairs, but an arbitrary stretch of power, to endeavour to enforce conditions that were impracticable, and could only exist as an annoyance, and would render bank stock untransferable. It was, however, not believed, that the measure would be carried into effect. and so the anxiety on the subject passed away. It had, therefore, no projudicial effect upon the Bank of Upper Canada, although the Board, by way of precaution, confined itself to moderate discounts, and to bills of short dute; which, in some measure, affected the commercial Maria Me interests by a want of means to make foreign purcha-Sugar States See ses; but as the produce of the country had at that time 海山湖 been all bought up, and on its way to market, the agri-A STATE OF THE STA cultural interest did not soffer.

APPENDIX 6th Quest.

The Bank formerly discounted promissory notes at 90 days, with leave to retire by payments of one-fifth every three months. This practice was found very inconvenient for the Institution, as the slow re-payments pressed heavily upon its foreign funds, and a total stoppage of new discounts was oftentimes necessary; -- besides, it was found not to be the practice of any Bank in the United States, or in Lower Canada; and as soon as the Commercial Bank went into operation, our notes returned upon us much quicker than before, and it was, consequently, rendered a matter of necessity to change The Board, therefore, in July last, gave public notice, that " after 1st October ensuing, no instalment, less than one-third of the original note, would be received." This alteration brings the money back in nine months, which is, of itself, a long credit for a Bank to give. The old regulation afforded 15 months, and made people very careless; -besides, the trouble it gave in the accounts and books of the Bank, was incalculable.

7th Quest.

The effect has been, that persons of moderate circumstances borrow less money, at least, no more than they can conveniently pay within the time; that our notes come back to pay these instalments, and are ready for new issues; and that they bring along with them the notes of other Banks, which seem to create new funds, and strengthens the Institution.

Sth Quest.

The consequences of such disallowance will, no doubt, be very disastrous to the whole country; and the existence of the Bank must depend upon the forbearance of the new Stockholders, in giving the Bank time to repay them their money so unfortunately invested, and by consenting to receive it back in two monthly instalments of about 10 per cent each, thereby allowing time to curtail the discounts to the extent, perhaps, of £150,-This operation will bring down ruin upon many, and derange the whole capital of the Province-reduce the price of land-lessen the imports, and diminish the value of the entire exports of the country; as all ranks of persons, whether in trade, in agriculture, or in other pursuits, will feel the pressure of this unlooked for operation; the public confidence, as to the stability of the old capital, will be very much shaken. All these ruinous consequences must ensue, for I am confident that none of the new Stockholders will hold stock on the conditions which the Home Government wish to impose; - besides it is unjust that they should be liable to laws and penalties they knew nothing of, and to a greater loss than their co-partners, who only hold old stock, and have equal benefits.

9th Quest.

The interests of this Province require at least one Bank, with a capital much larger than any now in existence, in order to carry into full effect the following necessary operations, viz:—To be enabled to advance money at five and six months credit, during winter, for the purchase of produce, and for the lumber trade, and wait for the re-payment out of the sales of such produce in a foreign market. A Bank with a small capital cannot afford such an outlay: and the Bank of Upper Canada can only do so to a small extent,—not half as much as is required, and consequently the winter trade is always embarrassed, and limited to less than the actual quantity in the market at that season.

nd. A Bank with a large capital would have it in its power to regulate the foreign exchanges, and keep the Province supplied with specie, by means of its foreign funds, and could take advantage of the proper time for so doing, without sensibly curtailing its discounts. Its notes would be current throughout the country. It would regulate the transactions of smaller Banks, and keep them within bounds; or, in case of need, it would support them in emergencies, and sustain their credit. By means of its offices and agencies, it could afford the Government, and the public, facilities in making payments wherever required in any part of the Canadas. It would encourage the investment of foreign capital, and sustain the public credit for buying and selling Coverument Debentures, thereby relieving those who wish to sell, and selling to those who wish to invest-so that the public debt would be kept in motion as so much cash, convertible at any time into money or bills of exchange. This system, which the Bunk h ed as far as it was able, has brought much foreign capital into this country, and it ought to be continued.

10th Quest. I have read in the newspapers, charges to this effect, but I have never heard it asserted. The Government has never yet attempted to influence the Bank in any one operation. As far as the Government was concerned, it has been a free agent.

11th Quest.

t: No partiality or projudice has ever been shown in the business of the institution, growing out of political opinion: such matters are never discussed at the board. The responsibility of parties, and not their political feelings, have always appeared to me to govern the decisions of the Directors in all their transactions. I am APPENDIX satisfied in this respect.

12th Quest.

Such a reserved stock, liable to be called in at any moment, would prevent both foreign and domestic investments, and it would not be readily transferable, Capitalists, Trustees, Corporate Bodies, Widows and Executors, would not venture to invest their money on such uncertain terms: it would not be a solid capital, nor would it be marketable. It would, probably, be principally held by a class of persons who, if called upon, could not pay up the remainder, especially if the Bank was in any jeopardy; and as that would be the only, and the very time it would be wanted, no dependence could be placed on such a resource; besides, it must be called for, to make good the losses of the public, in consequence of the failure of the Bank, and not their own losses, as Stockholders. They would therefore rather lose the half they had already paid in, than risk any more; and many, for want of property, could not be compelled to pay, even if the law allowed actions to be brought against them.



EVIDENCE OF JOHN S. CARTWRIGHT, Esq.

1st Conpertion.—A condition that the Charters of Incorporation shall be forfeited on any suspension of Cash payments for sixty days successively, or for that period of time at different intervals in any one year.

The 21st section of the Charter appears to me to embrace every requisite necessary, in the event of a suspension of Cash payments. It provides, that if at any time the Bank cannot redeem their notes in specie, (even for an hour,) either at the parent institution or any of its branches, they must close their doors, and wholly discontinue their business until they resume eash payments. And when it is considered that the very existence of a Bank depends upon public credit and confidence, and without it, the institution cannot transact its affairs with the least prospect of advantage to the stockholders, great care must necessarily be taken by the directors to manage their affairs with a prudence proportionate to responsibility so onerous.

It may happen with a Bank, as with an individual, that a sudden, unforeseen, and unexpected event, may cause a temporary embarrassment, which may prevent the due fulfilling of engagements, though the solveney of the party may be undoubted. The vaults of the Bank may be drained of its specie by a sudden run, caused by unexpected political movements, rival institutions, or large capitalists; and when this happens, the public soon take the alarm; and it must therefore be the interest of the Bank that the difficulty should be as speedily overcome as possible, and its business resumed. But supposing that the stoppage should continue for the period of sixty days at intervals, during the year, the Charter is, by this regulation to be forfeited.—The Bank cannot collect their debts in a period of sixty days, for it is well known that a large portion of the discounts of the Bank are extended to ninety days; but even, if actually due at that time, no debt could be collected or recovered by law until the lapse of a much longer period. What satisfaction or relief can be afforded to the public by the forfeiture of the Charter?—The Bank would be at an end, which would be a much greater injury to the public, than even to the stockholders. In another point of view, it appears unnecessary, as in case of a longer suspension of cash payments the public confidence in the institution will be so shaken, that the Bank will hardly be able to recommence its operations with any great prospect of advantage.

2nd Condition.—Is, that the paper issued by branch Banks shall be redeemed in specie at the place of issue, as well as at the parent institution.

Part of this is answered by the previous one, in which it is stated, that the Bank must redeem all its paper both at the principal office, and at each branch. I would further remark, that neither of the Banks of Upper Canada have, as yet, any branches; they have offices of deposite and discount, and agencies. All the Bank notes are transmitted by the parent institution to these different offices, or agencies, and are paid out to persons requesting accommodation, on the security of paper approved of by the directors. These agencies are established for the accommodation of the public, and to afford greater convenience to mercantile gentlemen, living at a distance from the parent institution.

The want of a Provincial Currency renders it at times extremely difficult to procure specie in any large quantities; and if the Banks are required to redeem their notes in specie, not only at the principal office, but at each branch, and thus be compelled to have more specie on hand than they have paper in circulation, and when the difficulty, risk and expense, of procuring that specie is considered, it must inevitably follow that no branches will be established, or if, established, be long coatinued.

3rd Conpition.—This requires that one-half of the capital stock shall be paid up immediately. As far as it has reference to the two Banks now in operation, I would only remark, that ninety per cent of the stock of the Commercial Bank was paid up on the 15th of November 1833; and the remaining ten per cent is payable on the 15th January 1834; so that the whole capital stock of the Commercial Bank may now be considered as really and bona fide paid.

I believe that nearly the whole stock of the additional capital of the Bank of Upper Canada is paid in, and I am correct in asserting, that the greatest anxiety was manifested by the subscribers of the additional capital to be permitted to pay up the whole amount of their stock at once, but were prevented by the provisions of the Act of

4th Condition.—This requires, "that the amount of discounts "of paper on which the name of any Director, or officer of the Bank, "shall appear as drawer, acceptor or endorser, shall be limited to "one-third of the whole discounts of the Bank."

No institution, I conceive, could, under any circumstances, grant accommodation to any one individual, however responsible, to the extent of one-third of what is granted to the whole Province. It would at once declare the managers of such an institution as unfit for their office; and no objection can be urged against this proposed regulation, which I conceive ought to be extended to all individuals. I am happy to state that the Directors of the Commercial Bank collectively, have never had accommodation to the extent of one-half of what is thus to be limited to an individual; and I believe that no one subordinate officer of the institution, has ever received any accommodation whatever, either as promisser, acceptor or endorser. And as regards the Directors of the Bank of Upper Canada, I believe no suspicion has ever existed in the public mind to render this condition either necessary or desirable.

5th Condition.—The fifth regulation requires, that the Bank shall not hold its own stock, or make advances to stockholders on the security of their shares. This, I consider a desirable condition, but it has been partly provided for by the Acts of incorporation, whereby the Banks are prohibited, under no less a penalty than the forfeiture of their Charters, from loaning money to stockholders on the credit of their stock; and a stockholder to the extent of £5,000 cannot receive an advance of one shilling on its security. I believe all the stock of both Banks lately created, is in the hands of individuals who were either original subscribers, or their assignees.

6th Connition.—Regarding this, I beg leave to remark, that the Commercial Bank have, on the days of discount in each week, (at present Mondays and Thursdays) a balance sheet laid before them, which exhibits the actual state of their affairs, the not exactly in the way pointed out by this regulation, but which is as correct as the nature of a business like banking, in which each passing hour makes some change, will permit. And when the number of the offices and agencies of the two Banks in this Province are considered, being lifteen or sixteen in number, the statement required will cause no little additional labor and expense, without any practical benefit to the public. Some of the offices and agencies are at such a distance from the Bank as to require five or six days before the transactions of the office can be transmitted—and in that period, a change must take place, which would render it impossible to make the weekly statements with that degree of correctness which the solemnity of an oath requires. The Bank can have no objection to furnish the Government with a copy of these semi-weekly statements; and as the charter provides that the Bank shall, at the requisition of either branch of the Legislature, exhibit the state of their affairs under outh, which statement is usually published in the public newspapers, every desirable object required by this regulation appears to be answered sllow far it may be for the advantage of the public, that the state of the Bank in each week should be known, is very doubtful. These disclosures may be attended with this evil—that persons or associations, from selfish or interested motives, or other unworthy purposes, may avail themselves of facts thus disclosed, in a manner that may, under peruling circumstance, cause a run upon the institution, which it may be difficult to meet: and in all commercial transactions there are circumstances, sometimes trifling in themselves, which, if known, may be productive of danger, both to individuals and associations, inflicting, for the inoment, all the evils of bankruptcy, although there s no real insolvency.

7th Comprion.—By the 7th Regulation, it is proposed that the Stockholders shall be respectively liable for the engagements of the Company, to the extent of twice the amount of their subscribed

This, I suppose, is desired, because at first view it may be considered as affording greater security to the public. It is hardly to be supposed that the affairs of a Bank would be so imprudently or improperly managed as to occasion the total loss of the capital stock; and it such an event should be anticipated by a prudent or wealthy person, he would immediately endeavour to shift the responsibility from himself to another less responsible or considerate. An insticomposed of a large number of Stockholders, must nece rily be managed by a few, and a Stockholder who is not a Manager or Director entrusts his capital to the risque of being totally lost by the management of others; but if to this risque is to be attached the additional penalty of a personal responsibility, that may greatly embarruss, if not ruin him, he would prudently hesitate, before he joined such an association, and the stock would in all probability become the property of imprudent and less responsible persons; and thus, instend of being increased, the security of the public would be diminished. It would also operate unequally ;-for, liow could Stockholders residing out of the Province be made liable by any law of this Province for how could it affect persons who had embarked all their means in the institution? It would then fall upon those residing in the Province who had means beyond what they had placed in the Bank; and thus the offect would be partial, and consequently

unjust. It would be attended with another disadvantage—that of APPENDIX preventing the shares from being so saleable as before; and it is well known that Bank Stock is constantly changing hands and in transitu, and the impolicy of imposing any useless restrictions on the transfer of property must be apparent to any man of common sense.

It would also be gross injustice to subject institutions already in operation to a condition so objectionable, by an ex post facto law, especially as at the time, and for eighteen months after the granting of the charters, they were ignorant that the Lords of the Treasury would consider that an essential requisite, and so necessary as to deem it their duty to suggest the withholding of the Royal sanction, unless it should be assented to, which the Legislature of the Colony (best qualified in all local matters to judge of the propriety or necessity of any measure) had, after mature deliberation, pronounced unnecessary, and productive of no additional security to the public.

8th Condition.—This regulation is desirable, but has been already provided for in the Acts of Incorporation, and has uniformly been acted upon by both institutions.

The effect was very great, and so unexpected and ANSWER TO 5th Quest, unlooked for was the information, that the Banks were compelled to decline business—trade was crippled; and I do not hesitate to affirm, that universal distress must have ensued, if the Banks had not (from a conviction that upon proper representation to His Majesty their charters would be allowed) resumed their discounts. Some idea may be formed of the effect produced, when we consider that the two Brinks at that time had discounted paper to the extent of £450,000-nearly the whole of which must have been paid at the expiration of ninety days, as under the peculiar circumstances in which

they were placed, no renewals could have been received, and the money having been borrowed upon the supposition of being permitted the usual terms, distress in most cases, and ruin in many, must have followed. The public being fully aware of this, were most anxious, and meetings were called in all the different towns of the Province, to petition His Majesty to confirm the Charters, and deprecating all interference.

6th Quest.

The Banks, I believe, have not altered their mode of dealing with the public, except that they do not permit renewals for so long a period as before; but I do not think that the alteration was caused by the doubt respecting the confirmation of the charter.

I am not aware of its being productive of any effect. The public are generally satisfied, and as anxi-7th Quest. rous for accommodation under the new system of renewals as before.

I dread to cointemplate the effect of such an un-8th Quest. looked for and unjustifiable act; and I venture to affirm that it will retard the improvement of the Province to a degree most alarming, and which it cannot recover for

> The bare recital of a few facts will be sufficient to bear me out in this opinion.

> This Province is daily and hourly rising into im. Its population already exceeds 300,000 souls; and it is carrying on a large and extensive trade, both internally and with the Mother Country and Foreign States; and that the circulating medium which enables Ilis Majesty's subjects to carry on this trade is chiefly the notes of the institutions whose charters are now under consideration.

This circulating medium is now about £300,000, but fluctuates constantly and cannot be stated at any less, as it is just the amount of the capital stock of the Banks, which is almost entirely paid up; a difficulty is already experienced in the money market, caused by a combination of circumstances beyond the control of the most prudent; and the scarcity of money is so severely felt, even at this moment, that great embarrassment is experienced and failures are expected.

If this is the state of things, with the advantage of the tion, what must be the distress and ruin to thousands, should one of those Institutions be annihilated, and onehalf of the capital of the other withdrawn? The circulation will be lessened immediately two-thirds, and the public be called upon to pay about £300,000, without its being in the power of the Banks to assist them.

CAPPLANTS . The Stockholders will experience great embarrass. ment, inasmuch as they cannot be repaid the stock until all the paper has been redeemed and the debts collected, which will (under circumstances so unpropitious) require much time; so that a large capital will be locked up and totally unproductive both to Stockholders and the public. the public.

wright, Esq.

APPENDIX 9th Quest.

This question has been answered by the former one-no doubt greater facilities are required; and when it appears that the Provincial Legislature have, in addition to the two Banks now in existence, adopted the preambles of various Bank Acts, stating the necessity of other Banks as greatly conducive to the prosperity and advantage of commerce and agriculture,-no doubt can be entertained of such necessity.

J. S. C.

Letter, and Evidence of John S. Cartwright, Esq., continued.

I beg that the enclosed may be considered as part of my answer to the questions proposed.

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN'S. CARTWRIGHT.

JAMES II. SAMSON, Esq.

In addition to what I have before stated, I would beg to call the attention of the Committee to the fact, that the disallowance will have relation back, & it will necessarily follow, that the Institution is illegal and the Stockholders individually liable, under the Imper-Evidence of ial Act of George the 2nd, for all the debts of the Association—the effects of which must be ruinous to the Stockholders, and they would be punished for embarking in a measure sanctioned by the local Legislature, who had declared that it " would greatly conduce to the prosperity and advantage of commerce and agriculture within the

The Stockholders never could have contemplated the interferonce of the Imperial Government in a matter purely local, and that His Majesty would be advised to subject their Charter to the Royal veto, as acts of a similar nature had been sanctioned in no less than five different instances in Upper and Lower Canada, particularly after a lapse of nineteen months, before any suspicions of such an event had reached the Colony; during which interval the institution had gone into full operation, and had incurred an expense of several thousand pounds in purchasing ground, erecting suitable buildings, procuring bank paper, plates and other expensive requisites.

The instances to which I refer, in which Charters incorporating Banks with similar provisions have been expressly sanctioned by His Majesty in Lower Canada, are the Acts chartering the Bank of Montreal, the Bank of Canada, and the Bank of Quebec-and I believe no reason has ever been advanced to prove that they have not been highly beneficial to that Province. The instances in Upper Canada are two—the first establishing a Bank in the Town of Kingston, under the name of "The President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Kingston," the provisions of which are similar in every respect to the present Charters now considered so objection-This Act was reserved for the Royal sanction, which, after a deliberation, was sanctioned by the King. This Act hapsed mature deliberation, was sanctioned by the King. for non-user. The same year, (1819,) but in a subsequent Session of the Provincial Legislature, the Act chartering the Bank of Upper Canada to be established at York, was passed with precisely similar provisions. This Act was likewise reserved, and the Royal Assent was declared by Proclamation, on the 21st of April, 1821. This Bank has been in operation since 1822, and has fully justified the expectations of the Legislature and the country, as productive of immense improvement to this Province.

It having been found, after an experience of eleven years, that the provisions of the Bank Act afforded every security to the public-that it had produced great and incalculable benefit to the Province, and that the growing prosperity of the Colony required additional means of investing capital; the Legislature deemed it advisable to increase the capital of the Bank of Upper Canada, and to establish the Commercial Bank at Kingston. The very preamble of this last Act, which states: "that whereas the establishment of another Bank at Kingston would greatly conduce to the prosperity and advantage of commerce and agriculture," sufficiently indicates the opinion of the Legislature, who may be reasonably supposed best qualified to judge of the wants of the country and the necessity of all local measures.

After five different Bills had been expressly sanctioned by His Majesty, chartering Banks in the Canadas, and the Legislature of the Colony had chartered this Institution with similar provisions, the Stockholders could never have contemplated the disallowance by His Majesty, of an Act which had been in effect so often sanctioned, and relying upon the justice of the Imperial Government, the business of the Bank was commenced as early as June 1832; the whole of the capital has been 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 longer in existence; the debts due could not be collected; a premium would be held out to the debtor of the Bank to remit the payment of a debt justly, contracted with a corporate body, but by the disallowance, an illegal Company, incapable by law of suing in a Court of Justice : the Stockholders will be individually liable to the billholders, and be involved in distress and ruin, because they relied on the justice and consistency of

Seeing it in this point of view, it would be for the advantage of the Stockholders to submit to the proposed conditions, however unjust and objectionable, rather than submit themselves to the rathous consequences that must inevitably result to them in case the act of ncorporation should be disallowed.

Having been called upon to state positively, whether as Presi- APPENDIX dent of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District, and representing the Stockholders of that Institution, I will consent to the regulations suggested by the Lords of His 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 I give a willing consent, but a compliance is extorted from me as the least of two evils, and as President of the Bank, I am constrained to submit to measures highly objectionable, because otherwise distress and rain must inevitably result to the Stockholders from the disallowance of the Charter.

In the name and on behalf of the Stockholders, I must protest against the injustice of being subjected to ex post facto regulations, both partial in operation and unjust in principal, which were never contemplated at the time the stock was subscribed, but which are imposed by a power beyond our controll.

JOHN S. CARTWRIGHT,

President of the Commercial Bank of the M. D. on behalf of the Corporation.

York, January 30, 1834.



EVIDENCE OF JOSEPH CAWTHRA, Esq.

I have seen and read the extract of a despatch from Ilis Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies-and I look up- Joseph Cawon the interference thus attempted to be exercised, as little less than thra, Esq., a breach of faith of the part of His Majesty's Government. Being a Stockholder to a large amount in the Bank of Upper Canada, I have taken much interest in the proceedings of the Bank, and believe its business has been always conducted in such a manner, as not only to deserve, but to secure the public confidence and support.

By the Act passed in 1832, for the increase of the capital stock of the Bank of Upper Canada, it was provided, that the operations of the Bank should not be commenced until six months after it had received the Royal Assent, through His Majesty's Representative in

This, in my opinion, afforded ample time to His Majesty's Ministers to make known any objections which they might have entertained against the provisions contained in the Act, or to have proposed any further regulations deemed necessary for the security of the public. Not having done so, it was taken for granted, that no attempt would be made to annul or disallow the Act. The bills or notes of the Bank went into general circulation; its business was materially extended; and the country began to derive all the advantages of an increased circulating medium, under the most entire faith, that an Act affecting the people of this Province only, passed, after mature deliberation by both Houses of the local Legislature, & assented to by the Lieutenant Governor, would not be disallowed on annulled by His Majesty.

In making these remarks, I wish to be understood as conveying no reproach upon His Majesty or His Ministers: but I regret, exceedingly, that they seem, in this instance, to have proceeded upon statements altogether without foundation; and I must confess, that the confidence which I had alway previously entertained, was some-

I have heard the evidence of Mr. Baldwin, and I fully coincide in his opinions on the regulations proposed. On the seventh proposition, I would, in addition to what has been stated by Mr. Baldwin remark, that if such a regulation were attached to the Bank of Upper Canada, I would immediately dispose of my stock in the Institution; and I am convinced every prudent responsible man would do the same. The effect which would be produced on the public mind by the principal part of the stock falling into the hands of Stockbrokers, speculators and irresponsible persons, may be easily imagined. It would evidently take away from the credit of the Bank, and consequently lessen the security to the public.

I have heard such assertions, and many others ap-ANSWER TO 10th Quest, parently intended to prejudice the public mind against the Bank; but as I was, from my own knowledge, perfeetly convinced of their utter want of truth, I never paid much attention to them.



EVIDENCE OF BENJAMIN THORNE, Esq.

1st Condition.—The 22nd clause of the Act incorporating the Upper Canada Bank, provides, that "the Bank shall close its business when it refuses to redeem its paper in specie." I do not think that a Bank which once suspended its payments could sufficiently recover its credit in the estimation of the public, to continue its business, unless under peculiar circumstances 2, It has been, I know, Esq. the practice in the United States, for many Banks in the interior to stop payment, and buy up its own paper at a depreciated value, and when they had made a large profit by such a proceeding, again to resume their business! Such a fraudulent practice cannot be too much guarded against; and I suppose the Lords of the Treasury, in imposing this condition, have been influenced by what has been represented to them as common practice in that country. I think,

Evidence of Benj. Thorne,

APPENDIX however, that we are quite safe in the hands of our Legislature, who, as far as I have seen, have always manifested a disposition to guard the public against fraud. Banks would have to supply themselves with specie from New-York, and from sixteen to twenty days are necessary to get a supply-so that a Bank with very large available funds may, by combined malice, and long preconcerted determination to effect its ruin, be called upon for a larger amount of specie than may he necessary for the most prudently conducted institution to keep by it, for the ordinary course of its business. It is possible, though I 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, to suspend its payments for more than sixty days, at intervals, within the year. It would therefore be cruel and unjust, that the law should crush an institution so situated.

Should any Bank suspend its payments for sixty successive days, I think it deserves to lose its charter; its management must have Evidence of been such as to prevent future confidence.

B.Thorne, Esq.

2nd Condition.—In a country possessing the accumulated labour of ages, and whose resources are fully developed, such a condition may be wholesome and necessary, for there circulating medium 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 unprofitable speculations, and much of it is employed in foreign loans, to which it is attracted by the higher rate of interest. By the latter employment, if the interest were regularly paid, the country would be a gainer,—where it is not, there being no return, the deficiency can only be made up by a fresh creation of capital, which it is difficult to make, after 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 enterprising and industrious, the interest of money 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 capital would be absorbed at the principal Bank 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 satisfy the holders of Bank stock. There must, and will be, a corresponding profit on all the various employments to which capital is directed. Land being cheap, and the soil and climate good, agriculture, in proportion to the capital employed, is much more profitable than in old settled countries, -so also is trade, and every other pursuit incident to a progressive state of society. To compel us, then, to adopt regulations that are adapted to circumstances very different from those in which we are placed, is certainly unwise, and can only tend to alienate our affections.

Our Constitution secures us from any tax but such as our Legislature imposes, and I think we have a right to claim the same protection in all matters of internal policy. We do not seek to pass our paper out of the Colony; and as we have always manifested a disposition to maintain our foreign credit, our own interest will induce us to impose such restrictions as are likely to promote the gen-

3rd Condition of such as I would recommend, as I consider a paid up capital the best security the public can have.

4th Condition.—It would be so unreasonable 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 as for a moment to sanction such conduct, either in one of their own body or any officer of the Bank. It is not a practice to discount at all for the officers of the Bank; and the Directors of the Upper Canada Bank have, collectively, never exceeded a twentieth part of the capital both as promisor and endorser. It is impossible that so large an accominodation could be made to any one Director without coming to the knowledge of the Stockholders, who, for their own interest, would take care to check such a practice. I cannot therefore think that such a condition, though it may be harmless, is at all necessary.

5th Condition.—This practice is not countenanced.

6th Condition.—The Bank of Upper Canada would, as all monied Institutions must, find it necessary to have such an exhibition of its affairs to guide them in their discounts, and other matters connected with their business. And I see no impropriety, but much public security, in the half yearly statement being laid before the Governor and the public.

With the Upper Canada Bank, the Government having appointment of a certain number of Directors to look after their interest, the Governor can at all times know the state of the Bank. Such a weekly exhibition of its affairs would therefore be only attended with nunccessary trouble. I cannot suppose that so immediate a change in the affairs of any monied institution could take place as to render such a weekly exhibition necessary. For all the purposes of public security, which is the only object the Government can have, half-yearly statements must afford the most satisfactory. evidence of their proceedings. The trade of a new country being based altogether upon agriculture, all its movements are necessarily slow, compared with what they are in countries far advanced in arts and manufactures, and consequently not liable to those violent and sudden changes which produce panies and insolvency.

7th Condition.—Such a condition would unquestionably prevent persons of substantial means from employing their 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, knowing that they could derive a ten-fold advantage from the accommodation they would be sure to seek, having thereby the power to protect themselves against loss in case of failure, would not hesitate to place themselves under such liabilities.

Foreign capital, the introduction of which must be very advantageous to a new country, with a paucity of means, would be excluded, as the laws of the Province appertaining to debtors could not be enforced 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 benefit, could not be invested in stock, for no trustee could reasonably be expected to individually assume a responsibility for the acquisition of profit, in which he did not himself participate. Evidence of Supposing a person to invest all his means in stock, of what use B.Thorne, Esq. would be his liability for twice the amount of shares subscribed for, should he be called upon to make good any deficiency.

Evidence of

The difficulty of transferring stock so clogged would be insurmountable; 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 Banking Companies instead of chartered bodies, under the control of the Legislature—experience proves that the latter are preferable to the former.

In the United States, 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 amount of stock subscribed has been recommended; a safety fund of two per cent on the capital stock of all Banks in the State of New York is invested in the hands of the Commissioners, but I think little reliance could be placed in such a fund, against general

8th Condition.—I believe both the present Banks conform to the spirit of this condition; the Upper Canada Bank I can assert, confines itself to the legitimate objects of Banking.

The present Banking capital is quite inadequate to the wants of the Province. The last three years have greatly increased our population and industry. A large capital has been devoted to the cultivation of the soil, and our material wealth having very much increased, a considerable addition to our circulating medium is requisite to carry on the various and multiplying exchanges that naturally grow out of such augmentation; I understand that in many parts of the Province the system of harter is still almost wholly resorted to—this I look upon as a bar to improvement. Emigrants 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 money; others will be deterred from embarking their capital, when they find that the products of the soil are not represented by what it had cost to produce them.

Pecuniary engagements have been more readily entered into for the purchase of land and other transactions within these last three years than formerly; it consequently follows, that a want of circulating medium to represent the productive industry of the Country, very much embarrass even the most prudent and industrious; and unless some effectual mode be adopted to supply it, with a sound, well regulated paper currency, I see nothing but retrogression.

I think that increasing the stock of the existing Banks; is more likely to attract real capital than chartering new ones. Foreign capital, in particular, is not likely to find its way into the vaults of new Bunks; and a large issue of paper by, perhaps, inexperienced persons, acting under local influence, though it may relieve temporary 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 not believe that any Bank on this continent stands in better credit in London, and in the United Slates. If the capital is increased. I have not the least doubt that a great proportion of it would be taken up by English capitalists. It the stock were increased to a million, the Bank would be enabled to render essential service in negotiating public securities. But I do not wish to see any increase of Banks, unless for such improvements as are likely to return the interest for the capital expended. The present capital of the Bank is not sufficient to support the different agencies, to the satisfaction of the public. We have only to look to England and the United States, to see 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. The issues of local and state Banks had so far exceeded the stock of specie, and the amount and value of floating and exportable property, that it was depreciated from 25 to 40 per cent. The United States Bank restored the foreign credit of the country. Through its medium foreign capital was brought into it : the natural resources being great there was a progressive renovation. Branches being established throughout the Union, a check was put upon the local and state banks; their issues were brought down to suit the real trade of the country; and the whole paper currency of that vast country was, by the influence of the United States Bank, restored to such a condition as to inspire confidence and a return to better order, and a more healthy state of things. The services randered to Great Britain by the

Evidence of

Benj.

Bank of England, at different periods, are too well known to need Every inquiry (and the subject has been well examined,) that has of late been made, is in favour of but few Banks of issue. A plan has already been suggested of increasing the capital of the United States Bank to fifty millions of dollars,—the Government to hold a large proportion, and the different States and the public the remainder. I do not know any thing that would add so much to the prosperity and stability of this Province as enlarging the capital of the Bank of Upper Canada to a million, the Government taking £250,000. This would be giving it no larger proportionate share than was originally held. The capital to be divided amongst the principal Bank and its agencies, which should have Boards of Directors. A portion of the capital to be reserved for negociating Government securities. Should there be any fear of monopoly, about which so much is now said, or objection to the plan I have suggested, I would propose that there should be only one bank of issue, (save and excepting the Commercial Bank) which should supply different companies, that the Legislature may incorporate, with its paper, at a reduced rate of interest;—say to Hamilton 50,000, Cobourg 30,000, and so on, or as much as their capital stock. All the resources of such chartered companies being liable to the Bank for such loans, whose claims should take priority of any other engagement of such chartered bodies. These chartered bodies would have the controll of such loans, and in the distribution of it be quite independent of the Mother bank.

The amount which should be advanced to these different companies could not be fixed: there must be an open account kept with the Mother Bank, as sometimes the country may require a larger issue of paper than at others, and with perfect safety. The demand which, by our productions, we can command upon foreign countries, would be the guide in this matter. Supposing, for instance, that we had, an abundant wheat harvest, and that the crop in Europe was short, there would be such an increased demand and value in this product, as to require a very considerable increase in our circulation; and of course the advances to these different companies by the Mother Bank must be such as the trade of the country, under such circumstances, would require. I would propose, that in such a case, these companies pay over to the Mother Bank for such advances, such drafts as they may take, drawn upon our commercial cities. The payment of such being guaranteed, there would be a security in paper of this kind passing through one channel, and any very improper use which might be made by this facility of drawing, would be detected, as it could be easily ascertained whether the operations of the drawers were in accordance with the accommodation afforded them. B. THORNE.

Address to His Majesty, reported by select Committee on Banking. Most Gracious Sovermon:

We learn with extreme apprehension and regret, that, at the instance of the Lords Commissioners of your Majesty's Treasury, your Majesty has been advised to entertain the intention of disallowing two Acts of the Legislature of this Colony, which were passed nearly two years ago; the one for increasing the capital stock of the Bank of Upper Canada, and the other for incorporating a second Banking association in this Province, under the name of the "Commercial Bank of the Midland District."

We are deeply sensible that when your Majesty's Royal Father, with the assent of His Parliament, conferred upon Upper Canada a Constitution resembling that of the Parent State, a gift was bestowed of inestimable 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 Province in the exercise of their powers, the most gracious proofs of a desire that the gift should be freely and liberally enjoyed.

The right reserved to the Imperial Parliament to regulate the trade of this Colony with the other dominions of your Majesty, or with foreign countries, we cannot but feel to have been necessarily reserved; and we cannot deny, that by the Statute which created this Legislature, the power is expressly given to our Sovereign of interposing a negative to any of the Acts which we may pass, by declaring the Royal disallowance within two years.

We gratefully acknowledge that hitherto this right of interposition has been so carefully exercised, that no confusion or embarrassment has been occasioned in the local concerns of the Colony, by any attempt to regulate the details of matters and measures purely internal in their nature, and which cannot be correctly judged of, in all their bearings, without the advantages of experience and observation within the Province.

But 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 certainly and extensively injurious to the commercial and agricultural interests of Upper Canada, and to the general welfare of its people, as the disallowance of the Acts referred to must inevitably prove under the peculiar circumstances of their having been nearly two years in force, during which time a large transferrable stock has been created under their authority, and bills have been issued which now form a considerable proportion of the circulating medium of the Colony.

We have seen, may it please your Majesty, that the extreme inconvenience and confusion, which, under such circumstances, must follow a disallowance of these Acts, have not escaped the observation of the Lords Commissioners of your Majesty's Treasury, though their Lordships seem to have a very inadequate idea of the extent of the mischief it would produce; and we can scarcely think it credible, that after having reflected, however slightly, upon the natural consequences of such a measure, their Lordships can finally advise your Majesty to subject the people of this Province to an unnecessary exposure to such evils.

We learn from a recent communication made to your Majesty's Licentenant Governor, and 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 bodies certain restrictions and conditions to which they were not made subject by the Statutes which authorised their creation.

In consequence of this communication, the House of Assembly have proceeded to inquire, by a Select Committee, into the possibility and expediency of imposing the proposed changes upon these existing institutions, and they have received and reported the evidence of many persons of character, intelligence, and experience, well qualified to form a correct judgment upon the several questions.

To this evidence, and to the report which accompanies it, we intreat that the deliberate attention of your Majesty's Government may be afforded; for which purpose we beg leave herewith to transmit the same.

We cannot avoid looking to the final issue of this question with very great anxiety, for we do not feel that we can with justice or propriety seek to avert the apprehended difficulties, however inconveniently they may press, by imposing new responsibilities and conditions upon the holders of Stock subscribed and actually paid in under charters granted by the Legislature, and more especially under the circumstances that these charters remained, one of them for twelve years, and the others for eighteen months, unobjected to; and the concitions and securities they contained were such in all respects as had repeatedly received the express sanction of your Majesty's 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 Legislature from the fact, that both institutions have always been and are to this moment in the enjoyment of the perfect confidence of the public, their bills being as current as specie; that not a surmise to the prejudice of either has proceeded from any respectable quarter; and they must be universally admitted to have confined themselves strictly and homography to the limits of their charters, and to the proper objects of their association.

Our difficulty is further increased by the opinion which we entertain, that the tendency of several of the conditions suggested would be far from favourable to the prosperity and security of these important Institutions. The reasons for this opinion will be found in the result of the inquiry to which we have alluded; but notwithstanding our conviction of the inexpediency of several of these changes, we are equally assured that they have been all suggested by the Lords Commissioners of your Majesty's Treasury from an anxious desire to promote the welfare of the Colony.

We nevertheless pray, that whatever judgment may be ultimately formed by your Majesty's Government upon the propriety of the conditions referred to, in their general application, your Majesty will be graciously pleased to forbear insisting upon their introduction into the charters of the Banks in question.

So long as the Directors do not intentionally violate the restrictions now imposed upon them, we are convinced those institutions will not become insolvent; against a fraudulent abuse of their Charters no Legislative provisions can effectuall guard; unforeseen fluctuations in trade, or sudden occurrences, giving rise to a momentary alarm, may possibly at some juncture occasion a call upon them for the exchange of their notes, more extensive than it may be in their power on the instant to need. If ever that shall happen, their present Charters will, very properly, compel them to forbear further issues until they shall have resumed each payments; but the consequences of such an apparent bankruptcy, when there is really no insolvency, will be severely felt by the community if it should 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 impose conditions which are most like to produce this state of things, by increasing the difficulties of the Banks, and affording facthose who may desire, from any motive of interest, or jealousy, to undermine them, and to throw their affairs into a temporary confu-

We beg, again, to express to Your Majesty our carnest hope, that the Acts to which Your Majesty's attention has been given, may be suffered to remain in force.

Your Majesty's Subjects in this Province will look to the result of our application with extreme anxiety; but not without the confident expectation that the same paternal consideration for the interests and wishes of the people in this Colony which has marked the measures of your Majesty, and of your Royal predecessors, will be evinced upon this occasion.

We beg to renew our assurances of entire devotion to Your Majesty's Person and Government:

Address to

Address to His Majesty.

REPORT

APPENDIX

Of Select Committee on Communication from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the improvement of the Harbour at York.

To the Honouruble the Commons House of Assembly.

The Committee appointed to take into consideration the Communication of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the subject of the Harbour of York,

Most Respectfully Report,-

Committee Report on York

That having carefully examined the Report of the Commissioners appointed by the Acts of last Session for erecting a pier at the mouth of the Hurbour, the Paper of Captain Richardson and that of Captain Bonnycastle, have agreed to recommend the granting of a sum of money amounting to £500, to complete the pier now in progress, upon the same terms as were provided in the Bill of last

That as the Town of York will, in all probability, be incorporated by Act of Parliament this Session, the Committee do not feel justified in recommending at present any further grant; leaving it to the local authorities under the municipal government to make such improvements towards effecting the desired object as to them may appear necessary.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. B. JARVIS. CHAIRMAN.

Committee Room, House of Assembly, 13th day of February, 1834.

REPORT

Of the Commissioners appointed to superintend the improvement of the Harbour at York.

> To His Excellency Sir John Colborne, K.C.B. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

The Commissioners for the improvement and preservation of York Harbour beg leave to report to flis Excellency the Licutemant Governor, and for the information of the Legislature, that the Pier now in progress of construction at the entrance of the Harbour is extended out into eight feet of water; but as the waters are unusually low, (they having fullen upwards of two feet since the commencement of the work,) it is presumed that from nine to ten feet of water may generally be reckoned upon at the pier head.

In consequence of the outer crib being carried away from its moorings the night of the day it was laid down, in an almost unprecedented storm, an extraordinary expense was incurred to recover it, and it became necessary to carry it out about 75 feet farther than originally intended, to avoid part of its wreck there remaining, and to construct another one for the express purpose of covering the

The Pier is now raised its whole length, upon an average 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 above purpose, £1,600 has been already expended, leaving a balance in their hands of £400.

To raise the Pier as required six feet above the water, secure it against all casualties, finish it creditably, erect a small Pier Light. and maintain the same a short period until a fund be provided for that purpose, the Commissioners are of opinion that five hundred pounds, over and above the balance in hand, will be required.

The Commissioners also take this opportunity of recommending, for the further improvement of the channel and preservation of the Harbour of York, that a work be extended from the Island along the top of the shoal to the buoy, in a manner to continue the Island to the brink of the channel opposite to the present Pier, contracting the channel to about seven hundred feet in width, and confining to this outlet alone all the influx and offlux of water resulting from the over varying level of the lake by the action of the wind, and the reciprocating action of the water of the bay, whereby a constant oscillation in the channel is kept up.

But the Commissioners think it necessary previous to ensure that the waters of the Bay make no passage by the mouths of the Don, and through the marsh to the outlet at Ashbridge's Bay, as it is surnitsed by them, that when the channel is more contracted, the tendency of the waters of the Bay to force a passage by the mouths of the Don will be greatly increased.

Therefore, the Commissioners looking upon the River Donbut as a vehicle for the transport of alluvium into the bed of the Harbour without its waters being to the port of any significant value, suggest, that the mouths of the Don that open into York Bay may be dummed across, and the course of the Don turned east. Thus to ensure against any breach of the waters of the Bay in that discontinuing in the same direction, carrying on it from two to three rection, and at the same time arrest the progress of ruin to the Port, seet water, until within about \$1,500 feet of the shore; it then

now so fatally in operation through the destructive agency of the To complete these works a further sum of £1,500 will be

The Commissioners wish to consider their duties at an end, when the pier now erecting under their control shall be finished; but in their anxiety to draw the attention of the Legislature to the perishable state of York Harbor, they respectfully suggest the expediency of appointing a permanent and scientific commission to prosecute works in their opinion so urgently called for to secure to the country the best yet most perishable harbour on Lake Ontario.

> HUGH RICHARDSON. W. CHISHOLM. J. G. CHEWETT.

Commissioners Report on York Harbour.

York, 4th January, 1834.

To the Inhabitants of the Town of York, and of the Province of Upper Canada.

GENTLEMEN:

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.

Gentlemen,

Your very obedient, and Very humble servant, HUGH RICHARDSON.

YORK HARBOUR.

Anxious to draw public attention to the state of York harbour, and impressed with the idea of the correctness of my views, I lay them in candour before the public, as interesting to the commerce of Capt. Richard. Upper Canada, and, if correct, as vital to the prosperity of the town son on the Harol York.

To those unacquainted with, or whose vocations deprive them of opportunities 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 the result of long observations. opinions with deference to their better judgment.

I may first, then, remind the country, that we had but three natural ports on the British side of Lake Ontario-those of Kingston, York, and Ningara, until the once Burlington Bay by the hand of art became a fourth.

the four, that of York, the seat of the capital, possessing more of the natural properties of a good harbour than any of the rest, (having 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 inconvenience to be felt for years, from the deposit of the great Caturaquoi river.

The Ningara river (definitely speaking) is imperishable; and a private company has enterprisingly seized upon, and excavated the basin of the port, thereby giving the port a value before unknown; disarming the river of its winter terrors; and turning the current of the river to the profitable account of keeping an open port, at times when most others are closed.

Burlington harbour approaches nearest in aspect to that of York. It is of about the same dimensions—has the Dundas creek fulling into it as 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 29 feet, confined to a very small one, thereby rendering inches of more value to the port of York, than feet to Burlington.

It may be necessary to the information of those unacquainted with the harbour of York, first to describe it ;- I shall then transfer so much of a paper that I had the tioner to read elsewhere, as accounts for its formation; and for the causes and progress of its decay, and as suggests means for its preservation.

York harbour is an eliptical basin of an area of eight or nine square miles, formed by a long sandy peninsula stretching from the land east of Asbridge's Bay, in a S. S. W. direction to a point abreast of the present Fort, from which it is about two miles distant, and upon it is a Light House; thence it stretches towards the shore N. N. W about three quarters of a mile, then dips under water,

APPENDIX breaks off, dropping suddenly down from the spot where the buoy is laid, to thirteen feet, soon deepening to fourteen and a half, the deepest bed of the channel, which is mud. Here ends the island sand. The channel then gradually shoals towards the shore; at 13 feet you strike rock, and 700 feet from the shore, you have 9 feet water, leaving a channel from that depth out to the buoy about 815

I shall now state, as briefly as possible, the theory of the formation of the port, and commence by assuming as a fact that Lake Ontario came to its present level, not by any gradual descent, but as suddenly as the torrent sweep of the waters would allow, disengaged as they have been by the disruption or barrier of some rocky dam that held them suspended for ages at a much higher level. I say at a much higher level, because there are various phenomena of the long and continued action of the wave in many parts of the adjacent shore, particularly the well known causeway of the ridge-road, be-Report of twixt Lewiston and Rochester. It is not my purpose to explain these phenomena, but assuming them as proof of what I now assert, state that the lake has suddenly and violently been reduced to its Capt, Richard-son on the Har-bour of York. present level, and that the effect produced by the action of the waters at that awful epoch, was nothing more than what we daily see as the miniature result of any common freshet.

> If that a mill-dam break away that has so long upheld a pond as to have raised its bed by alluvial deposit above the level of the former bed of its creek, and this dam break suddenly away, what is the result? No sooner do the rushing waters descend below the level of the artificially raised bed, than they cut away such portion of the made soil as is immediately in their course, and leave the remainder in cloven and precipitate banks above.

> Such then, I presume, has been upon a mighty scale the process upon Lake Ontario. The waters have retired violently, and in many parts below the level of their ancient bed; and where this has happened in soil capable of removal, such as the flats below Scarborough heights, the operation of the mill-pond is strictly exemplified. I adduce the Scarborough flats as immediately connected with my subject.

> I will now suppose the great agitation of the waters subsided, and that the lake stood at its present level, without a shoal formed by the action of the wind and wave, -without a shoul formed by the present tributary streams, which are all coeval to that awful era.

> 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 high and bluff promontory of Scarborough extended at that era much farther out into the lake than it does at present; that since, torn periodically by the easterly gale, and its wreck swept along the shere by the stormy wave, struck past the indenture of the land about Ashbridge's Bay and York, and sprinkled its first deposit in the direction of the wind, laying the foundation of the peninsula, as simply as a pail of sandy water thrown into a clear pool would depose the sand in the direction in which it was thrown. And thus has fallen from the charged wave of the storm, deposit on deposit, until, from the bosom of the lake, uprose the peninsula-the work of ages of repetitions, and the monstrous index of the ravages of countless easterly storms upon the highlands of Scarborough.

> The same cause is still in operation, producing similar results -the progressive increase and march of the peninsula west, but with this variation, that the farther the formation is removed from the source of its supply, the more it is inclined to spread, the water only bearing along so great a distance the smaller and easiest suspended particles. Hence its great breadth at the west end, and narrow neck at the east. A continuation of the peninsula is the transverse shoul that stretches across the entrance of the bay to within a few hundred feet of the shore, where it is suddenly broken off by the passage of the waters that keep the channel open.

> This latter part of the formation is due to a phenomenon peculiar to the easterly storm upon the lake,-the almost invariable and sudden shifting of the wind to the opposite direction, combined with the outset of the waters of the bay, already raised by the custerly gale above their natural level, consequently falling with the shift of wind.

> It must be generally understood, that the N. E. wind raises the water at the west end of the lake more or less according to its violence, and vice versa 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 peninsula charged with alluvial matter; the wind shifts to the south & S. W. the charged waters are driven in upon the bay of York, whilst the waters of the bay are making outwards to regain the level of the lake, now lowering at the west, with the change of wind; and as the line of conflict betwixt the wave of the wind setting in, and the raised 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 charged with sand by the easterly storm, and driven back upon the bay by the shifting wind, are opposed at the entrance by the outsetting waters, and there forced to depose their burthen:

This shoal, or bar, would stretch right across the entrance of the bay, and reduce the channel to a few feet in width, and a few inches in depth, sufficient as dribble forth the puny waters of the Don, but for the continued varying levels of the take (affected more or less by every wind) and the reciprocating action of the waters of li

the bay producing in the channel a constant oscillation, or flux and APPENDIX reflux, by which a good and deep channel is kept open, and in which I find as much water now as in the time of the oldest surveys, say fourteen and a half feet.

Why the waters make themselves a passage along shore, and consequently keep there the channel of the port, to me is obvious. It is, that being met by the brisk westerly or easterly gale in their attempted passage over the shoal (ever to windward) to assume the level of the lake, setting out with the west wind, setting in with the east, they are dammed back by the ripple of the wave, or broken water, and the great body makes its way in under current along the shore, where it finds least obstruction from the opposing wind. Even the partial wind blowing in or out of the bay, carrying the surface water to be ward; sinking or overfilling the bay, that water is constantly returning in under current by the channel of the har-bour to restore its equilibrium. Blow along a narrow channel connecting two vessels filled with water, you will keep up a constant Report of Capt. stream on the surface into one, and yet you will scarcely alter the Richardson on level of either, as the water will return in under current, almost in the Harbour of the same ratio as it is driven by the surface from one vessel into York. the same ratio as it is driven by the surface from one vessel into the other.

The indication of this current, or oscillation of the waters in the channel, is the sudden breaking off, 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 feet, immediately soon deepening to 141, and here totally ends the island sand; and mud, the alluvial deposit of the harbour, begins.

l'hus far the formations of the port; but nature in parcelling out this beautiful sheet of water from the lake, enclosed within its bosom the seed of its decay.

The Don, like its relatives in consequence, the Humber, the Highland Creek, the Rouge, the Credit; whilst it dribbled its puny waters into the great lake, was, in importance, as the fly upon the horn of the buil:-but once embayed by the formation of the peninsula (like many a worthless fellow who owes his consequence to fortuitous circumstances) from total insignificance it became the grand agent of destruction to one of the finest harbours on the lake.

The peninsula (from a vast shoal) has risen out of the lake at the western extremity, from a depth of 25 to 30 fathoms, and the bay has carried within it at least 15 fathoms at its deepest part.

But from the moment the peninsula raised its protecting head above the waters, and screened the Don from the surges of the lake, the Don, like a monster of ingratitude, has displayed such destructive industry as to displace by its alluvial disgorgings by far the greater part of the body of water originally enclosed by the peninsula. The whole of the marsh to the east, once deep and clear water, is the work of the Don, and in the bay of York, where now its destructive mouths are turned, vegetation shows itself in almost every direction, prognosticating the approaching conversion of this beautiful sheet of water into another marshy delta of the Don.

However the Don has been assisted in the work of filling up in some measure by the peninsula itself. For, whilst the easterly storm furnishes the material, the south and S. W. winds, when dry and stormy, send the sand into the bay in large drifts,; thus the branchlike and encroaching ridges at the west end of the peninsula.

I trust now to convince the public that the harbour of York owes nothing to the Don but its decay! It owes nothing to the Don for the navigableness of its channel. The waters of the Don can be of no more value to the channel of the port, than they are to the channel of itself. That is, were the channel of the harbour of York solely dependant on the waters of the Don, it would be just as navigable as is the channel of the Don, which is not navigable at all.

Imagine the bay of York completely dammed across the entrance, so as to exclude the waters of the lake at their highest level. with only a waste wier sufficient to carry off the superfluous waters of the Don. The sum in feet and inches of a section of this wier would be the sum total of the value of the Don to the navigation of the port. In the summer months it would scarcely float a boat.

The harbour owes the preservation of its channel entirely to the fluctuating levels of the waters of the lake, producing in it, a series of oscillations or of alternate currents, forbidding all deposit in the immediate theatre of their action. And as the strong east and strong west wind have a direct opposite tendency upon the levels of each water; that is, the east wind to ruise the luke while it lowers the bay, and the west wind to lower the lake, whilst it superficially is filling the bay, it follows, that the greatest variations of levels are produced by these winds; and the process of restoring the equilibrium must be offected, and is effected, in under current in the channel, whilst the surface water apparently is carried in an opposite direction.

The strongest proof that the harbour owes nothing to the Don, or to the contributions of all the streams of the bay together for the navigableness of its channel, is, that in the months of July and August, when the minor streams are to all significance dry, and the Don scarcely affords water enough to keep open even its own channel, that of the port is better and deeper than at any other season of the year.

But, if an actual example of the theory I have laid down bo necessary to support my argument; I adduce, as immediately to the point, the harbour of Burlington Bay. It contains about the same area as that of York; it has the Dundas Creek falling into it of

APPENDIX equal consequence with the Don. Before the present cut was made that converted the bay into a navigable port, the superfluous waters of the creek dribbled forth at a natural outlet in the beach, varying from six inches to two feet in depth, according to the supply, with a descent of channel sufficient to keep out the waters of the lake. No sooner was the present cut made and dredged down to eight and nine feet, admitting the free passage of the waters of the lake, than it deepened of itself to thirteen and fourteen feet, and the current flowed as often in, as out; proving thereby, that the channel was entirely due to the fluctuating levels of the two waters.

> Now if my 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 channel: the grand work of preservation to shut out the Don.

Report of Capt. Richardson on the Harbour of

By contracting the channel, no water will be allowed to escape over the shoal, even in calms; and the motion of bodies of water in passing in and out of the channel will be accelerated, and their action felt at greater depth.

In speaking of calms, I have stood upon the lake shore in a perfect calm, and seen the water, by a certain mark, gradually rise and fall seven inches; each returning flux being at the period of a quarter of an hour. This undulation of the lake, I attributed to a partial and violent wind or squall at the east end of the lake, disturbing the equilibrium of the whole.

The process of contracting the channel will not be attended with any difficulty, nor with any expense commensurate to the value of the benefit to be derived therefrom. The first part of the plan is already provided for by the liberal provincial legislative grant of £2,000 to construct a close pier from the shore, to be carried out 700 feet into 9 feet water, this will come to within 820 of the buoy on the island spit, which forms the narrows of the channel, and will contract the channel to that width. Now from the buoy to the island, the spit or shoal carries upon it from 21 to 3 feet water, and over which, to the prejudice of the channel, escapes a vast deal of water, which if confined to it, would be of infinite service.

To obvinte this evil, I should propose to raise the crown of the spit above water; that is, to extend a dyke or dam on the top of it from the point of the island to the buoy; and as upon an average there is not above 3 feet water, and the dyke need not be raised above two, this cannot be attended with a heavy expense. Indeed a very small obstruction would soon create a bank outside to the westward, and have this advantage, that it would arrest the passage of the island sand over the shoal, which now extends its breadth inwards as well as outwards. With its military point of view, I have no concern; but I can only say, that whilst steamers can command 3 feet water out of the point blank range of a fort, in the event of war, they will prefer accommodating their construction to this convenience, in preference to the deeper channel and better

By shutting out the Don you will exclude the grand source of alluvial deposit, which, in one custerly storm accompanied by rain, brings down and spreads over the bed of the harbour more soil than would employ an active dredging machine a month to remove. Even the cultivation of the country increases the destructive powers of the Don, for the plough of the husbandman annually loosening the soil, the rain storm furnishes the river with a much larger tribute of alluvial matter, than when it only washed in its descent the matted foot of the wilderness. Thus the Don, like a cautious and insiduous monster, throws out before it two immense feelers of rushes as piloting its track of rain; and layer by layer, as brick by brick the fabric rises to completion, steadily and fatally the bottom of the bay rises to the surface.

I am sure I average lightly, when I estimate the deposit in the bay from two to three inches annually, less about the shores but more in deep water, and in the immediate outset of the Don. We must not be deceived into security by the little apparent change of depth about the shores. In such security the mischief will come upon us simultaneously. The grand deposit and filling up is yet in deoper water where the action of the wave is not felt, for it is easy to perceive that the land boundary of the bay is the same now as it was when the harbour was first formed, and yet one half of it has already become a vast delta of the Don; and of what remains of the western bay, there is only at its deepest part 29 feet, where originally there was at least 15 fathoms.

By agitating the surface of very turbid water in a concave vessel, little or no deposit will take place at the borders, and powdered chalk may be added under the same operation until it is filled up, yet the whole surface will remain liquid to the last.

At the extremity of the upper wharf, which is 700 feet long, there is 8 feet 10 inches water—1,210 feet from the shore in the same direction, there is 15 feet 8 inches—1,822 feet out gives 17 feet 3 inches, and 2,552 feet out there is 20 feet 5 inches. At the lower, or what was called Mr. Cooper's Wharf, 680 feet long, the extremity of which, by his account, was haid down in 13 feet water, there is now 10 feet 4 inches.—1190 feet from the same, in the same direction, I find 16 feet 4 inches, and 1,802 feet out gives 17 feet 11 inches; so that upon an average, in the harbour, 700 feet from the shore there is 10 feet water, and 1,200 feet out 16 feet of water, after that 100 feet in distance does not yield one foot in depth, and where upon an old survey I find six fullions, or 20 feet laid

down, I now only find 29 feet. I state all this to show that the great APPENDIX deposit is in deep water, where it escapes 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 as the prevailing winds were west, and the bay was open to the west, it followed that the outsettings of the Don were naturally driven east, 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 against the marsh and outset of the Don, that it has formed all round the head of the bay a beach sufficiently elevated above the marsh to form a complete dyke, with the exception of the mouths of the Don. Capt. Richard-Dams may be thrown across these without difficulty, and the Don, son on the Hara little elevated, would soon work itself a passage through the marsh to the outlet at Asbridge's Bay.

But, if through negligence, or want of observation, the harbour is abandoned to itself; if, by some freak of nature, the waters of the western bay find passage by the mouths of the Don, and easy egress to the lake by the now extended outlet at Asbridge's Bav. then I say, adicu the western harbour; adicu the bay of York! No longer heavy outset, the sand beats in, the shoal at the entrance lowers but spreads, the channel fills, and the harbour of York becomes a large shallow sandy bay.

It has often been suggested to open a channel into the harbour from the east, through the neck of the peniusula and marsh, or, immediately into the bay of York, at what is called the portage. Without any local interest, but that of the benefit and preservation of the present port, I shall take the liberty of intruding my opinion also upon this subject, for any value it may possess.

As regards the cut at the portage directly into the bay 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 easterly storm so range along it, that any obstruction thrown out in the shape of pier would only create an arm of the beach around it.

As to the entrance at Asbridge's Bay, and through the marsh, which might be done, I apprehend, were it accomplished, it would in no way compensate for the difficulty and expense of the undertaking; and without great judgment and knowledge of effect, in mainging the water communication betwixt the two bays, I fear the channel of York harbour would sustain serious injury by the event. The mischief to be apprehended, supposing the communication to be made, would be this:

When a lengthened period of the easterly storm had risen the waters of the lake at the west end, and consequently filled the buy of York, and the wind shifted to the west, lowering the lake again, the waters of the bay would naturally make an effort by the nearest outlet to follow the level of the lake. But here, at the mouth of York harbour, met and dammed back by the fresh west wind, the superfluous water, instead of forcing its way to windward in under current, as formerly obliged to do, it would be drawing off to leeward, and transvasing into the eastern bay, to the prejudice of the present channel. The same mischief would occur on the rising of the lake during the easterly gale,—the water would prefer filling the bay from the east with the wind, than from the west against it; also to the prejudice of the western channel. In both these operations, and in all operations that multiply the outlets from the bay of York, the present channel has every thing to lose and nothing to

And what should we not risk in the event? A harbour, upon the banks of which the town is already built, and one possessing every nautical requisite—such as a basin of perfect safety withinan excellent roadsted without—and easy access to both! And for what?—For a doubtful entrance upon a bleak and exposed coast; to track through a sluggish canal, embedded in a sickly marsh, to get a second entrance to a good land-locked harbour, at the value of ten minutes or a quarter of an hour in time to any steamer.

I have not neglected to examine the opening into the lake from Asbridge's Bay, which I think an important one, and confirms me in the opinion I have before expressed, that as the land to the east wore away, and left the peniusula exposed, in the event of time it examined it in the winter, was nearly one hundred yards wide; and from no ice being formed there, nor at some distance within, at a time when it was elsewhere thick, I should say the channel was seven or eight feet deep; but I had no opportunity of sounding. It is apparently protected by the projecting land to the N.E.; but this is only apparent, for the easterly sea has actually made the breach. That the lake is here encroaching upon the island, is beyond a doubt. It has made its way so far as to undermine and throw down a long line of trees of many years growth, which have all fallon their heads into the lake. Here, if any prospect should warrant the expense, an experiment might be made, by piling the sides of the entrance to stop the further progress of the breach. If that should succeed, there is so large a surface of water yet within the eastern bay, that a flux and reflux caused by the varying levels of the lake, might produce a good pavigable channel; and the use of a dredging machino to cleanse the marsh, increase the surface and deepen the

Capt. Bonny-

APPENDIX water, would thus make a good harbour for local or private purpose; but I trust the experiment, without well weighing the consequence, will not be tried to make two outlets to the harbour of York.

> To sum up my opinions, the channel should be contractedthe destroying cancer of the port (Don) eradicated-and the dredging machine freely used. This done, the channel will deepen of itself-the existence of the Port be indefinitely prolonged-the waters of the Bay be more limped—and the Bay itself, washed by every wind, encircled by a clear and healthful beach, so to remain as long as human industry and intelligence lined its shores.

> Otherwise, in a very few years, the east end of the town will be totally faced by a marsh; vessels that can enter the channel will not find sufficient water at the wharves; and the wharves bridged out to any particular distance will not find sufficient water for the

> And now, in calling the attention of the country to the perishable condition of York harbour, I put it to the country, 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 light than public duty? Its local interest is so merged in the public good, that it cannot suffer without inflicting a public injury. sands may preserve, but millions will not construct such another

> If, after maturely weighing my opinions, they are found to be correct; if I have shown the ruin of the port to be not far distant in the vista of futurity, the Province cannot look with apathy on the scene-the inhabitants of York will scarcely line the banks of its beautiful bason-reap the golden fruits of its commerce-be sensible of its decay, and insensible to the claims of posterity: there is nothing British in the thought!



CAPTAIN BONNYCASTLE'S REPORT ON THE HARBOUR AT YORK.

On the preservation of the Harbour of York, Upper Canada,

The peninsula opposite the southern face of the town of York appears to me a much more ancient formation than is generally imagined. It is composed of sand in its various states of cohesion, castle's Report the surface being usually disunited, and encreasing in firmness and on York Hartenacity as it encreases in depth. It is probable only one of the bourmany ridges of the vast lake which existed before the present Ontario and Eric were formed out of its drainage; nor has the shape of this peninsula materially altered for a vast length of time. The French entered the Basin, and fancied it a river when they first explored the country under the guidance of Hennepin, in 16'; and the oldest surveys shew little or no difference in its outline.

> It is not necessary with the object in view to enter into a geological disquisition to prove that the peninsula was made during the sedimentary deposition of the tertiary periods; but it is useful to the purpose to ascertain that it is not comparatively new, or in the yearly habit of receiving great accessions to its bulk and extension.

> The opinions entertained as to the best method of making the space contained within this natural barrier to the storms of the lake answer the purposes of a secure and effectual harbour for the largest steam-boats, as well as the smaller but more deeply built sailing vessels, are to be divided into three general propositions.

> The first is that of damming up the western estuary of the Don; the second is that of cutting a navigable canal through the narrows of the neninsula to the eastward, or near where it joins the marsh; and the third is the project, partly executed, of forming a pier on the north shore of the channel at the Garrison, and converging the entrance by a break-water over the whole length of the shoul from Gibraltar, or rather Blockhouse Point.

> Before entering upon any of these debateable topics, it will be as well to state something concerning the most material facts, which experience has taught the geologist, on the powers of the aquaous agent in destroying and renovating.

> It is a well known circumstance, that almost all the streams and rivers of this part of the country run over lands wherein either lime--tnat great state of disintegration-or that their beds are cut through mud or clays, containing a large proportion of the carbonate of line. The oxygen of the atmosphere acts on the bare rocks as strongly as the solvent power of the waters does on it and on the inuds and clays, and every stream is therefore well supplied from the alkaline and calcareous portions with the usual carbonic acid of almost all other rivers.

> Now this, it is said, is a lapidifying principle, which, in time, will convert the deposit of the Don and the minor streams to a gradually hardening mass, which must, by continual additions, at length fill up the basin.

> With this powerful agent, acting as it always does forcibly, the Don, the banks of the coast, and the blown saud from the shoal, are supposed to be constantly uniting their assistance to destroy the harbour of York.

But it should be recollected, that when any of the particles of rocks and earths are a part of the volume of moving waters, a large

acquired powers destroying the sedimentary beds at the bottom of APPENDIX the river or the basin as fast as they are laid down.

But sedimentary beds are not so easily deposited as may be imagined; for any one who has dabbled a little in natural philosophy, and especially those beginning to acquire a knowledge of mineralogy, need no arguments to convince them that there are few rocks which have a specific gravity greater than three times that of water; consequently, earthy matters mixed with moving waters lose, on an average, more than half their imaginary rate of ponderosity.

Thus the quantity of matter subsiding either from the flow of the Don into the Ray, or from the currents which set in and out of the harbour, with the strong winds from the westward and castward, must be inappreciably small, considering that the action is violent and almost constant from the latter course; particularly any deposit in the basin from the Don, whose velocity is nothing compared to the currents on the other hand, we are not to suppose that the Don brings down less and less mud every year whilst it retains nearly its present size, because as the country becomes unforested the more the banks are cleared and cultivated, and the more the bour. oxygen of the air will act on the newly exposed rocks and earth, and the greater will be the humidity, thus it will readily be believed that the Don transports and will transport little else than fine mud and vegetable matter in a state of comminution, and as it is a known law, that the finer the atoms in suspension in a fluid, the longer they are in subsiding, 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 marsh, must have very little power to sink, except in perfect calms, never of long continuance, until it passes into the main lake, a proof of this is that there is very little mud on the shoals.

rticles of lime and alumine subside very slowly, and the most ponderous of all earths, heavy spar or sulphate of baryles, requires several hours when diffused in water to precipitate, when the fluid 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, receives almost all the sediment of the Don, which is deposited in the vicinity, and this accounts for the innumerable and shifting creeks by which the marsh is rendered so difficult to traverse. is therefore useful to the harbour in a slight measure, from the circumstance of a great portion of its deposit finding a convenient delta to accumulate upon, and also because that portion of its stream which enters the basin assists in a trifling degree in keeping its waters in motion, and drifting out in calms the matter deposited from the clay banks and from rains; small velocities being sufficient to keep the upper and central strata of masses of water in sufficient motion for this purpose.

I do not, therefore, argue very favourably of the results anticipated in closing up the breach which the Don has made into the basin; nor do I think it signifies a great deal whether it remains open or otherwise. It is indeed probable that when the country becomes more cleared, that the Don itself will become very insignificant, from the drying up of its little tributary streamlets.

The second question is that of cutting a navigable channel through the narrows of the Poninsula. If this is done, the barrier which nature has interposed for the preservation of a harbour, formed probably by the cutting action of the Don, when it was a larger river, which it only requires to look at its banks to prove it anciently was, will be thrown down, and the harbour entirely

The reasons assigned for this opinion are as follows:

The southern face of the Peninsula, a low ridge of sand, is bordered to some distance out, excepting near the narrows, by large and fluctuating shoals, well known to the fishermen who have so recently established a profitable trade on them. The force of the easterly and westerly gales on these shouls and the bounding shores, is tremeudous, as every person in York has frequent opportunities of hearing, even at the great distance the town is from them.

Should a navigable canal be cut through the slender belt which divides the waters of the lake from the basin, all the millions of tons of darge shingle, small rounded and angular fragments of granite and other rocks, which line the beach, will be put in motion, will break down by their crosive powers any barrier opposed to them. will carry before them the whole extent of the narrows and perhaps penetrate through the ponds, till the busin and convert it into a fresh sand bank, and to do all this as well as to sweep in the detritus of the continually falling high cliffs of Scarborough will not even require the force of the gale of the 5th November, 1832, when the Great Britain sought shelter there, under what was then a windward shore, from apparently inevitable destruction; for it is to be remembered, that it is a fixed axiom in hydrostatics, that a velocity of moving water of only three inches per second, cuts down, or moves off fine clay six inches sand, 12 small gravel, and three feet stones of an inch and more in diameter; three feet a second is only two miles an hour; therefore, in a heavy gale of wind, we may readily suppose that even the lowest stratum of the moving fluid there, where most friction is, must travel at that comparatively small rate; and what would then the central mass of the superfices rage at, straightened by the comparatively slender bounds in which it is altempted to bo confined? It might, in fact, toar away all the strips of beach along the western or buy shore of the great marsh, and let portion of them, if the water moves swiftly, are by their size and the whole of that body of the mud of ages into the basin.

castle's Report on York Har-

It will be said that all this may be avoided by running out extensive piers into the lake, and forming a strong embankment all along the Ontario face of the narrows.

But will these precautions, supposing they can prevent the destruction of the banks of the canal, prevent the sedimentary deposit which the highlands and the coasts beyond it are continually sending at present at that direction of the wind. Whatever comes into the bay with its waters in the easterly gales, or even in the westerly ones is, I conceive now, as long as it has only one entrance taken out before it has time to subside, and again spread over the vast surface of Ontario, and it is even probable that the waters of the Humber, which move with some rapidity, accellerate its dispersion; for to them, and the great arm which once flowed past the Carrison, may perhaps be attributed the singular crescent shape of the narrow ridge of the western part of the peninsula.

I have traced the waters of the Humber carrying large logs in a contrary direction to the wind, nearly opposite to the old French

It is therefore to be feared that a navigable channel could scarcely be kept clear if it was formed at the narrows; and steamboats and saiting vessels would hardly be tempted in strong gales, either from the eastward or westward, and certainly not from the southward, to run the risk of shipwreck on a shore lined under water with shoals of shingles and stone, to get over a narrow pier-way, over which the sea would at such times run in mountains.

The difficulty of getting into narrow pier-ways in blowing weather is well demonstrated on lake Erie; where, at a similar exposed place, vessels have often much difficulty to avoid striking the piers, instead of running 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 its narrowest part, opposite to the Garrison, clear.

Part of this object has been already performed, in consequence of the Parliamentary grant for the preservation of York harbour during the past session, and to complete the pier now formed, it only requires a further sum of five hundred pounds, in order that it may be rendered sufficiently substantial to resist the pressure of the seas and the ice.

The Commissioners appointed to execute it have had several difficulties to (a end with, as well as several circumstances greatly in favour of its gogress; of which latter, the unusual lowering of the lake since the autumn, has been the chief; but of this work, having merely given the original outlines, and not having been concorned in the alteration in the mode of creeting it, nor in its construction, which has been in much abler hands, it does not become me to speak farther than to observe, that its utility, even as it stands alone, seems evident, and there is every appearance of its permanoncy. It is, however, only a part of the suggestion for contracting the mouth of the harbour; and to complete this proposed end it will be necessary to carry a break-water from Gibraltur to Blockhouse Point, one thousand yards in a direct line toward the edge of the

Before, however, this brenkwater is undertaken, it would be essentially necessary to consider whether the contracting the mouth of the harbour would materially assist in keeping the channel clear; also what effect it would have on the shoal, and the danger to be apprehended from the ice being retained longer in the harbour, and being violently pressed against the pier in strong easterly spring gales.

It will be recollected, that in the commencement of this paper, the deposit in the bay, it is stated, some persons had imagined, will in time become hardened, and at length lapidified, from the causes therein explained, and one great reason for this notion is the nature of the shoal itself, which is a loose sand where it is above water, and gradually gets harder in proportion as it increases in depth below the surface, becoming in fact what is commonly called hard pan, a species of inferior sand stone mixed with shells.

This however, I imagine in the eye of a geologist so fur from tending to prove the probability of the bay becoming filled with a hard series of deposits, tends to prove only that the shoal is very ancient, that it was the bottom of a former lake which covered all the countries of central Northern America, and that it lias undergone the same process which is now constantly proceeding in Lakes and himple developement of the necessary agents for solidification.

It has been stated that if this break-water be thrown cut it will ultimately cause the destruction of the end of the shoal next the carrison, by the contracted volume of waters undermining the edges, but it will be also necessary to prove this fact, to have clear ovidence that the volocity of the current in and out in easterly and. westerly gales is very great, as well as to convince the reasoner on the subject that the under strutum of those currents and that which meets the bunk at the surface and sides has the power and force of the upper central portion of the fluid of the channel, which is contrary to all known laws and to the actual state of the case, for the shoul at its extremity where it bounds the channel is what nautical men call steep to, and is so hard and firm that it is doubtful if a much greater force would tear it up than the trifling one exerted by the lake in a comparatively land locked situation. The form of the odge of the shoal is the best answer to such doubts, for with all the force of the westerly winds not an atom moves from Block-House

Point to the buoy excepting the loose sand and mud near the sur. APPENDIX face 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 as the whole fluid mass is increased by, the diminution of the exit or channel, so its velocity increases, and there a smaller 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 has pointed out, will always tend to prevent the bottom tilling up, and there will be little danger of the hard shoal falling in to any alarming degree, and even if it should evince signs of destruction, as its extent is very trilling, a solid face of timber being applied to it would obviate all difficulty on that head.

The narrowing of the channel would probably have this good effect, and a very important one it would be, it might remove all the mud which at present spreads over the bottom and uncover the rocky platform itself, thereby rendering the harbour accessible for a larger class of vessels than those which now can use it, and by causing a more powerful influx and afflux of the waters, it will give the sedimentary matter held in solution less time to settle, and carry it eastle's Report further out, into the main luke, where the disturbance of the level on York Harfrom powerful winds create currents which it is well known spread bour. that matter far and wide.

The more contracted the entrance of the harbour, the greater will be the rise and fall of the water within it, provided no other outlet is made, and the less will be the deposit, for as the motive force of the fluid increases, by a known law, the ratio of the difference between the progressive motions of the upper and lower stratums decrease, in great velocities, becoming almost nothing, and neither the magnitude of the bed, nor the slope of the bottom changes this proportion, when the more velocity remains the same.

With respect to the retention of the ice in the harbour for a longer period in spring than it usually remains, if the breakwater is erected, it is stated that probably it would be the cause of sliutting it up for an inconvenient period, that it would proportionably alter the climate of the town, and that it would perhaps tear away part of the new pier. To all these assertions experience alone could afford a test, but I am much inclined to believe from the great rise and fall of the water in the basin, during the prevalence of winds, which are almost constant at that season, from the comparative thinness of the ice, which rarely begins to form here until January; from attentive observation of the very loose and incoherent nature of it near the mouth of the channel, and almost down to the King's wharf, owing to the shoals on each side, as well as from the great heat of the sun in this latitude in the Spring, that these would scurcely be sufficient reasons to prevent an experiment, not in itself of a costly nature, for nature herself has nearly completed it, and which would perhaps prove so extremely beneficial to one of the most important harbours in the province. The ice seldom packs on the shoal, and we have just witnessed in the southwesterly gales of the day before yesterday, that nearly a 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 skaling and a vessel was frozen in the day before, notwithstanding too, the idea so generally expressed, that the pier would retain it as much longer as the winter lasted. The ice on the weather side remained firm in defiance of the fury of the waves; and it is not a little curious that this outer ice was formed in so exposed a situation long before that on the inside and generally tranquil expanse, sheltered by the pier, was made.

If however, this breakwater is to prevent the Bay ice from floating off over the shoal, it is possible to build the Bay side of it with such a slope that in an easterly wind it will slide over it. It is not however the easterly winds which drive the ice out of York harbour, the currents driven in so forcibly in the western gales raise the level of the water under it, thus breaking it up, and then, either their own cessation or the usual effects of the easterly winds, prepare it to go to sea.

Nothing however should of course be done permanently without serious reflection, and I feel very much inclined to believe that it would be very advisonble to consider whether it would not be prudent first to put a stop to a serious evil which has not been so much noticed as it should have been; the wasting away of such vast quantities of the clay bank near the garrison, only partially prevented by the present pier, and which every frost and thaw adds porders of lork harbour than all the Don has ever done at the bottom. A similar cause that of the destruction of the banks from the Windmill to the Market-place, was most probably the reason why the water shallowed at the oldest wharves in the town; and it is still shallowing at them, as well as from the numerous drains and sewers, and the quantity of rubbish daily thrown in, the latter having the two-fold effect of lessening the depth near the shore, and of rendering the neighbourhood very unpleasant in the hot days of summer.

York harbor is of the greatest importance to the prosperity of the rising city, and should, in no way, be neglected. It may be thought presuming to offer an opinion on the subject, but having had the honor of being called on for scientific information, by the committee appointed by this Honorable House for the improvement of the Harbour, I may perhaps be permitted to suggest that the labours of the commissioners who will have to execute any proposed works might be extended to the whole basin, and that their authority would be well employed in investigating nuisances which were very

APPENDIX loudly complained of during the past season of sickness and visitation, but which perhaps will never be effectually checked until a continuous quay similar to that in front of the Government Stores, is erected 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 front of a small portion of the

new town, works far from being of an expensive nature, and essen. APPENDIX tial to the safety of the basin, and to the salubrity of the place.

All which is respectfully submitted.

R. H. BONNYCASTLE, Captain Royal Engineers, Western District, U. C.

York, Upper Canada, 14th January, 1834.



REPORTS ON EDUCATION.

REPORT

Of the Board of Education Eastern District.

(Copy.)

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

The Board of Education for the Eastern District, RESPECTFULLY REPORT,

That during the half year, ending the 1st December, 1832, Report of there were 68 common schools in the district, and one thousand, the Board of eight hundred and fifty three pupils receiving their education in Education for said schools; and during the half year from the 1st December, 1832, the Eastern to the 1st June, 1833, there were 76 schools, and two thousand, District.

The teachers have received their several portions of the provincial allowance for the above periods. The branches of Education taught are reading, writing, and arithmetic, and in several schools the English Grammar.

The Board of Education can perceive the great advantage derived by the inhabitants' from the additional grant of Public money for the Common schools.—as the schools have increased since last Report, from fifty-seven to seventy-six, and each school having 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, notwithstanding, they are thankfully received by the teachers, as many of the inhabitants in the remote parts of the district are unable 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.

> JOS. ANDERSON, DR. M'DONNELL, ARCH'D M'LEAN,

Members of the Board of Education.

Cornwall, 12th November, 1832.



REPORT

Of the Board of Education for the Johnstown District, dated at Brockville, 4th May, 1833.

(Copy.)

To His Excellency Sir John Colborne, K. C. B. Lieut. Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c.

Report of the Board of District.

The Board of Education for the District of Johnstown, pursu-Education for ant to the statute, in such case made and provided, beg leave to rethe Johnstown port as follows:-

> For the year ending on the sixth of March 1832, fifty four common 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 Grammar. Brockville, 4th May, 1833.

> > JONAS JONES, Chairman.

A true copy, WM. ROWAN.

Report, Board of Education, Ottawa District, 1833. (Corv.)

> To His Excellency, Sir John Colborne, K. C. B. Lieut. Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &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-house, 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 number of children who are at present receiving the benefit of these Institutions is six hundred and sixty execution for stitutions, is six hundred and sixty-one, showing an increase of two the Ottawa dishundred and forty one, over the number stated in our last annual re-trict.

Report of

That the Board is satisfied with the qualifications of the several teachers, the progress of the pupils, the management of the schools, and the books made use of therein; and that the very seasonable 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 three hundred and forty-seven pounds ten shillings, currency, (including ten pounds for the salary of their clerk,) be appropriated to the support of the Common schools in the said district, for the service of the year, ending on the first day of June, now next ensuing. All which is humbly submitted.

GEO. HAMILTON, Ch'n. ALEX. GRANT. CH'S P. TREADWELL.

Longeuil, Jan. 6th, 1834.



REPORT

Of the Trustees of the Midland District School, with the classification of the pupils; at the public examination held on the 27th July, 1833.

(Copy.)

To His Excellency Major General Sir John Colbonne, K. C. B., Lieut. Governor of the Province, &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

WE the undersigned Trustees of the Public School of the Midland District, most respectfully beg leave to report, for the the Board of information of Your Excellency, that the annual examination of the Education for scholars of this school was held in the School House in this town on District. Saturday, the 27th day of July last; when there was every reason to be satisfied with the evidence afforded by the proficiency of the scholars, of the attention 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 Greek Testament, Virgil and Cicero, Euclid and Algebra. The number of scholars at present 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 twelvemonth, 7 boys have finished their education at this school, two of whom intend entering the medical profession; 4 have engaged in mercantile pursuits, and I has entered the Royal Navy. During the same period 2 have been removed from this school to Upper Canada College.

The Trustees cannot help regretting that their applications for an increase of funds have been hitherto unsuccessful; again, however, they deem it their duty to call Your Excellency's attention to the decayed state of the present school-house, and earnestly solicit funds to enable them to build one suitable to the wants of this extensive district, and to enlarge the endowment upon a more liberal scale, so as to render the school more generally useful by making it more efficient as preparatory to the University 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 Colony was almost nothing, £:00 per annum was not considered an unreasonable allowance, the Trustees of the Midland District 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 intentions of the Legislature by which these Schools were originally endowed. And when the munificent allowance made both for the building and support of the School of the Home District, now styled

Midland

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 conceal their disappointment at those claims having been so repeatedly urged in vain.

> GEO. OKILL STUART, THOMAS MARKLAND, JOHN MACAULAY, JAMES SAMPSON.

A true copy.

WM. ROWAN.



(Cory.)

Classification of the Pupils of the Midland District School, at the Public Examination on the 27th day of July, 1833.—Number of Scholars, 40.

CLASSES.

		1st Class.	
12 ye 15 15		Archibald Thomson, William Chambers, William Light.	Homer, Greek Testament, Cicero, Virgil.
		2ND CLASS.	
14 11 11 13 12 13	66 66 66 66 66	Robert Tolbert, Peter Baxter, Daniel Macleod, James Atkinson, Moses Binley, Perry Truax, Alexander Light.	Cornelius Nepos, Latin and English Grammar.
		3RD CLASS.	•
8 11 9 8	(C (C	Charles Tolkien, Henry Wood, Joseph Binley, William Truax.	Latin and English Grammar, Reading, &c.
	-	4TH CLASS.	
17 15 13 14	66 . 66 66	William Ward, Edmond Butterworth, Michael Stinson, John Ward,	English Grammar, Reading, &c.
		5TH CLASS.	•
12 14 11 9	ec ee ee	John McGrath, William Denn, Henry Mitchell, Erastus Ives,	English Grammar, Reading & Writing.
		6TH CLASS.	
9 11 9 8 6 9	66 66 66	Thomas Masson, Henry Bamford, John Goodearle, Edward Hynes, Nathan Sanford, Randal Cox,	Reading, Spelling, & Writing.
		7TH CLASS.	
9 9 4 8 11 12	ee ee ee ee	Robert Light, James Kennedy, George Hynes, John MacGregor, William Michael, Thomas Moran,	Reading, Spelling, & Writing.

8TH CLASS.

APPENDIX

6 Alexander Bamford, " Patrick McGrath, Reading & Spelling. 5 66 Charles Sanford, 9TH CLASS.

Thomas McGrath, Spelling. David Sanford,

MATHEMATICS.

1st CLASS.

Euclid, Algebra, Book-keeping, & Arithmetic. Archibald Thomson, William Chambers.

2ND CLASS.

Book-keeping & Arithmetic.

John Ward, Edmond Butterworth, William Light, William Tolbert, Michael Stinson.

3rd Class.

Geography & Arithmetic.

John McGrath, Perry Truax, Robert Tolbert, James Atkinson, Peter Baxter, Moses Binley, Daniel McLeod, Charles Tolkien,

4TH CLASS.

Geography & Arithmetic.

William Denn, Erastus Ives, Alexonder Light, Henry Wood, Henry Mitchell, Joseph Binley, William Truax.

5TH CLASS. Arithmetic.

John Goodearle, Thomas Masson, Edward Hynes,

Henry Bamford, Thomas Bamford, William Michael,

Randal Cox.

6TH CLASS.

Arithmetic.

Robert Light, Nathan Sanford John McGregor,

Thomas Moran, George Hynes, James Kennedy.

REPORT

Of the Upper Canada Central School, 1833.

(Corv.)

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
(Data)			
Total	196	179	375
i and a second			

Thomas Bamford

REPORT

APPENDIX

Of the Common Schools in the Newcastle District, for the Year ending December 31st, 1833.

TEACHERS' NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	NO. OF SCHOLARS.	BOOKS USED.	BRANCHES TAUGHT.
Henry Jackson,	do.	30 36 25 35 40	Mavor's Speiing Book, Testament & Murray's Grammar, do. do. do. do.	Reading, Writing, & Arithmetic. do
John Hoyt,		20 25 30 24	Spelling Book & Testament do. do & Grammar. do do do	Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, dodo. & Grammar. dodo. & Arithmetic,
John Irwin,	do. Haldimand. Hope. Clark.	27 25 21 21	do do	do. Grammar & Book-Keeping, do. & Arithmetic. do.
Jeremiah O'Leary, James McFeetors, Henry Heany, Donald Drummond,	Darlington. Ops. do.	23 20 21		dod
Richard Sullivan,	- do. Emily. do. do.	22 24 20 21	do do	do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do.
Joseph Cunningham, James McClatchley, Daniel Doron, Thomas Denchy,	do. do. Smith. Otonabee.	20 20 21 20	dododododododod	do. do. do. Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, & Grammar
William Coulter,	do. Monaghan. Cavan. do.	21 20 22 20	do	dododododododo
Peter Fitzpatrick,	do. do.	22 20 21	dododododododo	do
Theobald Coulter, John Preston, Dennis Hannan, Richard Campbell,	do. Murray. Hamilton. Percy.	21 21 30 30	dodo	do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do.
Thomas Turner Orton, Samuel Porter, Emery Curtis, William Maxwell,	Hope. do. do.	40 26 25 26	do	do.
John Davy,	Smith. Cramahe. do.	21 21 22	do	do
Joseph Murdock,	Murray. Cavan.	24 24	do	dodo.

COBOURG, JANUARY 16TH, 1834.

SIR.

I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the annexed Report of the state of Common Schools in the Newcastle District, for the year ending the 31st December, 1833.

I have the honour to be,

Your Most Obedient, Humble Servant,

A. N. BETHUNE, Chairman, Board of Education, Newcastle District.

LIEUT. COL. ROWAN, &c. &c. &c.



REPORT

Of Common Schools in the Niagara District, for the Year ending 31st May, 1833.

Townships-	TEACHERS' NAMES.	From 1832,	To 1833.		NO. OF PUPILS.	DISTRIBUTIO	RUMARKS.
do. do. do. Stamford, do. Thorold, Grimsby, do. do. do. Grantham,	John Oakley, Nicholas M. Reid, William B. Wilson, Dennis B. Halin, Francis Wood, James Ramsay David P. Brown, James H. Swail, Thomas Johnson, Jeremiah O'Meara, Robert Heron, David Lynds, Alexander Wilson,	1st Dec. 1st June,	31st May.	12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	57 31 22 44 22 24 50 31 23 27 22 30	8 15 0 8 15 0 8 15 0 8 15 0 8 15 0 8 15 0 8 15 0 8 15 0 8 15 0 8 15 0 8 15 0 8 15 0 8 15 0 8 15 0	of the Schools in this District. The usual branches of an English and Commercial Education are generally taught and with encreasing success. The Schools appear to be placed on a respectable footing, and conducted with order and regularity, and the good conduct of the Masters has been

REPORT OF COMMON SCHOOLS IN THE NIAGARA DISTRICT .- CONTINUED.

APPENDIX

Townships.	TEACHERS' NAMES.	From 1832,	г тіме. То 1833.	NO. OF MONTHS.	NO. OF PUPILS.	DISTRI	BUTIO:	REMARKS.
do. Gainsborough, do. do. do. Crowland, Clinton. do. Willoughby, Haldimand, Pelham, Canborough, Louth, Moulton, Thorold, Bertie, Clinton, Thorold,	Robert D. Smeaton, George Smith, M. W. Seeber, Alexander Garner, Joseph A. Wilford, Jumes Brenan, Egbert B. Dunning, Oliver C. Forward, William E. Pointer, George H. Sheenan, David Black, Allen W. Williams, Alexander Stevens, John Armour, Francis M. Wenfer, Walter E. Murray, John Rowles, Daniel Ostrum, P. McClinchey,	Ist June, 1st June, 1st Dec 1st June, Ist Sept. December, October, Septembers	April,	9 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 16 16 6	41 27 35 20 27 25 20 27 25 20 27 25 20 24 25 24 25 24 25 26 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	8688888884864442	s. d. 0 111 3 0 115 0 0 0 115 0 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 115 0 0 117 7 7 6 6 9 9 9 9	ively. It is, however, desirable to have Teachers in some instances better qualified than they have been found; but the Board of Education have been unwilling to reject the claims of those, however defficient, who have been appointed and recommended by Trustees chosen for the purpose, especially as the allowance of public money has been so inconsiderable. J. MUIRHEAD, ROBERT DICKSON, THOS. CREEN. Niagara, June 20th, 1833.

THOS. CREEN, SECRETARY.

A true Copy. WM. ROWAN.

SECOND REPORT

Of Common Schools, Established in the District of Niagara for the Year 1833.

Townships.	TEACHER'S NAMES.	PERIOD OF TIME.	NO. OF MONTHS.	NO OF PUPILS.	DISTRIBUTION	REMARKS.
do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. Grantham, do. do. Thorold, do. Stamford, do. Pelham, Clinton, do. Grimsby, do. do. Grimsby, do. do. Grimsby, do. do. Grimsby, do. do. Grimsby, do. do. Grimsby, do. do. do. Louth, Bertie, Growland, Walpole, Haldimand, Marshville, Gainsborough, Grimsby, Gainsboro', Wainfleet,	John Oakley, Michael M. Reid, John Orr, John Campbell, Denuis B. Haton, Peter H. Swartz, Alexander Wilson, David Lynds, Daniel Ostrum, David P. Brown, Peter Kerr, James Ramsay, Alexander Ross, David Black, Benjamin Wait, Alexander Stevens, William Cockell, Robert Heron, Thomas Johnson, John Rowls, Robert D. Smeaton, Walter E. Murray, James Brenau, Joseph Ross, Francis W. Weafer, F. Foley, John Purcell, Amasa Kellog, Joseph A. Wilford, Robert B. Campbell, William Ramsay,	Mar. 1 to Aug. 31. June 1 to Nov. 30, Dec.1,1832, to June 1 to	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	26 22 28 45 26 28 25 21 45 25 29 41 50 6 22 22 23 23 23 23 24 25 22 22 22 23 23 24 25 26 26 26 27 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	15 0 0 15 0 0	The Reports to continue to be received regularly, stating the names, ages, and respective studies of the Pupils, generally affording evidence of a steady progress, accompanied with certificates of the good conduct of the Masters, attested by the Trustees. The Masters examined by the Board or some member thereof, with a view to the branches taught in the School of which he has the charge. And it has been ascertained, satisfactorily, that the emoluments of the different Schools amount to at least double the sum hereby appropriated for the whole year. The balance of last year's grant of £500 to be added to the usual public allowance in the next dividend. J. MUIRHEAD. R. HAMILTON.
			,	£	480 0 0	

^{*} The Reports of the above named added to the List having been mislaid, it is but just to allow him his due proportion, which will make up the full appropriation of the last annual Grant.

THOS. CREEN, SECRETARY.

REPORT

APPENDIX

Of the Commissioners for constructing a Light Houce on Nine Mile Point, near Kingston.

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

The Commissioners, appointed by an Act passed the last session of the Legislature, entitled, "An Act granting a sum of money to defray the expense of creeting a Light-House on Nine mile Point, at the entrance of the harbour at Kingston,"

HUMBLY REPORT,-

That the duties assigned them have been fulfilled in conformity to the Act, and the small surplus 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 Legislature, it was found that it belonged to the Honorable Charles 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 resident at Kingston, viz: Mr. William, Garratt. Then the Commissioners made known to him the nature of their duties, and their desire to obtain ground for the erection of the Light-House, at the place designated by the Act, Mr. Grant immediately, and without any hesitation, offered the Commissioners five acres on the Point, so laid off as to be most convenient for their purposes, and declined all compensation for it—an instance of liberality which the Commissioners feel themselves bound 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. Garratt, 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-House on Nine mile Point is similar, in respect to form and construction, to the buildings at the False Ducks and Point Peters. It contains eleven lamps and reflectors like the latter; but is twenty feet lower. Being not more than twenty miles from the False Ducks, its light will be always distinctly visible even from that Island, which was more than the accommodation and safety of vessels absolutely required. A tess elevation than forty feet was not thought advisable: indeed the Commissioners would have felt inclined to have raised the tower fifty feet above the surface of the lake, had the amount of the appropriation warranted them in so doing.

Many persons are of opinion that if the Tower at Nine mile Point had been built upwards of sixty feet in height, the light at the False Ducks might have been dispensed with. At present the three Light Houses at Nine mile Point, the False Ducks, and Point Peters, contain stationary lights of a white colour, and are all alike. It may become, in time, advisable to make some distinction between them by means of red lights and revolving machinery, to prevent mistakes by negligent, or incautious, or inexperienced mariners.

In the construction of the lantern, the Commissioners have to commend the skill 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 and spouts which they consider a great improvement.

Before closing their report, the Commissioners would observe, that the Keeper, when appointed, should be provided with a comfortable cottage, which might be 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 has been thought of for the keepers at the two other establishments. It is believed to be the uniform custom in all countries where Light-Houses are maintained, to afford 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.

	£	s.	d.	1	£	s.	đ,
Amount paid Contrac-	l		1	Amount of War-	-}		
tor for Mason work			l	rant on the Pro-	.}		
and Carpenter work			1	vincial Treasury.	750	0	0
of a Tower-per re-				1			
	317	0	0	}	1		
Amount paid Contrac-	ĺ		1	}	1		
tor for a Lantern-			- 1	i	1		
per receipt, marked B	172	10	0	}	}		
Amount paid for lamps,			}	}	1		
Reflectors, Glass,&c.					}		
-per receipt, mark-				}	Ì		
ed C.	141	12	2	}	1		
Amount paid for Glass)	1		
Tubes-per receipt,					1		
marked D.	4	10	0	}	1		
Amount paid for du-	}			\	!		
ties on Lamps-per	1			i	1 .		
receipt, marked E.	22	10	6	\	1		
Amount paid for Oil,					1		
Butts, &c per re-					1		
ceipt, marked F.		16	6))	1		
Amount of contingent)}	1		
disbursements-per				}}			
statement marked G.		19	7	17 II	1		
Unexpended Balance]}	1		
returned to the Re-	}			}}	1		
ceiver General.	5	1	3		1		
	-						
£	750	0	0	£	750	0	0

JOHN MACAULEY, Commissioner. Kingston, 22nd November, 1833.

A.

The Commissioners for building a Light House on Nine Mile Point

To Robert Matthews, Dr. For building Stone Tower as per contract,£317 0 0 ROBERT MATTHEWS.

Kingston, 1st November, 1833.

KINGSTON, Ist November, 1833.

E317.

RECEIVED from the Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament to superintend the creeting of a Light House on Nine Mile

Point, the sum of three hundred and seventeen pounds, currency, being for building stone tower for Light House, as per account herewith.

Having signed duplicate Receipts, ROBERT MATTHEWS.



The Commissioners for building the Light House at Nine Mile Point,

To Thomas Masson, Dr.

To amount due per contract, for building Lantern, £ | 170 10 0
To work for Chandelier, and putting it up,...... 1 5 0
To paid freight of Glass and other stores from Kingston to Light House, 0 15 0

THOS. MASSON.

Kingston, 11th Nov. 1833.

Kingston, 11th_November, 1833.

£172 10s.

To

RECEIVED from the Commissionors appointed by Act of Parliament to superintend the erecting 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.



Boston, September, 1833.

The Commissioners for erecting a Light, House on —————Point Lake Ontario,

To Winslow Lewis, Dr.

160 Lights double glass, 14 by 12 a 72 c	\$	115	20	
11 16 inch Light House Reflectors, a \$25,	1	275		
13 Lamps, a \$8		104	00	
11 Oil Heaters, at \$1,	į	11	00	,
1 stove and Funnel,		9	50	
Iron Chandelier,	ł	25	00	
10 Gross Lamp Wicks, a \$1,		10	00	
6 Wick Formers,	1	Ó0	50	
Commissions on purchase of Glass,		2	87	

\$ 558 07

Payment received of John Macaulay, Esquire, and duplicate receipts signed, WINSLOW LEWIS.

APPENDIX APPENDIX Amount of foregoing account, \$558 07=£139 10 4

Mem. of Exchange on New York, a 12 per cent. ... 2: 1-10 Abstract of Contingent Disbursements by the Commissioners for erect-£141 12 12 ing a Light House on Nine Mile Point. The same was to be the JOHN MACAULAY. Vouchers.

Paid Thomas Rogers for superintendance, ous our sejan constitution! Paid Thomas Rogers for superintendence,
plans, and disbursements,
plans, and disbursements,
Paid H. Cassady; Esq. drawing contracts,
Nichalls, Esq. survey and deed,
H. C. Thomson, Esq. printing,
William Davis, chopping, **D**. . . The Commissioners for building a Light House on Nine Mile Point, 5 William Davis, chopping,..... Bought of Arrive Foster, 12 dozen Lamp Glasses, at 7s 6d£4 10 0 ARTHUR FOSTER, JOHN MACAULAY. Kingston, 24th July, 1833. The report of a community a consistent Kingston, November 22d, 1833. epit delle vinzione en exp Kingston, 24th July, 1833. £4 10s. G. No 1. RECEIVED from the Commissioners appointed by Act of Par-Abstract of moneys disbursed by the undersigned, Thomas Rogers, liament to superintend the building of a Light House on Nine Mile Point, the sum of Four Pounds and Ten Shillings, Currency, being employed as Superintendent by the Commissioners for erecting a for lamp glasses, as per account herewith. Light House at the Nile Mile Point, with my own charges, ... Having signed duplicate Receipts. Paid for Shamois leather, and linen,

R. Forrest, 5 days glazing and painting, 10s...
himself 5 do. do. do.
Sundry expenses for provisions, ARTHUR FOSTER.James Kerr, for paint and turrpentine, John Walker, for brushes,
William Eales, for paint, labour, &c.
Mrs. MacLeod, for lamp oil,
R. Matthews, for plank, The Commissioners for building a Light House on Nine Mile Point 0 19 6 To Thomas Kirkpatrick, Dr.G. W. Yarker, for putty, white lead, &c. Men engaged by him to row on sundry trips to To Duties on sundries, viz: 0 15 0 do. on lantern furniture from do. Expense of commissioners selecting site, do. do. visiting work,
do. do. do.
do. do. to measure land, My charge for plans and specifications, Making the sum, in Currency, of£22 10 6 Advanced me to defray my expense in visiting 2 10 6 1 Received payment in full, having signed in duplicate, Light House until a keeper is appointed,... My commission, 3 per cent on cost, for building THOMAS KIRKPATRICK, Collector, Light House, £707 6s. 2d. Per STAFFFORD F. KIRKPATRICK, Deputy Collector. A service of the servic £48 17 Kingston, 16th October, 1833. THOMAS ROGERS. Kingston, 22d. November, 1833. Anny of which the blanch was a history with a result. andres (1997), and the state of the second o £48 17s. 9d. Kingston, 22d. November, 1833 The Commissioners for building the Light House on Nine Mile Point, To ALEXANDER Ross, Dr. RECEIVED 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. For work done as follows:-Having signed duplicate receipts. 1-25...do..do..do. a 35s..... 1 15 THOMAS ROGERS. G. No. 2.

The Commissioners for the erection of a Light House on Nine mile

Point, in the county of Frontenac,

To Henry Cassady Dr.

To engrossing Agreement with Thomas Masson in £

two parts for making the Lantern. &c. two parts for making the Lantern, &c...... To engrossing Agreement with Robert Matthews for the masons and carpenters work of Light-house. 1 10 0 which died to a few could reduce affiliation of any close to be a suit - 6 . The second of the second of the control of the second of the control of the

HENRY CASSADY, Junr. Kingsron, 11th June, 1833. The state of the

E3 0 0

Received, from the Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament to superintend the erecting of a Light house on Nine Mile Point, the sum of three pounds, currency, being for drawing contracts as per account herewith.

ra Having signed duplicate receipts.

pence, currency, being for Oil, Butts, &c. as per account herewith. Having signed duplicate receipt, against have at the spline source in the spline source in the spline source in the splin

the first of former of the transfer of the first of the f

Kingston, 11 Nov. 1833

Kingston, 11th November, 1833. £29/16,6, only lend for questioning employing to the section of properties of the end RECEIVED from the Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament to superintend the erecting of a Light House on Nine Mile Point, the sum of twenty-nine pounds sixteen shillings and six

2.10, .0 0.7.6

trained to the control of the control of the HENRY CASSADY. June.

The commissioners for erecting a Light House on Nine Mile Point,

To James Nicholls, Dr.

To examining the ground for the Light-house, ma- £ king a diagram thereof, and drawing the deed...

JAMES NICHOLLS, Junr.

Kingston, 22nd Nov. 1833.

Kingston, 22d Nov. 1833.

£268

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 eight pence, currency, being for surveying ground for light house, drawing deed, &c. as per account herewith.

Having signed duplicate receipts.

JAMES NICHOLLS, Junr.

G. No. 4.

The commissioners for building Light House on Nine mile Point.

To the Herald Office Dr.

To printing specifications..... \pounds

Received payment,

H. C. THOMSON.

KINGSTON, 12th November 1333.

£1 18

Kingston, November 12th 1833.

APPENDIX

£1 18 2

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 WILLIAM DAVIS, Dr.

To 2 days work of himself, at 3s. 6d. per diem, and of 2 men at 2s 6d each per diem, cutting down trees £0 17 0 near the Light House,

> WILLIAM × DAVIS. Mark.

WITNESS. Robert Deacon.

Kingston, 21st Nov. 1833.

Kingston, 21st November, 1833.

£0 17 0

RECEIVED from the Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament to superintend the erecting of a Light House on Nine Mile Point, the sum of seventeen shillings, currency, being for chopping trees near the Light House, as per account herewith-

Having signed duplicate Receipts,

His WILLIAM × DAVIS.

WITNESS. Robert Deacon.

REPORT

Of Select Committee on Message of His Excellency relating to the construction of a Canal across Long Point, Lake Erie.

To the 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 Excel-Committee Re- lency, your committee find, from the letters of John Harris, Esqire, struction of a of the 6th and 17th November, that a state of things exists now at 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 estimate. Instead of providing means to pay the expense of excavating a canal across the Isthmus, it was only necessary 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, have 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

All which is most respectfully submitted,

M. BURWELL, Chairman.

Committe Room, Commons House of Assembly, 19th Dec. 1833.

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REPORT

To His Excellency Sir John 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., 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 bear canal across Long Point.

Long Point.

Long Point.

Long Point.

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Long Point.

Long Point.

Long Point. ascertain the best line of a canal across Long Point on Lake Erie, for vessels and steam-boats drawing 8 feet water, &c."

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 assisted 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 below, 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.

To accomplish this object, considerable difficulties, however, present themselves, and of a nature requiring several precautionary

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 information 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 off 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 object, 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, merely 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 between the two piers 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 in, 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, running 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 saturated 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 secure 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 contingencies 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 exposed 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 which exists, or which may still further be occasioned 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 motion given to a vessel from the sea, which, independent of every precaution must roll through at times.

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 be dammed up by a trifling 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 fifty feet wide; which, as a preliminary step, I would recommend

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 save much expense in dredging; and, in future, will be the means of preserving the channel of the big creek in its former deep state. As this would not exceed £100, I would recommend its being done at as early 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.

Having laid before Your Excellency, the general features of the construction of a canal across contemplated improvements, sufficiently clear, I trust, to afford Your Long Point.

Excellency an opportunity to judge of the merits. I now here leave Excellency an opportunity to judge of the merits, I now beg leave to submit the accompanying estimate, which I have every confidence will be sufficient to accomplish the end in view, if managed with ordinary prudence.

The advantages which must naturally arise 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 must, in consequence of such an improvement, be afforded to the safe coasting, by steamers, 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 eighteen months.

> I have the honor to be, &c. Your Excellency's Most Obedient, Very humble Servant, N. H. BAIRD,

Civil Engineer, M. I. C. E. L.

16th November, 1833.

Estimate of the Expense of opening a communication across the Peninsula of Long Point, on Lake Erie, for vesels and steam bouts drawing eight feet water; by order of Sir John Colborne,

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 125 0 Excavation of Ridge above water level, as shewn by sections including the carriage of the sand to a sufficient distance. Section I. II. 128×4+0×92. Ditto II. III. 112×4+12+20×165,...23552 12440(10 Excavation under Water Level. Section I. II. 230×92+80×10+0..98900 △ Ditto II. III. 230×100+0.0×10+0 57500 \triangle Ditto do. do. $160 \times 65 + 0 \times 7 + 0 \dots 18200$ Extension, ... $70 \times 65 \times 3 + 2 \dots$ 6712(2s6d 839 Excavation of the body of Aqueduct. Sect. II. to VII. 649×92+80×10+9. .530233 Ditto VII to Creek 60 x 9.0 x 92 + 80 ... 46440

... 69×9.0×30× 2...16290

14 32 42 21958 (2s. ||2195 16

Report by N. H. Baird'on the

APPENDIX	Constructing Piers.
	Upper side 450 feet in length, 20 feet in breadth, running from 10 feet water to the shore of casements of squared oak or pine as most convenient filled in with gravel or hardwood logs cut to proper lengths, or both, rolled in and well packed per lineal fast at 66s. 6d,
	Construction of the Aqueduct.
Report by N: H. Baird on the construction of a canal across Long Point.	Check Piling to secure the extremities of the Aqueduct from being undermined. 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 1293 piles, To a rear row of retaining piles to relieve the front from pressure, and at the same time to serve as ties to slope piles, 300 piles, including piling, &c. Transverse ties from rear retaining piles properly dovetailed between every 6th slope pile, 218 piles 22 feet in length, Lining the sides of the aqueduct with oak plank, 6 inches thick, in convenient lengths to break band on the slope piles, 649×18×2=23364 Sup. feet, Trenails for securing the same, 23364, each 1d,. Iron work for securing corners of Cribs, Slope piles to ties, &c. &c. 2500 lbs, A dredging machine of 12 horse power, with double buckets for excavation under water and clearing out the creek,

shillings and cleven pence, Halifax currency, and may be completed APPENDIX in 18 months, commencing in July.

N. H. BAIRD, Civil Engineer, M. I. C. E. L.

November 16, 1833.

(Copy.)

Woodhouse, 6th November, 1833.

Keeping the works clear of water during excava-

Coffer Dams above and below the aqueduct to pro-

To which add for unforeseen contingencies, manage-

ment, &c. 15 per cent.,....

Making a total of,................£ || 11111 2 11

Say-Eleven thousand one hundred and cleven pounds, two

tion, pumps, pumping, allowance to men working

tect the waters from sudden gales and rise of

1496

450 0

5

102 0 0

1070 17 0

247 10 0

119 18 0

7

389 8

100 0

1000 0 0

660 10 O

250 O O

9661 17 8

1449 5 0

During the late gale of wind on Lake Eric, a passage has been opened at the spot where His Excellency lauded and examined first the place which was measured across—the opening is about one quarter of a mile wide, with a depth of 10 to 13 feet water. If something could be done to shut up the mouth of Big Creek, so as to prevent the sand from going into the passage, and to allow the creek to empty into the Bay, it would keep open until spring. conceive that what has been done by the gale is more than could be done for £8000.

I remain, &c.

JOHN HARRIS.

P. S .- £2000 will do all that will be required to complete

(Copy.)

Woodnouse, 17th November, 1833.

You will please to inform His Excellency that I was, a few days ago, at the carrying place, Long Point Bay, and examined the new formed channel there. It is 390 yards wide, with a depth of 18 to 11 feet water, about 80 yards to the East of where His Excellency landed, extending to the woody point, part of which is carried away. But, I much fear, a bar will be formed, if a pier is not run out on the inshore side, to cut off the constant drift of sand and other matter brought from the Westward, which is carried by the current into the Bay, through this channel-when I was there, the current ran in quite strong. I am certain £40,000 would not have done what the gale has done; and so completely to secure what is done, a very small sum will do, but it must be done as soon as possible, and timber ought to be on the spot during the sleighing, so as to commence in March 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 feature of the place is completely altered.

I remain, &c.
JOHN HARRIS.

P. S. Vessels will not have less water, in passing through the

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REPORT

To His Excellency Sir John Colbonne, 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., of a proposed line of Canal to connect the Bay of Quinte with Presque Isle Harbour, and the waters of Lake Ontario. ·By N. H. BAIRD, Civil Engineer.

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 canal to connect the Bay of Quinte with Presque Isle Harbour" and Weller's Bay—and after completing a range of levels in longitudinal and transverse sections of the country, with a view of ascertaining 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 consequence reserved by Government for a line of canal-and conceiving that such steps could only have been adopted upon some positive data and feasibility of execution-for my own satisfaction, and to enable me positively to draw a decided conclusion (from my own observation) as to the comparative routes, I run a line of Avels through the long continuation of swamps from Presque Isle Harbour to the Bay of Quinte, 51 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 may be motives to induce your Excellency to give a preference to the more expensive and circuitous route, the merits of which, in a political point of view, I conceive out of my province 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 well as the nature of the excavation, together with the shortest distance between the two waters, with a due regard to the convenience of Trade, being the ground work upon which I started, and finding, by running levels from the summit of the carrying place road, 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 with what is commonly termed 12 o'clock point, and creek, or inlet, from the Bay of Quinte, was the lowest ground a cross the country I pitch upon that as my starting point, and am glad to state as follows: Through the whole route from the Bay of Quinte to Wellers Bay where I propose the cut of junction shall terminate, the ground presents as favourable a section as might be expected, the whole distance being only 2 miles—and # of the excavation throu' favorable stuff as shown in section accompaying.

On runing the levels from Wellers Bay to Bay of Quinte, I found a difference in actual level of 1 foot 2 inches and 9-10 making the requisite allowance for high winds &c. and which I found corroborated (as my field notes show) by the level of the reserve line into Presque' Isle Harbour.—From this circumstance as well as the further fact, of a strong south west wind raising the waters in Weller's Bay, and lowering those in the Bay of Quinte, it will be absolutely necessary (in order to ensure a certain passage at all times and state of water) to have a regulating Lock, so constructed as to obviate the inconvenience 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 affect the estimate, and serve every purpose intended. The line of canal may be described thus: leaving 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 admit of easy excavation by a dredging machine, without any chance or cause for its filling up again—the line will proceed in 15 feet excation, along the edge of a meadow and hard

APPENDIX land, until reaching and crossing the Trent road at VIII. on the plan, the lowest point on the transverse section-from thence, it will follow up the centre of Big Swamp, until reaching a point between VII. IX., at which place, a lock as described, will be required for

> · From that point, the excavation may be raised a foot, (a material object of economy at that depth) and passing through the comparative high ridge of land, &c., crosses the York road, at a point and stump, marked VI. to the South of Mr. Johnston Weller's House—then crosses the fields below in an easy circuitous route, as shewn on the plan, to humour the ground and enter the Bay, naturally at Point (Willow Tree) with a further excavation, under the water, into the Bay of 462 feet or 150 yards into the required depth, as shown on the section-this accomplished, brings the navigation into Wellar's Bay, a fine basin and Harbour, at all times safe from the lake storms, for vessels of a size intended to navigate the cut. The navigation will thus pass along the Bay, in sufficient depth of water, but the channel requires to be buoyed off, until reaching the head of the Bay, or outlet, lately constructed by lumber merchants, for the ingress of lumber from Presque' Isle, and other places along the lake, (and afterwards drawn across the carrying place into the Bay of Quinte,) at which point, the entry into Lake Ontario is intended to be; and which, with reference to the plan and sections, will at once appear a work of no great magnitude; neither, do I conceive, attended with much risk in securing from the effects of the lake storms, now that the construction of piers is so generally understood

It will be seen, from the section, that some dredging out will be requisite, in the Bay, before reaching the outlet, to obtain the required depth of water, (say 8 feet) as also the excavation into the lake, to buoy L., until reaching the required depth in the lakethis passage, I would propose securing in a similar 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 exceeding 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 entrance, even if necessity should oblige craft to run for the cut; from which, the proximity of Presque' Isle harbour may offer an alternative; to ensure 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 Isle point, on the opposite side of the harbour, and in a direction suitable 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 out for Long Point, extending 172 yards into the lake-making the distance from the Bay of Quinte-2 miles.

4g miles, and which may be accomplished, as by detailed estimate, in two years, for the sum of £42,845 12s. 6d., Halifax Currency.

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, finding the whole distance 51 miles would cost, on the same scale of rates and execution as I have computed the Weller's Bay Line £78,000 with the addition of so much more extent of excavation under-water which is always attended with an uncertainty of contingencies, although the termination of the Reserve Line into Presque, Isle Harbour, might, in a political point of view, be more than a compensation for the difference of expence; but if it be practicable to give a secure and safe entrance at Long Point on Lake Erie, and protection to the works there from the long fetch of the Lake, and that it may be so, there can be but one opinion, the Weller's Bay Line would, in a commercial point of view, appear to be at once the more advisable mode at present; and even if afterwards it might not be found advisable, from political motives, to enter at once into the Lake, as much more favourable line into one of the arms of Presque' Isle Harbour may be obtained, and is apparent from Terry's house parallel with the Harbour or Lake Shore, for a distance of 21 miles, than by carrying over a dismal swamp, with un excavation of 18 feet for upwards of 32 miles so that taking Weller's Line in any shape, with its alternative in a political point of view, I certainly do conceive the advantages to preponderate, particularly in the infant strides of a young country towards im-

The Estimate for the old Reserve Line for a Canal of the APPENDIX £78,000 0 0 size specified, say 8 feet water, will be . . . Wellar's Bay Line -42845 12 6

Difference in favour of Wellar's Bay Line - . £35,154 7 6

I have the honor to be, &c. Your Excellency's Most Obedient, Very humble Servant, N. H. BAIRD.

Civil Engineer, M. I. C. E. L.

16th November, 1833.

Report by N. Estimate of the expense of constructing a Canal from the head II. Baird on the of the Bay of Quinte to the waters of Lake Ontario, across the Isthmus of Murray for Vessels and Steam Boats, draining 8 feet water—by order of His Excellency Sir John Colborne. K. C. B.

construction of Murray canal.

N. H. BAIRD, Civil Engineer.

With reference to the accompanying plan and section. Excavation, Earth, Sand &c.	QUAN- RATI	£ s. d.
Fm. A to B 66 x $4.0+0$ x $100 = 26400$		
" B to C 726 x $2.6 + 3$ x $105 = 285810$		
" C to D 825x3.0+3.0 x 105=259875	1.	
D to VIII $642 \times 3.0 + 3.0 \times 105 = 233730$		
VIII to E 775x3.0+5.0 x 105=283500		
Fm E to F $660x5.0 + 5.6 \times 113 = 391545$		
" F to G 660 x $6.6 + 8.0$ x $115 = 455400$, ,
" G to II $660 \times 6.6 + 8.0 \times 115 = 569250$		
" II to I 330x9.0— x 115=341551		.1
" I to I2 $330 \times 5.6 + 9 \times 122 = 291885$	C Yds. 116257 6d	2906 8 6
" I2 to K $660x9+10 \times 122=764940$	110237 00	2906 8 6
" K to L $660 \times 10 + 9 \times 125 = 783750$		
" L. to VI $841 \times 9 + 7 \times 123 = 827544$	58044 9d	3301 13 0
"VI to M $835x7.6+4.6x122=611220$		3301 13 0
" M to N $864x4.6+0.0x113=219672$		
" N to O $331 \times 8.0 + 0.98 + 50 = 48988$	32588 1s	. 1629 8 0
Excavation under water thro' the Big Swamp.		1020
From A to B 429x2.0 x 150=772,200 "B to C 726x12.0 x 99+50=644088	<i>x</i>	
" C to D 825 x12.0x98+50=732600		
" D to VIII 742×12.0x74=658896		
" VIII to E 775×12.0×74=688200 " E to F 660×12.0×74=586080		1 2100 0 0
" F to G 660×12.0×74=586080 " G to H 660×12.0×74=586080	1 '	ld 8190 9 9
" If to I $380 \times 12.0 \times 150 = 594000$ " I to I $330 \times 12.0 \times 150 = 594000$	1	
" 12 to K $660 \times 12.0 \times 74 = 586080$	100131184	d 7275 8 0
" K to L 660×12.0×74 = 586080 " L to M 841×12.0×74 = 746808		3702 9 0
" VI to M 835×12.0×74=741480 " M to N 864×12.0×74=767232	∭	
" N to $0.331 \times 12.0 \times 150 = 595800$	77944 188	2598 2 8
Clearing land from Bay of Quinte to Weller's Bay from A to L 100 feet clear of the Canal on either side		
$7450\times346\times0=2577700$ —say Grubbing the above 2 feet deep	Acres £ 50.0.0 3	150 0 0
Dressing and Levelling Slopes con- structing 2 bridges on the Trent and		
York roads	250	500 0 0
tremity of the Canal	150	
Elm, Pine and rough stone Pumps and pumping water, allowances		
to men working in water &c. &c	- ₋	750 0 0

A dredging machine, if constructed expressly for the work of 12 horse TITY. Rate pressly for the work of 12 horse To which add 10 per cent To which add 10 per cent Entrance Piers at Head of Weller's Bay From Point into 10 feet water Dredging out and excavating Weller's Bay per section. 1088 x 100 x 8+2=508400 231 x 100 x 3+1 = 46200 231 x 100 x 3+1 = 46200 23874 186d To which add 10 per cent 1080 x 100 x 8+2 = 508400 231 x 100 x 3+1 = 46200 23874 186d To which add 10 per cent 1080 x 100 x 8+2 = 508400 231 x 100 x 3+1 = 46200 23874 186d To which add 10 per cent 1080 x 100 x 8+2 = 508400 23874 186d To which add 10 per cent 1080 x 100 x 8+2 = 508400 23874 186d To which add 10 per cent 1080 x 100 x 8+2 = 508400 23874 186d To which add 10 per cent 1080 x 100 x 8+2 = 508400 23874 186d To which add 10 per cent 1080 x 100 x 8+2 = 508400 23874 186d To which add 10 per cent 1080 x 100 x 8+2 = 508400 23874 186d To which add 10 per cent 1080 x 100 x 8+2 = 508400 23874 186d To which add 10 per cent 1080 x 100 x 8+2 = 508400 231 x 100 x 3+1 = 46200 23874 186d To which add 10 per cent 1080 x 100 x 8+2 = 508400				APP
Dredging out and excavating Weller's Bay per section. 1088 x 100 x 8 + 2 = 508400 231 x 100 x 3 + 1 = 46200 2	APPENDIX	QUAN-	AMOUNT.	[QUAN. Rate 15 s. d.
To which add 10 per cent	A dredging machine, if constructed ex-	TITY. Rate	£ 8. d.	Finishing and placing buoys 50 0 0
To which add 10 per cent	pressly for the work of 12 horse		1000 0 0	Lock Muster, Collector, Superinten-
To which add 10 per cent	•	11		dents, House double
Entrance Piers at Head of Weller's Bay From Point into 10 feet water		1 1		To which add 10 per cent
From Point into 10 feet water	To which add 10 per cent		3430 7 8	•
From Point into 10 feet water	The same of the sa		27721 6 7	Making a total of
Upper Pier	Entrance Piers at Head of Weiler's Day	599 a 6 6616		
Dredging out and excavating Weller's Bay per section. 1088 x 100 x 8+2=598400 231 x 100 x 3+1=46200 C. Yds. Dredging out and excavating Weller's twelve shillings and six pence Hx. Cy. and may be completed in two years. E. E. N. H. BAIRD. Civil Engineer M I C E L.	From Foint into 10 feet water	200 L 6 605	1755 19 0	· ·
twelve shillings and six pence Hx. Cy. and may be completed in two years. 1088 x 100 x 8+2=598400 231 x 100 x 3+1=46200 C. Yds. C. Yds. Civil Engineer M I C E L.	Upper l'ier weausting Wellon's		000 0 0	Say Forty two Thousand eight hundred and forty five Pounds,
1088 x 100 x 8+2=598400 231 x 100 x 3+1 = 46200 2		"	1 300 0 0	
231 x 100 x 3+1 = 46200 2			İ	
231 x 100 x 3+1 = 46200 C. Yds. Civil Engineer M I C E L.	1068 x 100 x 6+2=006400	11 1	{	1
Civil Engineer M I C E L.	**		ļ	E. E. N. H. BAIRD.
2	$231 \times 100 \times 3 + 1 = 46200$	11 '	ŧ	Civil Province M I C T I
644600 23874 1s6d 1790 11 0 16th November, 1833.	2			1
	044600	23874\ls6d	1 1790 11 0	16th November, 1833.

Of Expenses incurred on Surveys of the River Trent, and Presque Isle and Bay of Quinte Canals, and of a Cut through the Isthmus of Long Point, Lake Eric.

ACCOUNTS

	•
The Provincial Government of Upper Canada, To N. H. BAIRD, Civil Engineer For various Surveys, Plans, Estimates and disbursments there	on,
by order of His Excellency Sir John Colborne, K. C. B.	in ± s. d.
1833—34.	Commenced on the 18th September to the 19th. November, 62 days a 20s,
P.A'ct. No 1. Amount of disbursments on the 1st Survey of	Drafting enlarged plan of Trent
Long Point 24 8	10 Reducing Small plan of ditto, shewing the townships,
Do. 2nd. do. 10 5	and points of improvement in navigation 2 10 0 Journey to and from York to complete sections and
No 2. Do. on Survey of the River Trent	
No 3. Paid F. P. Rubidge, Provincial Surveyor, assis-	
ting on the Trent and Bay of Quinte Canals,	84 10 0
Surveys drafting, &c 84 10	0 N. H. BAIRD, Esq.
Amount of disbursments 255 13	Civil Engineer. 3 I certify the above to be correct.
No 4. To amount of my time at the Long Point	N. H. BAIRD.
Surveys Reports &c	0 4th February, 1834.
No 5. To amount of my time at the River Trent	Account of Expenses disbursed on the Survey of the River Trent.
Survey; Reports, plan, Estimates &c. 97½ days a 60s	
Do. at the Presque' Isle and Bay of Quinte	Colborne, K. C. B. By N. H. BAIRD, C. E
Canals	£ s. d.
32½ days at 60s 97 10	
Cr. 733 13	stage and boat fare
By advances	Expenses at Cobourg, engaging assistance 0 13 0 From Cobourg to Trent, including assistants'
Balance due	expenses
balance due	Talu John Harris, Canoe man
4th February 1834.	do. Blaker Myre's do
	assistants, leveling, Surveying &c. &c 20 8 9
	Hire of Wagons, Boats &c 3 12 10
Account of expenses incurred and disbursements made on surv	Expenses paid out for men on the Service at
of Long Point, by order of His Excellency Sir John Colbon	ne, Stationary from Kingston and York
K. C. B.	Stage fare and road expenses self and assistant
By N. H. BAIRD, C. E	from River Trent to Cobourg
Expenses from Montreal to York including	My expenses at Cobourg day making up reports on the Trent, Presque Isle &c. at
Stage and boat fare, including detentions at	
Kingston, there being no boat there	Stage fare and expenses to York with the same
To Hamilton by the John By, expenses &c 1 3 0 To Brantford, and bill there 0 10	to lay belore this Excellency
Extra to Simcoe and expenses	Expenses at York—Ontario House
Do. to M Harris' 0 7	Plans, reports, estimates, sections and Stage
Assistant at Long Point, and for expenses there no charge for conveyance	fare and Extra hire from Steamers not run-
Returning to York, in all, including extras	ning on the Bay, including road expenses 9 1 6 From Montreal to York with reports and esti-
from Simcoe and Brantford and road Expen-	mates including assistants expenses and
Expenses at York, going and returning 3 1	fare from Cobourg for him 7 8 3
Do returning to Montreal	Expenses in Tork Hom Zoni January, the July
	Ditto self returning to Montreal and Assistant
£24 8 10	to Cobourg. 7 10 0
Expenses of 2nd Survey between 28th January and 4th February 1834.	Sundry expenses paid out by assistant in various
Going and returning to and from Long Point to	items, for which no bills could be obtained but correct
Hamilton&Brantford with expenses£2 8 3	
Extra to Mr. Harris' and expenses,1 15 6	136 9 5
Expenses at Long Point. Axe men to cut the Ice for sounding &c, 1 18 6	The above I certify to be correct account of the expenses dis-
Returning to York	bursed by me on the above surveys.
Expenses do 0 15 6	N. H. BAIRD, Civil Engineer.
10 5	York 8th Feburary, 1834. N.B. There is a balance of Cash of £568 which was disbursed
Total £34 13 10	in addition but of which I have no account. N. H. B.

٨	PI	PΕ	NI	ΉX

WELLAND CANAL ACCOUNTS.

APPENDIX

Salaries paid to collectors of Tolls, 1833. George Smith, Port Dalhousie, 21st May, to 31st. October, 204 days at 10s	0 I J J J J J J J J J	George Keefer Esq George Rykert and Co. Duff and Shark. Hiram Lavenworth to account for Printing John Kidd. James Sloan James Black Daniel Thompson John Burns, paid his Widow Martin Finney Schooner Hiram, Detention	£ s. d. 45 9 10 6 5 7 14 0 9 5 0 0 6 13 11 3 17 6 3 7 3 0 10 0 1 14 0 2 15 7 11 4 0½ 433 1 10½
I. CLARK, Secretary, W. C. C.	Zo.	J. CLARK. Secretary, W.	C. Co.
Welland Canal Office, Saint Catherines 1st November 1833.	1	Welland Canal Office, St. Catharines. 1st Nov. 1833.	•
1 June 30 June do 1 mo. 94 10 1 July 31 July do 1 mo. 93 0 1 Aug. 15 Aug do 1 mo. 62 6 16 " 15 Sep do 1 mo. 96 5 16 Sep. 15 Oct. John Vandeburgh pr contract 1 mo. 65 10 " Francis McDonough 1 mo. 5 0 1 Oct. 1 Nov. Company Hands from Port Dal-	d. 314 314 314 314 314 314 314 314 314 314	Notes taken in payment of Toll 1833.	5 1 0 6 10 0 2 2 11 1 15 7 2 4 0 0 15 0 1 19 5 2 15 0 5 0 7 11 7 72 0 18 8 4 1 9 3 0 0 6 4 3 4 1 6
		aid by Tolls.	

Contingencies paid by Tolls.

				1		
1533.		£ s.	D.	£	8.	D.
May 1,	To Luther Dyer, Director's bill,	3 6	11	1		
,	" Mettlebergher for oil,	4 3	$2\frac{1}{2}$	}		,
ļ	"J. Fitzgerald for do	2 10	0			
ľ	"Repairing bridge at Peterboro'	0 2	6 1	}		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	"Blacksmith on lock at Dalhousie,	0 12	3	1		
				10	14	1
June 3,	« S. Garvine,	1 10	0	1		
1	"H. Leavenworth, printing,	2 2	6	1		
- 4	"J. H. Dunn's bill at Forsyth's, 18th November, 1832,	2 14	0			
	"Mr. Barritt's attending trial at Lockport	3 15	0 1	1		
	"Nails and wicking for Light-house, Dalhousie	0 2	6	1		
ec 6.	" Col. Elliott's expenses attending two meetings of the Board,	13 .2	:6			
•,1	" Messrs. Yates & Macdonell's expenses to Buffalo,	2 10	0	•		
44 30.	"Brunson & Crocker, for oil,	9 5	0	1		
00,	"Bont, for use of harbour, T. Merritt,	12 15	0	1		
ſ	Dotty to the or introducty at the state of t			47	16	6
July 27,	"Gedd & Burns, printing, order Board, 18th November, 1832,	1 11	.3			-
July 21,	"A. Hamilton, postage, do. 1st May, 1833,	1 3	11		-	
1	6 Detroy to 1st May 1999	1 7	4			
}	Postage to 1st May, 1833, Do. June,	2 16	1111	1		
{	"Fleming, for powder,	0 11	n .			
1	Secretary, paper,	0.7	- 6	l		
ł	" Thonias Butler, Esq., for expenses,	3 1	∍ŏ d	l		
ł	1 nonas Duter, Esq., for expenses,	3 40	ام			;
į	" Office Keeper" " Mercury Office, printing,	2 .0	்	ł	,	6.7
	" Mercury Office, printing,	. 0		15	7 3	111
	Stone for Pier at Dalhousie,	540	9	10	-	-, -, X
Aug. 31,	Stone for Pier at Dalhousie,	G A	Ŏ.		λ.	
į	Stone for Pier at Dalhousie,	· 0 & 7	a i		**	٠,
1	"D. McFarland, do	0 27	ر ان)		
i	" D. McFarland, do" Stationery for Collector Port Colborne,	U 7	**	130	0 5.	
	Stone for Pier at Dalhousie,	7. 10		7.2	U ;	
Sept. 30,	Stone for Pier at Dalhousie,	1 13	3, 1	,		
1	Blacksmith's work,	⊸ບ ≃ສ	7.8		1411	1.01
Į		t _{iri}	1		16	7.43

Contingencies paid by Tolls-Continued.

APPENDIX

1833.		Ŀ	s.	D.	£	s.	D.
Oct. 31.	To L. Dyer's bill for Directors,	4	6	101			
	" Whitewashing office,	0	10	0	i		
	" Office Keeper,	1	10	0	l		
	" Sewill's bill, printing	2	0	0			
. 1	" Colonial Advocate, do	3	7	4.	1		
1	" Shaw, for stationery,	1	8	0	1		
` }	" Blackmore, repairing scow,	5	Ò	0	1	•	
İ	" Postage account,	Ö	16	0.1	1		
1	" Dayenport, taking boat to Dry Dock,	ő	5	0	1		
1	" Burns & Bassett, stationery,	1	11	3	ì		
į	" Blacksmith work at Dalhousie,	Â	3	5	1		
ļ	" Travelling expenses to W. H. Merritt,	A	n	ő			
	" Secretary, incidental expenses,	_ ^X	15	0	· ·		
1	" Henry Smith, horse hire,	ñ	17	6	ł		
	" Estate John Crooks, printing,	. 5	- 5	o l	1		
. 1	" Stationery for Collector Port Colborne,	ñ	3	103			
1	" D. McFarland's bill for guard lock,	. 0	15	6	1		
1	" William Hodgkiss, on Hathaway's suit,			ŏ			
1	" Paid at U. S. Bank, for discount, at 1½ per cent,	9	15	9	1		
	" Discount on hills remitted, J. B. Yates,	0	10	2			
1	" Counterfeit bill received at Port Colborne,	1		N I	1		
•	" Treaserer's expenses at Montreal in 1832 and 1833,	01	10	~	1		
	Treasurer's expenses at Homera in 1002 and 1003,	31	10	10	1		
- 1	"Discount on notes at \(\frac{1}{2} \) and fees at \(\frac{2}{2} \) per cent,	4					
į	" Provincial Bank Upper Canada, 2 per cent premium on £321 16s. 1d., to take to Mr. Yates,	7	3	11	73	17	7
į	· ·				1.00		
İ	· ·			إند	173	7	6

Welland Canal Office,
Saint Catharines, 1st Nov. 1833.

J. CLARK, SECRETARY, W. C. Co.



Account of Tolls to 1st November, 1833.

Dr.	ı £	s.	d.			Cr.	1:	s.	<u>(</u>	Ŀ	8.	7
To Salaries to Collectors, per No. 1,	252		9 ł	April.	By a'mt, of ret'	n f.P.Dalhousic			u.	15	9	14
Lock Tenders' wages per No. 2,	506		6	May.	ditto.	ditto.	106	13	13	1	•	- 2
Sundry payments, per No. 3,	433	1	10	1	ditto	Colborne,		10	oʻ			
Notes payable, paid per No. 4,	101	17	0 }		ditto	Dunnville,	108		7			
Contingencies, per No. 5,	173	7	6	1		,				239	6	33
To amount paid Thomas Merritt, to account of))			June.	ditto	Dalhousic,	138	7	1.	· ,		- 4
Light House Pier at Gravelly Bay,	81	4	10		ditto	Colborne,			61	}		
Amount paid do., account of west pier,	50	0	0		ditto	Dunnville,		13	43			
Amount paid Thomas McChesney for Light				}}						700	11	118
House at Gravelly Bay,		15	0	July.	ditto	Dalhousie,	157	4	13			4
Amount paid Frederick Smith for Lime,	1	10	0		ditto '	Colborne,		5	5]			
Amount paid Aaron Helmore for timber,	3	15	0	1	ditto	Dunnville.	43	12	8]	1		
. Amount paid J. B. Yates, Esq. to account inter-				! [ditto	Robinson,	000					
est due U. S. Bank, Buffalo, assumed by him,	1412	10	0		(May	y, June, July,)	206	. 4	4	1	., .	
Amount remitted to Schooners Ohio and Jesse	1) · ·	. , , , , ,				1017	6	71
Smith, for detention on opening the canal,	38	1	$9\frac{1}{2}$	Aug.	ditto	Dalhousie,	125	9	8			
Amount remitted Schooner William Tell, being]]		_		ditto	Robinson,		14	91	1 .	•	,
overcharge on her toll,	1	3	0		ditto			13	7	1	,	
Amount paid John Clark, Secretary W. C. Co.]]				ditto	Dunnville,		14	7		,	
per order of the Board of Directors,	25	0	0							603	12	7
. Amount due Collectors,	95	6	5	Sept.	ditto	Dalhousie,	135	ì oʻ	7,			
. Interest paid on Note No, 294, to W. Booth,	∥ o	1	13		ditto	Robinson,		18	63			
. Balance in hands of Secretary,	65	7			ditto	Colborne,			14	Ì		
· ·	 				ditto	Dunnville,			61			
]]		,				291	12	101
•	jj ·			Oct.	ditto	Dalhousie,	113	· 6	81	~~~	~~	02
•					ditto	Robinson,	181	. 1		1		
	1)			1)	ditto	Colborne,	151	9	03	i		•
	!!			1	ditto	Dunnville,	22	-	2			
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1	-	1 1	1	1	2		 -		468	5	3
				{ }						1200		
£	3335	4	93	1	. , ,	£		5	•	3335	4	93

Approved.

WILLIAM HAMILTON MERRITT, PRESIDENT.

JOHN CLARK, SECRETARY, W. C. Co.

York, 5th December.



Welland Canal Company's Balance Sheet, November, 1833.

$\mathbf{Dr.}$ $\mathbf{\pounds}$ s. $\mathbf{p.}$	Cr. £ s. d.
11 William H. Merritt 263 16 81	195 Hon. J. H. Dunn, 2,750 0 0
66 F. Galbreath 45 0 3	388 Tolls, 1833, 2,268 8 31
77 Love Newlove 24 1 0	
97 James Sloan	
99 John Atwood 6 0 0	
100 John Vandeburgh 75 0 0	
108 John Shore 2 0 0	
113 James Black 3 7 3	
131 Casper Bradly 3 0 0	
137 Andrew Thompson 43 0 3	
147 J. B. Yates	
160 N. Robb 12 0 0	
190 David Fleming 20 1 0	
203 David Price 98 17 1	
206 A. S. St. John - 19 13 31	
224 R. McGuire 8 5 0	
228 Daly and Co	
234 John Callaghan 2 10 0	
Amount carried forward,2092 19 33	Amount carried forward,
	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

Welland Canal Office, 31st Oct. 1833.

Zz

APPENDIX

General Statement of Receipts and Expenditure by the W. C. Co. to 1st November, 1833.

APPENDIX

1833. (Dr.	£	s.	р.	i	s.	ν.	1:33.	Cr.	£	s. v.	£	s.	<u> </u>
Nov. 1,	To amount of payments made from tolls, per statement (C.)	2,268		0	5,018	8	31		By the Hon. J. H. Dunn, for this sum loaned the Co. "Amount of tolls received,. "Do. in hands Collectors,	2,230		4		0 9 1
" 2, " 3,	"Salaries paid Collectors,. "Locktenders wages, "Contingencies, "Tolls refunded schooners Ohio and Jesse Smith, "Do. to schooner William	506 173 38	11 7	$\begin{smallmatrix} 9\frac{1}{2} \\ 6 \end{smallmatrix}$	9,010	ŭ	0.1			i				
,	Tell, " Due by Collectors, per returns,	95	0	113	1,066	10	6½ 9¾		Тотаг,			€ 6,085	4	93

Yorh, 13th January, 1834.

J CLARK, Sccretary, W. C. Co.

A Statement of Debts due by the Welland Canal Company.

No. 3,	List of notes issued by sundry persons for debts due them,	11,364	14	9}
	This amount does not include claims not yet decided on by the Arbitrators.	20,834	10	71

Welland Canal Office, 15th Nov. 1833.

J. CLARK, Secretary, W. C. Co.



To the Chairman of the Committee on the Welland Canal Accounts.

SIR

Having re-examined the toll receipt and expenditure for 1833, submitted to the House of Assembly, I find an error in stating a balance of £65 7s. 114d, in the hands of the Secretary. This appears to me, evidently included in the payments to the debit of the balance sheet to amount of £2,268 8s. 3½d.; and 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 Hon. John H. Dunn, amounting in the total to £5,018 8s. 3½d., for the residue of the payments made from tolls. I submit for the information of the Committee, a general statement of receipt and expenditure for 1833, marked D., and amounting in all to £6,085 4s. 9¾d., which statement includes £950 11½d. of tolls returned, but not yet paid in by Collectors.

I am respectfully, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

York, 13th January, 1834.

JOHN CLARK, Sec'y. W C Co.

REPORT

Of Select Committee on Welland Canal Accounts.

To the Honorable, the House of Assembly.

The Select Committee to whom was referred the accounts of the Welland Canal Company,

BEG LEAVE TO REFORT:

That No 1 shews the amount of salaries paid to the collectors of tolls for 1833-£252 11s. $94.\frac{1}{2}$.

No. 2 is an account of the amount paid to lock tenders—being £506 11s. 6d.

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. 10d.½.

No. 4 is a statement of payments by tolls, to individuals to whom the company stood indebted.

No. 5 is an account of contingencies paid from toll fund—amounting to £92 12s. 6½.

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 last session of the present Parliament, amounting to £5018 8s. 3\frac{3}{4} which have been paid during the last season, by a loan of £2750 obtained from the Honorable John H Dunn, and the balance by an appropriation from the toll fund, amounting to £2,268 8s. 3\frac{1}{4}.

The accounts are accompanied by a general statement of articles passed through the canal during the season; the tolls upon which, amounted to £3,335 4s. 93: exceeding by 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 vessels by the new route 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 been 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 Eric canal.

The committee, to obtain a clearer statement of the accounts submitted to them, requested the Secretary to condense the whole in one general statement; and, accordingly, 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 committee observed, although it seemed to balance, that the money, stated to be in the hands of the secretary in account A, amounting to £65 7s. 11½, did not appear as one of the items therein mentioned. The secretary was asked for an explanation, and the committee 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; and it must form part of the expenditure of account B, the payments of which, were, in part, made from a portion of tolls applied for that purpose. In the account D, there appears to be a slight difference of 5s. 5½ 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 £5018 8s. 31 by the Welland canal company, as per balance sheet 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 committee had not before it the details of all the sums charged in the several accounts, they could enter into no scrutiny of their correctness; 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.

Committee Room, 21st January, 1833.

REPORT

APPENDIX

Of Select Committee on communicating with Lower Canada on the subject of the Welland Canal.

To the Commons House 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 useful to the interests of both Provinces.

BEG LEAVE TO REPORT.

That on reference to the documents on the Journals of Your Honorable House, the whole amount of expenditure on the Welland Canal, has been £383,322 11s. 7d.

The amount of Stock held by this Province, is £57500, 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 an effectual removal of the principal obstructions to the main communication from the great Western Lakes, and their numerous navigable tributary streams which penetrate far into the surrounding country, and which will essentially contribute to the increase of Wealth and commercial importance of Upper and Lower Canada, and that it will particularly 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 supplies of foreign productions through the same channel.

Your Committe deem it most important that the earnest desire of Your Honorable 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 effords 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 early 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 will 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 transmit the resolution of Your Honorable House, together with this Report, and the report of the Caual Commissioners, and of the civil Engineer employed by them to His 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. 5th February, 1834.

REPORT

Of Select Committee on the Report of Commissioners appointed to superintend the improvement of the River Saint Lawrence.

COMMITTEE.

Messrs.—SAMSON, Chairman.
ROBINSON,
MERRITT,
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 improvement of the Navigation of the River St. Lawrence,

BEG LEAVE TO MAKE A FIRST 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 last 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 Commissioners 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, and afford data of expense upon which the Legislature might found its further operations.

This information seems to have been obtained in a manner, and from sources, most likely to give satisfaction.

The Commissioners appear to have been extremely careful in

The Commissioners 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 contain a sufficient depth for vessels drawing nine feet water. The objections heretofore raised to this undertaking 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 hereto 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, and the freight of merchandize up will at least equal 30,000 tons. Upon the down freight, the amount of toll at the low rate of 4d per barrel would be £12,500; and upon 30,000 tons of merchandize up, at ten shillings per ton, the amount of toll would be £15,000.

Thirty thousand passengers at 6d: each, would produce £750. Twenty-five thousand barrels of salt at 10d per barrel, or 125,000 bushels at 2d per bushel, would produce £1041 13s. 4d. These several sums would amount, annually to £30,000. To these should be added the toll on boats, schooners, and other vessels, as well as lumber of different descriptions; which, in the aggregate, the committee are warranted in estimating at a sum not less than £6,000.

£586,000

The interest upon which, at 6 per cent, is £35,160. From this statement, which the committee think much within the probable 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, little doubt can exist that the tolls will be more than adequate for the payment of the annual interest, and the ultimate redemption of the principal.

It has been asserted, that though the improvements comtemplated, were completed, the greater part of the down freight will be by the natural channel of the Saint Lawrance, and not through the improved line of communication. The committee, however, are of opinion, that so soon as any confidence can be placed upon the completion of the work; the vessels at present employed, will be altogether abandoned; and, indeed, a most material alteration in the mode of forwarding be the result. Schooners and vessels adapted to the navigation of the lake, and capable of containing much lar-

APPENDIX ger quantities of freight, at the same time requiring fewer hands and less expense than the craft at present in use, will be employed. From their construction our exports will be protected from the elements, and the complaint of the quality of our flour and other articles avoided. The wear and tear, damage and loss of unloading, cartage, and reshipment will no longer exist; and punctuality and certainty, so requisite to all mercantile affairs, will be, in a very great degree,

> The benefits to be derived from the completion of this work are so extensive, so apparent and the amount of the necessary expenditure so small in comparison, that the committee strongly recommend to Your Honorable House, the immediate passage of an act to raise by debenture the whole sum estimated by the Commissioners, under the authority of Mr. Wright.—They would also recommend that the commissioners already appointed should be authorised to nicet and treat with Commissioners to be appointed on the part of the Province of Lower Canada—Should Your Honorable House 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 Locks and other improvements 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 Commissioners appointed by the Province of Lower Canada, under the authority of an act passed in 1833, and of the Engineers employed by them; which as they relate materially to this subject the Committee beg leave to append to this report.

> As a part of this report the Committee beg leave 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 APPENDIX the agricultural and commercial interests of this Province.

2nd. 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 £350,000 will be sufficient to complete the improvements contemplated within the Province for vessels drawing nine feet water,

3rd. Resolved that the sum of £350,000 including the sum of £70,000 already provided by the act of last Session be raised by debenture bearing a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent per annum payable in this Province, or five per cent per annum payable in London, redeemable in not less than twenty nor more than forty Years, to be issued at such times, and for such sums as the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province may direct.

4th. Resolved, that the said Commissioners be authorised to meet and treat with such Commissioners as may be appointed by the Province of Lower Canada, for the purpose of continuing such improvements within that Province.

5th.Resolved, that it is expedient to alter and amend the act of last Session in such a manner as to enable the Commissioners to alter the line of any highway now or hereafter to be established, and to require them to make a road equally good and convenient, so far as situation and circumstances will allow.

6th. Resolved, that all locks to be made in the course of the improvement be of the dimensions laid down by the Engineer employed by the Commissioners.

All which the Committee respectfully submit.

J. II. SAMSON, Chairman,

Committee Room. 6th. Feb. 1934.



APPENDIX TO REPORT

Of Select Committee on the Report of Commissioners for the improvement of the River Saint Lawrence.

Questions from Committee on the Report of the Commissioners for the improvement of the St. Lawrence.

1st. What is the distance from Montreal to Prescott?

2nd. What is the distance from Coteau du Lac to Prescott?

3rd. What is the distance from Quebec to Montreal?

4th. Have you examined the report of the commissioners, appointed by an Act of the Legislature, passed in its last session, for the improvement of the navigation of the St. Lawrence?

5th. Do you consider it expedient to raise the whole sum of £350,000, estimated by the commissioners as a sum fully sufficient to complete the entire route, payable as the same may be required; or, do you think it advisable to provide, immediately, any smaller sum for the improvement at any particular point; and if a smaller sum, how much? and for what place?

6th. Supposing it should be considered expedient to grant the sum necessary to complete the improvements throughout the whole line within this Province, what sum, do you think, could be advantageously expended in each year, until the completion of the work?

7th. Asssuming that the canal was finished, on the scale recommended in the report of the Commissioners, from Prescott to Montreal, by the funds of each Province within its own limits-How ought the Tolls or dues to be apportioned?-by relative distancerelative expense—or in what other manner?

8th. Should Lower Canada agree to improve the navigation within her own limits, on the scale which might be adopted by this Province, to whom should be entrusted the control of the whole

9th. Do you think there will be any necessity for such an alteration in the plan of Mr. Wright, as will require an expenditure greater than the amount of his estimate?

10th. Can Steam-boats, drawing 9 feet water, go down the Long Sault rapids?

11. Can you inform the committee 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 committee with a statement of tonnage 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

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?

Answers to the foregoing Questions

OF THE HONORABLE JOHN HAMILTON.

1st. 130 miles.

2nd. 80 miles.

3rd. 180 miles.

4th. I have.

5th. It is my opinion that arrangements had better be made at once, to borrow the full amount required.

6th. 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.

7th. I am of opinion, that the tolls or dues ought to be apportioned by the relative expense of each Province.

8th. 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.

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 Engineer's report was not completed when I last saw him in Lower Canada.

12th. I cannot.

13th. If the navigation is improved throughout the whole distance, I have no doubt but that the whole export trade of Upper Canada will go by it in preference to the natural channel of the

14th. The forwarders at Prescott, Brockville, and Kingston, are the only persons 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 6d. per barrel for flour, and other produce in proportion: from Quebec to Montreal it was 10s per ton measurement, for merchandize.

16th. It averaged 3s. 6d. per cwt. for merchandize.

17th. The average rate of insurance was 1 per cent down, and 1 upwards.

10th January, 1834.

JOHN HAMILTON.

OF PHILIP VANEOUGHNET, ESQUIRE, M. P. P.

2nd. 90 miles.

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, by an Act of the Legislature of last session, I 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 that 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, still the £70,000 can be most advantageously laid out, as it will be more than sufficient to complete that part between the head of the Long Sault, and Brownell's Bay, which is by far the 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 hauled up by horses.

6th. I think £70,000 would be as much as could 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-mencement. The following years, double the amount could be expended to as great advantage as the first.

7th As the 7th and 8th interrogatories appear to be in a great measure connected, 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 Interest held by each Province.

9th. I think not—it will be perceived, before the examination of the Engeneer's Estimate, that the sum of £23,323 8s. 4d. has been allowed for unforeseen expenses; and a further sum of £8650 for the payment of Engineers, Superintendents, and Office

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 different system from what it is at present, and very 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 to the other—if in crossing the Lakes they are overtaken in a storm, the Barges will be cast off, 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—consequently the whole of the carrying trade, both up and down, will eventually pass through the Caual at the Long

11th By reference to a letter from Judge Wright upon this subject the cost will be £234,000.

12th The Tonnage up and down the Saint Lawrence.

For 1830-

Down freight, 31040 tons, a 25s.....£38,800 0 0 Up do. 8000 tons, a 80s.....£32,000 0 0

For 1831-Down freight about 36000 tons, a 25s.....£45,000 0 0 Up do. 12000 tons, a 75s.....£45,000 0 0

Down freight about 27,500 tons a 25s.....£34375 0 0 Up do. 13,500 tons a 75s....£50625 0 0 Including Emigrants and luggage.

For 1833

Down freight about 31,579 tons, a 20s....£31,579 0 0 Up do 18,000 tons, a 60s....£54000 0 0 Including Emigrants and luggage.

13th My answer to this question is contained in that to the

14th The amount paid for transport up the Saint Lawrence, during the past season is about £54,000—and down, about £32,000 exclusive of lumber which cannot be estimated at less than दिन्ती क्षित्र काल काला शिवार की विकास कि लिए हैं।

15th. The average rate of freight beteen Montreal and Quebec, last Summer, was 6d, per barrel for flour, and other produce in proportion—from Quebec to Montreal, it was 10s, per ton measurement.

16th—For 1830—
Down Freight 25s. per ton.
Up. do. 80s.
For 1831— Down Freight 25s.

Up do 175s.

Down Freight 25s. do.

For 1833.

Down Freight 20s.

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 SHAVER, Esq. M. P. P.

2nd About 85 miles.

3rd About 180 miles.

5th I think there ought to be provisions made to raise the

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

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.

1830. Down freight about 31,040 tons, a 25s,£38,800 Upwards, do 8,000 tons, a 80s. 32,000

1831. I can give no account of.

including emigrants, luggage, &c.

13th. 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 channels of this river, that all small crafts and Durham boats will glide down the same: however, after the completion 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 tons, a 20s. Up freight, including emigrants' baggage, about 18,000

15th. 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 Prescott, for the year 1833, is about three shillings and three pence per com altre value i se colo se su altre della dancia di se se hundred weight.

17th. I think about 1 per cent average, through the season.

以1997年1998年,新华加州亚州的美国的新疆市民 OF HIRAM NORTON, ESQUIRE, M. P. P.

Ist. 181 miles.

2nd. 90 miles. 8rd. 100 miles. 4th. I have.

5th I am of the opinion, that the whole sum of £350,000 should be raised. Should the Legislature, however, think it most prudent; during the present session, to enable the Receiver General to affect the loan of £70,000, granted the last session, by a bill authorising

APPENDIX an increased rate of interest, 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 £53,500; this is the most important point, and where the principal part of the cartage and townge is done at present, and if completed, could be used at once.

> 6th, Say £70,000 the first, £180,000 the second, and £100,000 the third year.

7th. By the relative expenditure.

8th. To commissioners, appointed by the respective Legislatures 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 im-

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 think, will be divided in nearly equal proportions.

14th. From such information as I have been able to obtain, I believe the freight upwards, during the past season, exceeds 19,000 tons. I have no information enabling me to form a correct opinion of the amount of down freight.

15th. I do not recollect.

16th. About 3s. 3d. per cwt. upwards-downwards, flour, 2s.1d. per barrel-wheat, 72 per bushel, and other produce in proportion.

17th. Ibelieve 3 per centum.

QUESTION. Having in view the amount of profits, do you think it advisable to improve any particular part of the navigation without proceeding with the whole line of the improvement as proposed by the commissioners ?- and, do you think, any particular part of the improvement would make a greater return, in proportion to the expenditure, than the whole line of communication, or any other part

Answer 18. I think one part of the contemplated improvement would pay better than another. If the whole was improved, it would afford a better return for the amount expended. If the whole be not improved, however, I am still of opinion, that the improvement of the Long Sault would much more than pay the interest of the amount required to improve it.

H. NORTON.

Or MR. WHITIEG.

1st. 130 miles.

2nd. Aboul 80 miles.

3rd. 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 estimates are mainly correct, and that

5th. The amount of the whole estimate should be provided at once, as I believe the whole sum could be judiciously expended in two, or, at most, three years.

If the amount, necessary to complete the whole work, should not be raised, it would be sound policy to provide a sum sufficient 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 quantity of goods brought up in the present 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 barges, for which is now paid for hauling and passing the miserable locks, now consciructed, 50

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 5s, 2,500

£5,000

This amount, at least, I conclude, would be an entire saving to the country, and would be sufficient 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 carting and hauling, and still be gainers to a very considerable extent.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Matthew Lord Aylmer, Knight, Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and their several dependencies, Vice-Admiral of the same, Captain-General and Commander of all His Majesty's Forces in the said Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and their different dependencies, and in the Islands of Newfoundland, Prince Edward, Cape Breton, and Bermuda, &c. &c. &c.

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, intituled "An Act forimproving the internal navigation of this Province," have the honor to submit to Your Excellency, for the consideration of the Legislature, as by law required-

THE FOLLOWING REPORT:

On the 10th August, the Honorable 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 Hon. T. Pothier, G. Moffatt, R. U. Harwood, and G. S. DeBeaujeu, G. Auldjo, F. A. LaRoque, and J. Shuter, Esquires.

Immediate intimation thereof was conveyed to the respective Gentlemen therein named, and all of them not being immediately on the spot, it was deemed advisable, in order to avoid any unnecessary 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 through the medium of the public papers of the survey proposed, with a view to obtain tenders of service from experienced Engineers: a certain extension of time for the reception of applications being essential to admit of the proposition meeting the eye of professional gentlemen residing without the immediate limits of the Province, the 3d September was accordingly fixed upon for a meeting of the Commissioners, as being as early a day as under all circumstances could be appointed with any prospect of being enabled to proceed effectually to business. The lapse of time thus allowed for the presentation of applications was as limited as possible, and the Commissioners cannot therefore refrain from expressing their regret that the late period at which their commission of appointment was transmitted to them should have operated in a manner to retard the accomplishment of the service committed to their superintendance, till the advanced state of the season proved highly disadvantageous 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 full extent of the survey contemplated to a close, although they feel satisfaction in stating, that it is well known no obstacle of a nature to trustrate the accomplishment of the proposed navigable line can be apprehended in the part of lake St. Louis, where the soundings have not yet been completed. But it is nevertheless matter of great disappointment to the Commissioners, that the time which has intervened 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, finish 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 proceedings held under their direction; but, unavoidably baulked in their endeavours 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 made 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 fair estimation of the probable cost they would entail upon the Province.

All the Commissioners having met on the 3rd September, they proceeded 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 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 Canada 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 through these 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 commanded by the Act, that the survey should be continued through 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

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 line of canal equally with the other required a debouche the Commissioners conceived themselves authorised to go thus much beyond the strict letter of the law.

> By the report of Mr. Mills, three different routes are traced and estimated for carrying the contemplated improvement into effect. For the particulars of these several projects, in order to obviate repetitions, and avoid an unnecessary increase to the length of their report, the commissioners beg to refer to the intelligent report of Mr. Mills, corroborated by that of B. Wright, Esquire, Civil engineer, of New York, a gentleman, whose eminence in the science and practice of his profession, stands too well 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 Mr. 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 ready 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

> To the two reports, A and B, thus cited then, do the commissioners beg to refer, while they will here, merely shortly resume the leading features of the three designated routes.

> The first is an improvement of the Saint Lawrence communication, following the river itself, and connecting the line of channel by the intermediate canals at the impracticable points. to this plan, the whole length of improvement, as stated, would comprehend a distance of fourteen miles and fifty-four chains, of which, seven miles and sixty-four chains by river, and six and seven eights by canal—this distance, bearing a descent of $82\frac{43}{100}$ feet of which $9\frac{47}{100}$ is overcome in the river, and $72\frac{96}{100}$ is distributed between 9 locks of various lifts. The expense of this route is estimated at £235,782 3s. $2\frac{1}{2}$,

The second project is carried in a similar direction with the first, or river improvement, and embraces, therefore, about a like distance, "fourteen miles and fifty-two chains," but rather more inland; thus, giving a route of continuous canal throughout the whole length .-Descent the same as on the river route, but requiring ten locks the cost stated at £324,943 11s. 5d.

The third plan traces a communication from lake St. Francis to the lake of the two Mountains, starting always from the same point, (McDonald's point) in lake St. Francis, and running a whole distance of 13 and a half miles, in which the descent of $78\frac{32}{100}$ feet will require 10 locks. This work shows an estimate of £402,164 4s. 0d. and a further expense of £40,598 15s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ to extend the channel of the communication through the lake of the two Mountains till it fall into the navigable waters of lake St. Louis, a distance of 3 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 $8^{49}_{\overline{66}}$ chains to be canal, and the descent of $81^{45}_{\overline{100}}$ fect to be overcome by eleven locks, at a total cost of £442,762 19s. 111.

On contrasting the respective estimates, and examining the plans and remarks of the engineers, the commissioners readily concur with the gentlemen employed on the survey, in recommending the first route, or line of river improvement, 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 commis-

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 the line 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 Legislature, it it design to act upon the plans presented, should ad interim, provide for ascertaining the best and most eligible means of extending the contemplated improvements from Lachine downwards, as far as any obstacle to the navigation exists.

It thus becomes apparent that an additional and heavy expense must be incurred beyond the sum already set forth in the estimate; which estimate does not either include the sums to be expended in acquiring the land to be excavated to form the Canals, indemnifications to proprietors of Farms &c. &c. It does not however appear that the outlay under this latter head would be very considerable by the route the Commissioners recommend.

To the wisdom of the Legislature, it apportains to deliberate upon, and determine whether so vast an undertaking is as well suited to the means, as it is to the growing interests of the Province, and

to weigh the comparative advantages to be attained against the APPENDIX momentary load with which the execution of so costly an improvement would necessarily saddle the Provincial Revenue.

A copy of the Report of the Upper Canada Commissioners, for improving 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 Prescott—As however, the Report conveys to the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada the request that the Legislature of the Lower Province may be put in possesion of every information relative to the proceedings had above on this important object, the Commissioners refrain from entering into details on a proposition which will thus be brought more formally under Parliamentary deliberation. 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 interests 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 idea of seeking to encroach on the liberality of the Parent State. British trade would materially benefit 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 Provinces, more immediately concerned. Under such a view of the case, indulging even the anticipation that the aid of the Government, it solicited by the Canadas, would not be refused towards opening a path to the development of the internal resources of these Provinces, the Commissioners cannot of course apprehend any opposition on the part of the Crown to the abandonment of the Locks already constructed at the Cascades, and the cession of part of the old fort, at the Coteau, which the line of contemplated River improvement would require. On this score Mr. Mills remarks, "the River "Improvement, as proposed, interferes 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 Legislature, therefore, be disposed to adopt the line recommended by the Commissioners, it will be incumbent, before breaking ground, to make application to His Majesty's Government 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 nature of the difficulties to be overcome, and the location of the country to be traversed, in the projected examinations, 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 preliminary measure, the respectful enquiries of the commission, praying your Lordship to ascertain whether such a route would be laid open to the hand of improvement unshackled by any obstacle, save those presented by natural impediments; that thus Your Excellency might be prepared to meet the prayer of Parliament for such privilege from His Majesty, whenever such request should be preferred; 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 Engineer's Report, it is unnecessary to repeat them here; and in view of the superior advantages to the Province, by reason of the great difference in cost in following up the route recommended along the north side of the the Commissioners cannot apprehend any refusal on the part of the Government to the solicitations of the Legislature.

Other and very material considerations, as to the cost of this undertaking, exist, and still further enhance the advantages offered by the river route. The estimates given in by the Engineer merely suppute the expenses attendant on the execution of the work itself; while another serious source of expense is equally entitled to consideration. This is the cost of the ground for the location of the canals comprising purchase of land—indemnifications to land holders for damages—access to be afforded to the adjacent farms by means of bridges, &c. &c. All objects entailing a considerable outlay. On these heads a very great difference in favour of the river route will be found to exist. 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 exhibits 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 trifle compared with those which must follow the choice of either of the inland routes. There is yet another aspect showing its precedence. The river route requires not a bridge, except at Cascade Point, and Point a Moulin.

> " Either of the inland routes require six bridges, and this even only accommodates 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 each side of the canal, so that the individuals whose property has been intersected by its course should, to gain the other side of their farms, 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 observes 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 Commissioners fully agree to the correctness of Mr. Mills' statement on this score. The Legislature may perhaps expect to receive from the Commissioners an evaluation of the amount required 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 an estimate.

> 1st To have established such an evaluation with any degree of accuracy would necessarily have entailed expence in visiting the ground, treating with the proprietors and estimating properties, for which purposes it would have been necessary to engage the services of competent appraisers.

> 2nd. The main object of comparative cost is sufficiently ascertained, 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 evident, and by reference to the plans upon which these routes are traced, with any knowledge of the properties intersected, no doubt can remain but that (Government claims once settled) individual reclamations would not extend to an amount calculated to thwart the accomplishment of the views of the Legislature.

> It would thus be incurring a uscless expenditure of public monies to appraise the respective costs of three lines when one alone is to be acted on. After the Legislature, 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 additional expenses by the river line cannot be estimated at any alarming amount-and that the other two routes would be liable to very heavy 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 a survey; in fact, with the best will to extend the operations performing under their superintendance, the Commissioners have been restrained in the full accomplishment of their duties from want of funds-The trigonometrical survey of the navigable part of Lake Saint Louis, thus remains incomplete.

> It gave pleasure to the Commissioners that they were successful in securing the valuable services of David Thompson, Esquire, to prosecute an accurate survey of the Lakes, and ascertain the true depths and deviations in the Channel deemed navigable water, extending his operations throughout 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 attainment of the object in view-unfortunately that Gentleman was compelled to suspend his operations, at a late period of the season, 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, while the board could not prudently encounter an increased ontlay. Mr. Thompson, not having yet given in his report and accounts for such part of the survey as he has completed, the Commissioners are debarred from drawing out a conclusive statement of the whole expenditure under the commission; but from the slender balance yet remaining at their disposal, and the claims which still remain unsettled, they foresee with regret a deficiency 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 themselves by estimate within the prescribed bounds, but the cost of unavoida. ble contingencies has accumulated beyond their expectations. A supplementary report will be 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 submitted by the Secretary from the minutes kept by him, which will show the steps taken by the board to ensure a cautious application

of the monies 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 belief that a loan on provincial securities may readily be effected, even in this time of unusual, almost unprecedented, presure in the money market, there is no doubt but that it might be procured at the ordinary interest of six per cent-but such are the fluctuations in monicd interests that a short lapse of time may suffice to offer the required accommodation, at a lower rate of interest-therefore from the instability of rates of loans, and the fact of the present being a most unfavourable juncture for such negotiations, the Commissioners have deemed it unnecessary to extend their researches on this head beyond general enquiries-It may not be misplaced to add that the difficulties experienced by Upper Canada in raising monies on her debentures, appear to have arisen 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,

Montreal, 27th January, 1834.



To the Honble. Toussaint Pothier, George Moffatt, Robert U. Harwood, and to George S. De Beaujeu, 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 Province.

GENTLEMEN:

In accordance with arrangements concluded on the 10th Sept., and in pursuance of the Act referred to above, whereby it is required " to ascertain whether it is practicable to improve the navigation of the Saint Lawrence, in such a manner as to accommodate steam boats and other vessels, between Lachine and the line which separates this Province from the Province of Upper Canada, by means of one 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 with plans.

In the interim of the conclusion of the arrangement referred to above, and the arrival of my assistants, I proceeded to a reconnoisance of some part of the country, through which the said Act contemplates the improvements.

My field operations were commenced at Coteau du Lac, on the 19th September.

In order that the examination of the country should give the 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 steam boats and other vessels," but as it does not specify its precise scale and dimensions, I have presumed that it was intended to submit the determination of the plan or scale, as well as the location, to the judgment of the Engineer.

This, Gentlemen, 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 canal.

Secondly. The kind of navigation with which the canal is to communicate.

And thirdly. The facilities for its construction, concerning the kind of business to be done on the canal.

The ascending trade is principally merchandize, and that of all descriptions. The descending trade is produce and lumber of every variety, both of which require large craft for exter

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 compelled to believe that it is very great. This very country is settling with almost unexampled rapidity, consequently the business upon the canal must increase in a similar ratio, and this in spite of the difficulties which at present interrupt the navi-But the first of a superference of the first of the specific of the superference of th

But this I think not even the fair view of the subject. The business will increase over and above the increase, which is attendant upon the increase of population, and that in proportion to the faci-

Appendix to Report of Committee on St. Lawrence improvement.

APPENDIX littes given to transportation, the perfecting which will divert trade from channels leading 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

> 2nd. The character of the navigation with which the improvement communicates immediately, is calculated for a large 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 unparralelled.

> Thus. Gentlemen, having given this subject much consideration, I have determined to recommend the following scale and plan for the contemplated improvement of the Saint Lawrence in this Province,

> 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

> 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 264 degrees.

> The above is the plan upon which I have proceeded in all my examinations, and probably most of the Gentlemen composing the 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 Two 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 foot of Luke 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 Fer de Cheval, which is near the mouth of Rivierc Rouge, distance 2 miles and 67½ 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

The following is the cost in detail of section No. 1:

The first warrant was an important of the matter of	£	s. D.
Cubic yards of excavation, 554,907 a 71,	17,340	16 101
Do. do. loose rock, 63,933 a 1s. 6d.,	4,794	19 6
Do. do. solid do. 20,491 a 3s. 6d.,	3,585	18. 6
Do. do. embankment, 53,844 a 9d.,	2,019	3 0
Do. do. of excavation below water, 28,000 a 6d.	7,000	0 0
Bulwark at McDonald's Point,	375	0 0
Bulwark at McDonald's Point,	500	0 0
Dam at River Delisle, 11 ft. high, and 350 ft. long,	1,000	0 0
Two locks, 7 and 10 feet lift, £10,940+12,020,	22,960	0 0
Clearing I lock pit of water,	750	0 0
One lock house,	125	0 0
		17 101
Contingent and unforeseen expenses, 7 per ct.,	4,231	15 5
되는 다니 그의 성도 회의 선생님은 선생님이 있는 것이 없는 것 같아.		
ું કે એ એકું લાઇ ફાર્ક શું કે કે કું કે કે કું જો છે. જે જે જે જે જે જે જે જે જે જે જે જે જે		. 9 1 1
Engineering, superintending, &c. 7 per ct.,	4,527	11 3
그리 하는 사람들은 이 그 사람들이 모든 사람들이 다		4 61
- 10 10 - 12 15 - 12 15 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	. 60 OTA	/ / : CI

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 navigation by steam boats.

There are, however, in the course of it three points that require notice.

Point au Diable is one which has been considered formidable, 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 APPENDIX 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. The 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 velocity 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 impor-

The next is Point a Waltier, where, for a short distance, the water is about 4 miles 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 $7\frac{63}{100}$ 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, composed of clay, with some veins of sand, frequently sliding off in very large bodies, shewing the destruction which would be consequent 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 Cedres. 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:

No. 20 Proceedings of the Control of	£	s.	υ.
Cubic yards of excavation, 294,112 a 7½d.,	9,191	0	0
Do. do. loose rock, 40,106 a 1s. 6d.,	3,007	19	0
Do. do. embankment, 237,512 a 9d	8,906	14	0
On do. excavation below water level, 53,333 a 6d.	1,333	. 6	6
Bulwark at head of bank,	375	0	0
Guard gates,	500	0	0
Guard gates,	11,300	0	0
Two do. combined of 6,406 feet each lift,	21,520	. 0	. 0
One do. of 10 feet lift,	12,020	` O	0
Clearing bed of stream,	250	· O	0
Pumping water at 2 pits	1,500	. 0	0
One lock house,	125	0	0
		<u> </u>	 -
	70,028	19	6
Contingent and unforeseen expenses, 7 per cent,	4,902		
and the state of t	74,931	0	0
Engineering, superintending, &c. 7 per ct.,	5,245	3	5
and the control of th	80,176	-9	
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Section No. 4 (see general plan) is a section of the river, extending from the lock below Point a Moulin to Point a Coulonge; distance 1 mile and 64 chains.

Throughout this section we have the required depth of water, varying from 10 to 35 feet; the channel however being moderately

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 descent $1\frac{84}{100}$ feet, 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 $25\frac{1}{2}$ chains, descending $25\frac{22}{100}$ 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 heavily.

The cost of this section is as follows:

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The second of the second second second second second	£ 5. D.
	4,288 6 3
Do. do. loose rock, 13,367 a 1s. 6d.,	1,002,10 6
Do. do. do. 20,453 a 7½d	639 \ 3 \ 11
Do. do. solid rock, 102,266 }	6.959 15 0
Do. do. do. do. 10,799	fun 12000年,1200年,1200年
*Do	7,643 2 5 2 9
Do. below water level, 45,250 a 6d.,	1,131 5 0
Do. of stone to protect bank, 18,560 a 3s.,	2,784 O O
Bulwark at Point a Coulonge	375 0 0
Guard gates.	500 0 0
	0,940 0 0

A	DD	EN	niv

One lock at Cascade Point, 8.217 feet lift, Do. do. do. do. water 10 do Clearing bed of stream, Pumping water, 2 pits, Cubic yards of rock excavation below water, 11,834	12,020 375 1,500	0	0 0 0 0
a 6s. 3d.,	3,698 125	$\frac{2}{0}$	6 0
Contingent and unforeseen expenses, 7 per ct.,	75,461 5,282	8 5	1½ 11½
Engineering, superintending, &c. 7 per ct.,	80,743 5,652	14 1	1 2
<u></u>	86,395	15	3

Summary of the expense of Plan No. 1.

Section	No.	1,	£69,210	4	6}
44	"	3,	80,176	3	5
44	"	5,	86,395	15	3
			<u> </u>		
		TOTAL	£235,782	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$

Thus I have arrived at Lake St. Louis, incurring an expense of £235,782 3 2½ in a distance of 14 miles and 54 chains, of which 7 64 80 is river, and 6 7-8 is canal; and we have descended 82 43-100 feet, of which 9 47-100 is overcome in the river, and 72 96-100 feet is distributed in 9 locks of various lifts.

I will now present you the expense of a canal more inland, from McDonald's Point to the Cascades, the extreme points of which are the same in location as the river plan. See general plan of route No. 2.

Here follows the detail of expense.

	£	s.	d.
Cubic yards of Excavation, 2,788,913, a 9d		4	9
do. do. Loose Rock, 70,000, a 1s 6d	5250	0	0
do. do. Solid do. 81,676, a 3s	12251	8	()
do. do. Embankment, 310,139, a 9d	11630	4	3
2 Aqueducts of 240 feet each in length with			
stone piers and wooden trunks,	6915	0	0
6 Road Bridges, £1500,	9000	0	0
A leader of a fact lift and b located senarately	45200	0	0
3 do 8 combined,	33900	0	0
2 do 8.216 do	22960	0	0
1 lock of 10 feet lift, water lock,	12020	0	O
Grubbing and clearing,	1000	0	0
Bulwark at head of work,	375	0	0
5 Culverts (2 large)	5512	10	0
Guard Gates,	500	0	0
Pumping Water,	750	0	0
Ditching	5719	19	Õ
Road Making,	1250	0	ŏ
6 Bridge Houses, a £125,	750	ŏ	ŏ
4 Lock Houses, a £125,	500	ő	ŭ
6 Bridge Attendants, a £37 10s.=£225=to the	}	·	•
o Dridge Attendants, & 201 10s. 2220 210 inc	3750	0	0
annual interest of £3750, at 6 per cent.,	0.00		
	283,818	6	0
Charter and antennance avenues of new of		5	7}
Contingent and unforeseen expenses, 7 per ct.,	10,007	J	* 2
	303,685	13	7.j
The investor amountained for 7 non cont	21,257		91
Engineering, superintending, &c. 7 per cent	1,501	10	
	£324,943	11	5

On this plan the work would be a continuous canal, 14 miles and 52 chains in length; descent the same as on the River Route, but requiring 10 locks.

The route to the Lake of the Two Mountains (see general plan) also commences at McDonald's Point, and pursues the same line as the river plan, and plan No. 2 to the bay, fer de cheval, thence it follows plan No. 2 to just past Riviere Rouge, thence in a straight line to the Lake of the Two Mountains; whole distance, 13½ miles, and descending 78 32.100 feet, which is overcome in 10 locks.

The following is the detail of expense on the plan to the Lake of the Two Mountains.

	£	s.	J.
Cubic yds. of Excavation, 4,481,050, a 10d 1.5	£190,444	12	6
do. do. Loose Rock, 70,000, a 1s. 6d.	5250	0	0
do. do. Solid do. 10,500, a 3s. 6d.	1837	10	.0
do. do. Embankment, 175, 699, a 9d	6588	14	3
Bulwark at McDonald's Point,		• 8	O
3 Culverts	2550	0	• 0
6 Road Bridges,	9000	0	0
2 Aqueducts, each 240 feet long,	6915	0	0
Grubbing and clearing 3 miles, a £625,	1875	0	.0
Dredging in bay at Vaudreuil, 2500 yards clay,	1000	0	0
Road Making.	1250	- 0	0
Ditching 18 miles, 228,798 yards, a 6d	5719	19	. 0.
8 locks of 8 feet lift, a £11300,	90400	0	0

1 do 4 32	10040	0	0	APPENDIX
1 do 4 32, 1 do 10 Water lock,			ŏ	<u></u>
Pumping,	750	Ö	_	
2 Lock Houses, a £125,		Ö	ő	
6 Bridge do a £125,	750	ö		
Guard Gates	500	Õ	Ö	
6 Bridge Attendants, a £37 10=225, to the yearly interest of £3,750, a 6 per cent		0	0	
	351265	15	9	
Contingent and unforescen expenses, 7 per cent.	24588	12	1‡	
Engineering, superintending, &c. 7 per cent.,	375854 26309			
	£ 402164	4	0	

The red dotted line across the Lake of the Two Mountains, shows the direction of the soundings which I made, and of the channel suited to the plan proposed—distance 3 53-80 miles to the St. Ann's Rapid.

Although the Act does not require an estimate of the expense for improving this place, yet, in pursuance of the arrangement made with your Board, I herewith present an estimate of the expense of its improvement on a plan of cutting the canal 50 feet wide at bottom, sloping 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, passing to the left of Mr. Jones' Mills, and dropping into Lake St. Louis, in navigable water, nearly in front of Mr. Thomas Booth's Inn—distance 48 49-66 chains, and descending 3 13-100 feet.

This work costs as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Cubic yards of Excavation, 32,375, a 9d £	1214	1	3
do. do. Rock, 64,750, a 5s	16187	10	0
do. do. Embankment, 6,700, a 9d	251	5	0
do. Exv'n. below water level, 55,555, a 1s	2777	15	Ü
2 pairs of Guard Gates, calculated for 8 feet rise			
of water,	4100	0	0
1 lock of 3 feet 2 inches,	9680	0	0
Pumping Water,	750	.0	· 0 ·
Bulwark at head of bank,	375	0	o
1 Lock House,	125	0	0
•	35460	.11	3
Contingent and unforeseen expenses, 7 per cent.,	2482		-
	37942	16	:04
Engineering, superintending, &c. 7 per cent.,	. 2655		- •
•	40598	15	11}

Thus by a Canal from Lake St. Francis to the Lake of the Two Mountains, thence across the said lake and passing the St. Ann'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 8 49.66 chains is canal, and descending 81 45-100 feet, which is distributed, as has been seen, in 11 locks.

Here will I present at one view, the cost and length of the three plans.

River improvement, 14 miles and 54 chains,...£235,782 3 2½ of which 7 do 64 is river.

Plan No. 2, 14 do 52 chains,...£324,943 11 5

Plan passing the Lake of Two Mountains, 17 miles and 61 chains, of which 3 miles 53 chains

13 lake,.....£442,702 19 11

By this comparison it is seen that the River improvement has most decidedly the advantage.

But, Gentlemen, there is another aspect which also exhibits the

preference which must be given to it.

The claims for damages which would follow the choice of the

The claims for damages which would follow the choice of the river improvement, would be a mere trifle compared with those which must follow the choice of either of the inland routes.

There is yet another aspect showing its precedence. The river route requires not a bridge, except at Cascade Point and Point a Moulin, in order to communicate with the mills belonging to George S. De Beaujeu, Esq.

To avoid these bridges I propose that the Commissioners buy this 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 for private convenience.

I propose to accommodate private individuals in the following

A road must be constructed on either bank of the canal throughout the length of the inland route "this will be attended with but very little expense, as in placing the earth to form the banks, reference may be had to the formation of the road, and thereby be accomplished.

An individual, whose farm happens to lie about midway between these roads, [see plan] and whose farm also happens to be cut by the canal, if he is to pass the canal, 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; but, gentlemen, there is no way of accommodating these farms, except by very heavy purchases of land, or at an immense sacrifice of public convenience.

As this is a view of the subject 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.

Having understood the formation of this country, I early determined to try a direct line to the lake, but my observations extended laterally right and left, to such a degree as to enable me to speak with decision concerning its topography.

I am satisfied that no line approximating a direct one, can be obtained, which would reduce the expense considerably. A circuitous one may be had, which would reduce the expense very materially, but the distance would be so much increased, that I consider it altogether out of the question. From the preceding estimate and view of the plans of improvement, I have determined to recommend the plan, No. 1, along 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 generally very deep, and its source is from a still larger and deeper body of water, and in a more southern latitude; on the contrary, the Ottawa is comparatively a small and shallow stream, coming from a high northern latitude: its water, consequently, is earlier 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 traffic 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 advantages 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 case 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 line which divides the Provinces, to Coteau du Lac, and also 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 thing positively concerning them, confidently believing, however, that a good channel will be found for our draught as 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 been recommended, I beg leave further to remark:

Sound policy would seem to dictate to this Province, that whatever improvement of the Saint Lawrence she may now contemplate, it is her interest to take a liberal and extended view, not merely 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 calculated 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, seems hardly to deserve the name.

The estimated distance from Montreal to Prescott is 135 miles. This being the distance, 103\{\frac{1}{2}}\) miles is now good steam boat navigation, and 31\{\frac{1}{2}}\) miles need improvement, of which 15\{\frac{1}{2}}\) miles is in the Upper Province, and 15\{\frac{1}{2}}\) miles in the Lower Province; to wit, 9 miles from Montreal to Lachine, and 6\{\frac{1}{2}}\) 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. I 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, and is it not now the time for this Province to move forward in an exterprise calculated to give confidence to the public, and thereby secure this trade, which, when once obtained, business connections formed—greater advantages must then be presented, in order to divert it from you.

It is very necessary on all internal communications where mercantile operations are concerned, to be able to calculate with certainty in their intercourse.

No kind of navigation is so well adapted to accomplish this, as that of steam.

Thus, gentlemen, I have glanced at a few ideas which, I think, deserve your attention, 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 the Board of Commissioners, appointed under "the Act for improving the internal Navigation of the Province of Lower Canada."

GENTLEMEN,

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 Lake 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 law, under which the survey in the Upper Province had been 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.

PPENDIX

This would admit a steam-boat of about 180 feet extreme length

For such locks, the canal connecting therewith, should be 100 feet at the bottom, 140 feet on the top water line, and 10 feet depth of water. This width was required in the causals where the steamboats would necessarily be required to pass through the canal, in descending as well as ascending the river.

As all the rapids, between Lake St. Francis and Lake St. Louis, are of this character, and will require descending, as well as ascending boats to pass through them, Mr. Mills has adapted his plans and calculations to such size canal: and upon full reflection 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 cheaper in its construction than a good boat canal adapted to horse power for boats of 50 or 60 tons, is, I think, easily demonstrated if we apply the plan to the Upper and Lower Provinces.

This opinion may appear bold to those who have not well considered the whole ground in detail as an Engineer. To such I will make a statement to show the truth of my assertion.

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 canals, and wind and sail on lakes.
 - 3d. By steam power on lakes, river and canals.

If we were to adopt a canal of 5 feet water, and locks of 20 feet in width, we should apply horse power on the canals and steam towing power on the lakes. But on that part of the river where we now intend to use steam power, without any improvement, we should be under the necessity of making an independent canal, inland, 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 Saint Lawrence, would make such tow-path very expensive, if well and permanently done, as it would necessarily 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.

These considerations have decided in my mind the propriety APPENDIX and advantages of the steam-boat canal, of good size, in preference to any other improvement, for cheapness of construction, cheapness and expedition in transportation, over any other plan, when adapted to the peculiar localities of the Saint Lawrence, between Prescott

In my visit to look over the ground which Mr. Mills was requested to examine, we looked over a route nearly direct from Coteau du Lac to Vandreuil; there to lock down into the lake of Two Mountains, and thence by a short canal and lock at St. Ann's, to pass into Lake St. Louis, north of Isle Perault.

Mr. Mills' plans and profiles shew this route; and he has made an estimate of the expense of this plan, and I think I have a correct knowledge of the advantages and disadvantages of this route.

Having travelled over the ground between Lake St. Francis and Lake St. Louis, several times, many years past, I had the impression very strongly on my mind that the improvement between these two lakes should be by a canal inland, from one lake to the

On a more critical examination of the quality of the soil along the banks of the Saint Lawrence, I found what Mr. Mills had previously discovered, and pointed out to me, (viz.) That the shores were a formation of clay and loam underlaid with quicksand, which occasioned 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, as now marked out by Mr. Mills, was the safest, cheapest, and altogether preferable to any other which can be devised.

The estimate as made by Mr. Mills I have carefully examined, together with the plans and profiles. I think they are fair, and such as under good management, will accomplish the work.

The sum of two hundred and thirty-five thousand, seven 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 Montreal 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 myself, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

BENJ. WRIGHT. Civil Engineer.

New-York, December 18th, 1833.



SUNDRY DOCUMENTS.

[Copy.]

Correspondence respecting the Collection of Tolls on the Chaudiere Bridges.

SIR:

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Quebec, 8th Nov. 1833.

We have the honor to forward an extract of a letter from the Secretary of the Board of Ordnance, dated 5th Aug. 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 the collection of Tolls on the Chaudiere Bridges.

A statement of Tolls now collected under the authority of Lieutenant Colonel By, Royal Engineers, is herewith enclosed.

I have the honor to be, &c.

RICHARD PENN, Storekeeper. M. HEATHFIELD, Act'g. Dep'y. S.

Col.~R.~Engineers.G. H. GODBY, Lt. Col. Com. R. Artil'y.

P. S.—Intimation to the foregoing effect has been made to His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief.

[A 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 ORDNANCE, 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 signify 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 Parliament, to authorise the collection of the tolls alluded to."

[A true extract.]

M. HEATHFIELD, A. D. O. Storekeeper.

Sen'r. Royal Engineer:

[Corv.]

Statement of the Tolls collected at the Chaudicre Bridges, on the Ottawa River.

For all passengers—One penny per head.

For horses, geldings, cows, oxen, calves, sheep, lambs and -One penny per head.

For each cart, waggon, carriage or sleigh-Two pence each.

It is understood 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

> (Signed) D. BOULTON, CAPT.

Rideau Canal,

31st Oct. 1833.

Copy of a Petition, forwarded by His Excellency, on the subject of the navigation in the Newcastle District.

> To the Honorable, the Commons House of Assembly, in Provincial Parliament assembled.--The Petition of the undersigned,

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; that your Petitioners have contracted for a

APPENDIX lock and canal at the Bobcaygean Falls, to connect the waters of Sturgeon and Pigeon Lakes, so that a Steam-boat may pass from Chemong Lake to Cameron's Falls, in Fencion and Purdy's mills, in Ops; that said lock and canal are more than half finished, and will be completed in the early part of next summer: that the contract for said lock and canal amounts to £1,600; and that the expenditure on the Otanabee River, with other contingent expenses, have absorbed the whole of last year's grant.

> That your Petitioners begleave to represent, that unless a lock be constructed at Purdy's mills, in Ops, a most valuable tract of land will continue to be shut out from settlement; consisting of part of Ops, Cartwright, and Manvers.

> That your Petitioners beg leave to represent further, the necessity of expending a sum of money on Pigeon River, in removing temporary obstructions from its mouth to Cotnam's mills, in the township of Emily: and that a sum of money should also be expended on the uninhabited part of the road from Peterborough to Lake Chemong.

> Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honorable House may be pleased to grant a further sum of two thousand pounds for improving the navigation of the inland waters of the Newcastle District, in the manner, and on the same terms as the grant of the

> Your Petitioners beg leave to refer your Honorable House to the annexed schedule of tolls which would, this season, have been available, under the provisions of the Act, had the work been sufficiently advanced to warrant the collection.

> Your Petitioners further pray, that your Honorable House may be pleased to invest the commissioners with authority to dispose of the hydraulic power arising from the construction of locks, &c. in such manner as to your Honorable House shall seem most meet; and your Petitioners will ever pray.

Peterborough, 16th November 1833.

Specifications of Contract entered into by Pearse, Dumble & Hoar, with the Commissioners for improving the internal navigation of the Newcastle District, 25th July, 1833.

To build a wooden lock at the Bobcaygean falls, between Sturgeon and Pigeon Lakes, on the spot surveyed and plotted by Mr.

Length of Lock, 120 feet between gates. Width, do. 28 " in the clear. Lift, do. 10 " more or less.

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,.....50 feet. do. do. at bottom,36 "Depth of water,4"

To be puddled on each side along the line if found to be necessary.

Lock No. 1.

Facing timbors,... 15×12 in. pine and oak. Cross ties,.... 10×10 " " Long ties,..... 10×10 " " " Gates 4 in number, each 17 feet wide. Gate frames,..... 15×15 hanging posts of oak.

Gate sluices 4 in number, two to be conducted from the head of the lock into the bottom of the lock from the outside in a safe and substantial manner—the two lower sluices to be in the gates shrices 2 feet 9 inches square.

J. G. BETHUNE.

pine.

Which would have been levied, on the River Otanabee in 1833, if the improvements on said River had been completed.

	£ 8. d.
Steam-boat, Penedash, 202 trips between Rice Lake and Peterborough, a 5s	50 10 0
Peterborough, a 5s.	18 00
Goods, wares, and merchandize transported up and	More of An Ta
down said River, 3743 tons, at 2d per cwt	62 9 2
Pork and Potash, 172 bbls. a 3d	2 30
Boats and other crafts carrying goods, &c. 82 trips,	The state of
a 5s	#20 10 O
्रिक्ट के किया किया किया किया किया किया किया किया	150 100
Communication of the contract	153 12 2
The transport from Chemong to Verulam, from April to September, cannot be ascertained.	
From September to 20th November, as follows:	es in painting
Steam-boat, Sturgeon, 61 trips, a 5s£15 5 0	17. 1 7. 11.
Pork, 70 barrels, at 3d 0 17 6	Part of the
Goods, wares, &c. 55 tons, a 2d per cwt 10 16 8	26 19 2
What is the first of the second of the secon	2010 2
🗜 🖒 🖟 🖟 🖟 🖟 🖟 🖟 🕹 🕹 🕹 🕹 🕏 🕹 🕏 🕹 🕏 🕹 🕹 🕏 🕹 🕹 🕏 🕹 🕏 🕹 🕹 🕹 🕹 🕹 🕹 🕹 🕹 🕹 🕹 🕹 🕹 🕹	180 11 4
Hydraulic power will rent for per annum,	
The state of the state of the second state of the	

Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant 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 Assembly, a copy of a correspondence which has taken place relative to certain charges incurred for the administration of justice, and for the support of the civil Government, for which, no provision was made last session, and requests the attention of the House may be directed to the accompanying statements from the Judges and Officers who have been deprived of their allowances.

The Lieutenant Governor also transmits to the House, a letter 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 no provision was made for them for the present year.

Government House, 18th January, 1834.

A MARRIAL TARREST

(Copy.)

UPPER CANADA, York, 23d May, 1833.

My Lord,

I have the honor to forward the accompanying memorial from the Chief Justice and Puisne Judges, in which they represent the inconvenience experienced by them from no provision having been made by the House of Assemby for the payment of the amount which they, till now, received annually to definy their travelling expenses.

Your Lordship will have perceived, from my despatch of the 20th March, (No. 14.) that several charges for the administration 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. 3rd., were not provided for last session by the House of Assembly; and that, unless His Majesty's Government should think it expedient to sanction charges of this description to be borne by the revenue, under the control of the Crown, their payment by the Provincial Legislature will, in future, be very uncertain.

Lhave the Honor to be, &c.

J. COLBORNE, LORD VISCOUNT GODERICH, &c. &c. &c.

(COPE.)

Downing Street, 30th Aug. 1833. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches.

No 14 of the 20th of March last, and No 36 of the 23rd of May, reporting that the Assembly has omitted to provide for several usual items of expenditure connected with the administration of justice. I regret the inconvenience which is likely to ensue, but I should not feel justified it 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 formerly paid, urging the necessity of their punctual payment, on such a scale as may appear sufficient, and recommending the House to make provision for them accordingly. I have the Honor to be &c.

G. E. STANLEY.

General, Sir John, Colborne, K. C. B.

(Copy.)

Your, Joth March, 1833.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

Having ascertained by a reference to Your Excellency, upon the subject of the inclosed representation, addressed by the Sheriff of this District to the Chief Justice, that Your Excellency finds it necessary to obtain the direction of His Majesty's Government in England, in respect to the payment of such of the ordinary charges attending the administration of justice, as are new left, for the first time, unprovided for. We beg respectfully to be permitted to make the following statement to Your Excellency, in the hope that it may be brought under the consideration of His Majesty's Government. The charges to which we allude, are the ordinary allowance for the travelling expenses of the Judges of Assize on the circuit—the contingent accounts of the clerks of Assize—and the allowance to the Sheriff of the Home District for attending the Court of King's Bench in Term.

In respect to the first, viz: the ordinary allowance for the travelling expenses of the Judges of Assize, on the circuit, We beg to state, that it was established by the government at the earliest period of the settlement of this Province; that it has been received by all of our predecessors; and, until the last year, by ourselves, and has been paid regularly, and without question. It is an allowance of rather more than thirty pounds, sterling, for each District into which the Province is divided, excepting the Home District and the District of Ottawa: and it is intended to cover the charge of travelling from the seat of government to the assize town, and returning from it, and the expenses incurred by the Judge while the court sits there. The Province is divided into three Circuits, one of which includes four districts, another three, and the remaining circuit two; and the whole annual amount of the charge in question, is £300, sterling,

This sum, it was thought reasonable and just to grant more than thirty years ago; and 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 gaols to deliver instead of nine, and when the business of an Assize, which now generally occupies a fortnight, was sometimes concluded on the first or second day, and seldom detained the Court for a week.

We beg leave further to observe, that this sum is not merely required for paying the personal expenses of the Judges, for which it would scarcely be more than a barely adequate allowance, but it has been usual for the Judge of Assize also to incur the charge of entertaining at his table the Associates and the Grand Jury at each Assize Town, and the Gentlemen of the Bar.

The very moderate allowance of £30 to cover these charges of travelling and of residence at the Assize Towns, rarely indemnifies the Judge; and it will be easily believed, that he is not unfrequently left to disburse something in addition out of his private means. It has never hitherto been thought just, that the delivery of the Gaols throughout this extensive Colony should be attended with disbursements from the personal incomes of the Judges—their commissions constitute them Judges of the Court of King's Bench—but it is not as Judges of that Court that they preside at the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery in all parts of the Province. They hold those Courts under distinct commissions, issued pro hac vice 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 responsible and ardinous a nature should subject the Judges to a large disbursement from their own private means, which are not more than adequate to the support and education of their families.

Since this subject is now brought under the notice of the Government, we take the liberty of remarking, that if an allowance somewhat more liberal than has hitherto been made—if, for instance, £50 for each District instead of £30 were to be paid in consideration of the increased charges, which a more advanced state of society, and the growing quantity of civil and criminal business unavoidably occasion, it would enable the Judges to maintain an appearance on the Circuits, which would better accord with the respect to the administration of justice, and which they cannot, and ought not to be expected to support at their own expense, if that were in their power.

In respect to the next item of charge, the contingent accounts of the Clerks of Assize on the several Circuits.

These are merely their charges for business done in the criminal Courts; the services rendered by these officers are of absolute necessity, and the fees for those services are appointed under the express authority of a Provincial Statute; nevertheless, although acting under commissions derived from the Government, and rendering services under the express requisitions of the law, and the directions of the Judges, these officers are yet wholly unremunerated for their services—their 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 Government will authorise their immediate payment, and will give such directions, as shall not leave the administration of justice on so precarious a footing in future.

In respect to the sum due to the Sheriff of this District, which forms the subject of his representation herewith inclosed, we beg leave to state, that the Judges of the Court of King's Bench have no tip-staff, and the Court has not been provided with any officer to

attend their session for the purpose of preserving order, and taking APPENDIX into custody any person who might treat the Court with contempt or obstruct their proceedings; they have, therefore, as a matter of necessity, required the attendance of the Sheriff of this District, and for a long series of years he has regularly received from the Government the allowance of 11s. 8d. per day for each day's attendance in term—that is, for twelve sitting days in each of the four terms—and the charge has been regularly allowed and paid upon the certificate of the Chief Justice, that the service has been performed at the requisition of the Court.

Besides the injustice 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 been always hitherto enjoyed, attached as it is to duties, which far from decreasing, are necessarily becoming more and more arduous, as the Province advances in population and wealth, they cannot but feel that they ought not to be left exposed to the mortification of seeing their subordinate officers refused payment from the public treasury, of emoluments which they have fairly carned, and which, while this was comparatively—an insignificant Colony in respect to population and revenue, were uniformly paid from a conviction that they were reasonable, just and necessary.

With respect to the travelling expenses of the judges upon the circuits, it is further to be remarked, that it is but a short time since the act was passed, of which one avowed object graciously recommended by His Majesty, was the rendering the Judges independent by granting permanently the salaries 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 they are put in travelling to distant assize towns, in order to deliver the gaols, and dispose of the civil business of the several districts, is, in effect, making a direct reduction in their income, notwithstanding the pledge held out to them.

We are aware that the difficulty which has thus unexpectedly occurred, arises from the surrender by the crown of the fund provided by a British net of parliament for the support of the administration of justice; but we feel every confidence that His Majesty's Government 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 leaving those employed in it, under His Majesty's commission, exposed to the uncertainty of annual decisions of the Legislature upon the most ordinary and necessary charges attending the execution of their duties.

The whole annual amount of the several allowances, respecting which we have thus taken the liberty of addressing Your Excellency, does not exceed £600, and we trust that His Majesty's Government will, in their wisdom and justice, make such provision for defraying them out of the revenues at the disposal of the crown, as may relieve the Judges 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, &c.

JNO. B. ROBINSON, C. J. J. B. MACAULAY, J. L. P. SHERWOOD, J.

(Corv.)

Sheriff's Office, York, 27th March, 1833.

Sin

I beg leave to lay before you a copy of a letter by me received in answer to my application to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for a warrant for the payment of the allowance for my attendance upon the Court of King's Bench during the year 1832.

By His Excellency's answer you will perceive, that in consequence of the fund from which this charge has heretofore been defrayed being not now under his control, he cannot issue a warrant for the amount of my account.

As this attendance has been by order of the Judges of His Majesty's Court of King's Beach, and is still required of me, I trust that your influence, together with that of the Court of which I am a servant, will be used in order that my services will not be required without an adequate renumeration, and which I have received since my appointment to the office of Sheriff in the year 1827, and which was paid to the person whom I succeeded.

I have the honor to be, &c. W. B. JARVIS, Sherif, Home District.

(Cory.)

To His Excellency Sir John Colbonne, K. C. B.
Licut. Governor of the Province of Upper
Canada, and Major General commanding His
Majesty's Forces, therein, &c.

The Pelition of Duncan Cameron, Esq.

RESPECTIVILLY SHEWETH-

That in the year 1817 your Memorialist was appointed to the offices of Provincial Secretary and Registrar, from which period 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 repealed.

> That at a subsequent period 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

> 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 department, it should be paid for by the Government, out of the proceeds 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 subject, 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 relinquishment of the fund, which before enabled your Excellency to remunerate the servants of the crown for their public

> That seeing however, a year and a half elapse without any salary being paid to the Doputy 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 Your 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.

(Corv.)

Inspector General's Office, 16th Jan'y. 1834.

I have the honor to state for the information of His Excellency the Licutement Governor, that in preparing the estimate for the civil expenditure of the year 1834, it escaped my observation that the provision for the Attorney and Solicitor General, does not extend to that period. 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.

LIEUT. COLONEL ROWAN, &c. &c. &c.



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 Ningara, beg to represent to the Grand Jury, that from the great increase 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 Jury, 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. STEWART, W. CLAUS.

ROBERT DICKSON, ROBERT E. BURNS, CHARLES RICHARDSON, C. A. Foster, EDWARD C. CAMPBELL.

Niagara, 11th September, 1832.



[COPY.]

Grand Jury, District of Niagara's Presentment respecting the Assizes being held twice a year at Niagara.

To the Hon. JOHN B. ROBINSON, Chief Justice, &c. &c. &c.

The Grand Jury of the District of Ningara-

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 humane administration of criminal justice, that the Assizes should be held twice during each year. And they would further represent, that they are of opinion, that if such were the case, that parties in the civil side of the Court would be much facilitated in their causes and saved, together with witnesses, a very great expense, from being frequently compelled to attend the Hilary sittings in the Home District.

And they further represent, that any additional expense will be borne by the District—and the accompanying representation 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 September, 1832.

[Corv.]

Report of Chief Justice Robinson and Mr. Justice Macaulay, upon the Presentment of the Grand Jury of the Niagara District, respecting the necessity of a second Circuit.

YORK, 27TH DECEMBER, 1832.

In compliance with the request of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, conveyed in your letter of the 17th instant, addressed to the Chief Justice, we have taken into consideration the statement of the Grand Jury at the last Assizes for the District of Niagara, respecting the necessity of holding the Assizes 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, "that the Lieutenant Governor shall issue Assize commis-"sions yearly, between Michaelmas and Trinity Terms; and that "when a suitable communication by land shall be 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 " and Easter Terms, the necessary Assize commissions into each " of the several Districts."

In regard to the first point—"the suitable communication by land," &c.—we beg to remark, that as the terms are at present arranged, a second or spring Circuit could not commence before the first or second week of March, and that it would therefore occupy a portion of the year in which the roads are sometimes nearly impracticable 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 important civil business, there is any striking difference between the present time, and any other time within the last ten or twelve years. Occasionally there will be an 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 business of the courts. The civil business in the District of Niagara, and in the Districts of Gore, Bathurst and John. stown, and in the Midland District, is usually so considerable in each year as to make a second circuit desirable. In the Western

APPENDIX District there are, generally but very few civil causes; in the Eastern District, and in the Districts of London and Newcastle, the number varies much in different years: it is never great, but it is, occusionally, considerable in each of them; and in both of the last mentioned Districts the population is now large, and is augmenting very rapidly.

> With respect to the business of the criminal courts on the circuit, that also varies much in different years. Many years ago there were usually more prisoners for trial, in the District of Ningara, than there have been latterly; and the same may be said of the Midland District, and of the Fastern. In the Western District, on the other hand, there have, of late years, been more criminals awaiting their trial at the assizes, than there were formerly.

Upon the whole, it is our opinion, that the reasons for a second circuit into several of the Districts, may be admitted to be strong as regards civil business alone, but that the stronger reasons are those which regard the administration of justice in the criminal courts.-It is certainly an extreme hardship, that a criminal, whose offence is of such a description, that a court, upon conviction, would probably deem three or four months imprisonment a sufficient punishment, should be nearly twelve months in close confinement before he can be tried; and it is infinitely more grievous, that a man, who has committed no crime, (although there may be strong grounds of suspicion) may be immured nearly a year in a cell, before he can have an op-pertunity of proving his innocence. Considering the present state of this Province, it seems to us to be no unreasonable expectation, that the Gaols should be delivered twice in the year; and, of course. whenever that shall be the case, there can be no reason why the advantages of a second circuit should not at the same time, be extended to the civil business. We are not inclined to think that it would be satisfactory, or proper, to extend the second circuit to certain the same time. tum Districts only. How far it would be legal, under the terms of the statute to do this, in regard to the civil courts, we do not at present offer an opinion.

So far as the Judges are to be considered, doubtless their labours would be much increased by a second circuit; but they feel that the government has a right to as full an application of their time to the duties, properly incumbent on them, as is consistent with their satisfactory discharge of those duties.

But we beg respectfully to submit, that, in our opinion, if a second circuit be resolved upon, the terms of the Court of King's Bench should be so changed, as to admit of one circuit being in the Spring, and the other in the Autumn; and, after much consideration of the matter, we recommend the following arrangement, viz:

HILARY TERM to begin on the first Monday in December, and to end on the Saturday of the following week.

EASTER TERM to begin on the first Monday in March, and end on the Samurday of the following week.

TRINITY TERM to begin on the last Monday in June, and end on the Saturday of the following week,—and

MICHELMAS Turn to begin on the first Monday in August, and end on the Saturday of the following week.

Under such an arrangement of the Terms, the Spring circuit could commence about the 20th of April, and the Autumn circuit about the 20th of September. This would afford an option of conveyance by water upon both circuits, and perhaps the agricultural employments of the people of the country would be less interfered with than at present.

We further respectfully suggest, that before a second circuit is directed, it is highly desirable, if not indispensably necessary, that a fourth Judge be added to the Court of King's Bench. We know no colony or country of equal population and extent, in which the superior civil and criminal court consists of a less number than four, and considering the increase in the number of Districts, and the greater probability of occasional incapacity from ill health, when double the time is to be spent on the circuits, we conceive it would not be prudent to incur the risk of failure by continuing to carry on the business with the present number of Judges.

And we beg permission to express our confident expectation, that it will not be thought reasonable to subject the Judges on any future occasion, as they have been thus far during the present year, to the charge of delivering the gaols in this extensive and populous province at their own expense.

We have the honor to be, &c.

JNO. B. ROBINSON, C. J. J. B. MACAULAY, J.

(Nore.)

Mr. Justice Sherwood agrees in the opinions expressed in this report, but has not signed it because he desired a more particular expression of opinion upon one of the matters contained in it. I have, therefore, left with him your letter to me and the documents accompanying it, that he may address himself separately to you, if he thinks proper to do so.

JOHN B. ROBINSON, C. J.

LIEUT. COL. ROWAN, Secretary to His Excellency The Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Justice Shertoood's address to the Civil Secretary on the subject APPENDIX of a second circuit.

(Cory.)

YORK, 28TH DEC. 1833.

Sir,

My Brother Judges 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 we " beg permission to express our confident expectation, that it will " not be thought reasonable to subject the judges on any future " occasion, as they have been thus far, during the present year, to "the charge of delivering the gaols in this extensive and populous province, at their own expense."

I thought an expectation of this kind should not be expressed without attempting to show some of the grounds on which it appears

The institution of the inferior courts called Assizes is substantially the same in this Province as in England. The Justices sit by virtue of five several commissions in England, which are included in two patents here, and three of them, namely the commission of Oyer and Terminer, General Gaol delivery, and of the Peace, give them a power of trying all crimes and misdemeanors committed within the several districts respectively. The other two commissions are those of Assize and Nisi Prius, which convey chiefly a civil jurisdiction, and give the Justices authority to try such issues of fact as are joined between the parties in suits commenced in the Court of King's Bench at York. The Justices of Assize and Nisi Prius, bosides their Civil Jurisdiction, have authority, in certain criminal matters by virtue of several English statutes. The persons to whom these five commissions are delegated in England, are the judges of the superior courts, the serjeants at law, and other barristers of eminence. The beneficial effects of this admirable mode of administering justice throughout the Province, must be obvious in many respects, and particularly in preserving a unformity in

From this statement of the nature and jurisdiction of the Assizes, it is evident they are inferior tribunals distinct in their constitutional organization from the Court of King's Bench, as well as in the performance of the duties assigned to them by law. One of the judges of the superior court is always appointed in this Province to preside at the assizes in each of the outer of the Districts, but I do not consider him exclusively competent to fill the situation, for it appears to me the Crown has authority by virtue of several English statutes, in connection with our Provincial statute 2, Geo. 4, chap. 1, to select a barrister of the province for the same duty in the event of any particular emergency.

As the Judges of the Court of King's Bench are not Justices ex officio of the Assizes, and as, in my opinion, the presence of none of the Judges is indispensably requisite to the legal constitution of those courts, it appears to me reasonable to intend, that the Legislature, in fixing the amount of their salaries, did not mean to embrace the contingent expenses of holding annual courts in the outer districts of the province. It may certainly be said with truth, that when they accepted their commissions, they must have known their predecessors had uniformly presided at the Assizes, but it must at the same time be admitted that they were also aware their predecessors regularly received an allowance for the extraordinary expenses incident to the laborious discharge of the duties of that office in the outer Districts. For these reasons and many others, I trust with confidence in the well known liberality and justice of the Legislature for an adequate appropriation to meet the unavoidable disbursements attending this highly important department in the general distribution of justice.

I was auxious to shew, that although the judges expect to preside constantly at the Assizes, according to the established usage heretofore observed in this Province, still that they ought not to be considered as acting judges of the superior court, while sitting to discharge the duties of the inferior tribunals so far as to exclude them from the right of claiming the pecuniary allowance which has heretofore been conceded for about forty years, and upon the principle, as I always conceived, of its being a distinct public service.

I have, &c.

LEVIUS P. SHERWOOD.

[Corv.]

Letter from Mr. Justice Sherwood, with two Presentments from the Grand Jury of the Niagara District.

YORK, 28 TH OCTOBER, 1833.

Sn:

I herewith inclose two Presentments of the Grand Inquest of the District of Ningara, to be laid before His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

The Grand Jury were desirous that His Excellency should I submit them to the consideration of the Provincial Parliament, at its next Session, should be deem such a step expedient.

I have the honor to be, &c. L. P. SHERWOOD.

LIEUT. COL. ROWAN, Secretary.

fary.
[A true copy.]
WM. ROWAN.

[Cory.] District of Niagara, The Jurors for our Lord the King, upon to wir: Stheir 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 good and sufficient bridges to re-establish and connect the said high-

And whereas complaint hath been made before us, that the highway leading from Queenston to the Beaver Dam, also the highway leading from Niagara, via the lake road, through the township of Gran ham 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 farther, 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 Company refuse to repair or build anew the said bridges, in order to keep 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 highways, 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. DAVID THORBURN, A. RORBACK, WILLIAM MILNE, JAMES GORDON, D. McDougall, JOHN S. ALMER, James Cooper, ALEXANDER DOUGLASS, JACOB KEEFER, John McMicking, HUMPHREY J. FINCH, MALCOLM LAING, JAMES LOCKHART.

Grand Jary Room, 15th October, 1833. [Cory.]

APPENDIX

DISTRICE OF NIAGARA, The Grand Juries of the Act, entitled, "An Act to repeal the several statutes of this Province, respecting the election of members of the House of Assembly, and the qualification of voters and candidates at such elections, and to reduce the provisions thereof, with some amendments, into one Act, and also to provide against fraud in obtaining qualifications to vote at elections," 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 fereign country, is partially disfranchised, and must reside seven years in this Province before he can be admitted to a full participation of those rights to which he is fully entitled in the mother

The Grand Jury are fully impressed of the impropriety and want of policy in suffering so Auti-British an enactment any longer to remain on the Statute Book; and they respectfully request your Lordship to communicate to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, 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. OGDEN CREIGHTON. JOHN McMicking. A. RORBACK. WILLIAM MILNE. JAMES COOPER. WILLIAM WOODRUFF. JAMES GORDON. DANIEL McDougaL. JOHN S. ALMA. HUMPHREY J. TENCH. JAMES LOCKHART. WILLIAM DUFF. DAVID THORBURN. MALCOLM LAING. ALEX. DOUGLASS. WM. H. MERRITT. JACOB KEEPER.

Grand Jury Room, 14th October, 1833. §

COMMUNICATIONS RELATING TO BOUNDARY LINE.

LETTER from Private Secretary to Surveyor General on the subject of the Boundary Line between this Province and the United

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE. YORK, 24TH APRIL, 1833.

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 offer to dispose of a complete copy of the maps of the survey of the line of demurcation 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 demand for the maps which he has offered to His Majesty's Government.

I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient, Humble servant,

(Signed)

Wm. ROWAN.

The Surveyor General.

(Marks 1967) (A. 2012) (A. 1) (A. 1)

all his last on case.

Communications in answer to Address on the subject of the Boundary Line.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, York, U. C. May 6, 1833. he have been been the perfect of the first of

In reference to your letter of the 1st 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-C 3

rence to its principal source, west of Lake Superior, and crossing the height of land descending the rivers and lakes to the north west corner 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, when wealth

Your most obedient, Humble servant,

(Signed)

S. P. HURD. Surveyor Gen'l.

D. Thompson, Esq. of Williamstown.

LAKE ST. FRANCIS, 22D MAY, 1833.

SIR,

On the nineteenth instant I had the honor of receiving your letter of the sixth instant. The Longue Sault Canal Commissioners having requested me to make an estimated survey of Lake Saint Francis, from Cornwall to the Coteau du Lac (38 miles) and take the soundings of the main channels, to determine if there is a sufficient depth of water for vessels drawing nine feet, I 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 accuracy to the position and direction of the channels.

As soon as I have finished this work, I shall then directly pay every attention to the contents of your letter.

> I am respectfully, Your obedient and Humble servant,

(Signed)

DAVID THOMPSON.

S. P. Hund, Esq.

(Copy.)

WILLIAMSTON, 26TH JUNE, 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 made for the province, let it be decided as soon as possible; I am now in my 64th 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 determined; as well as upon the parts not yet determined, and open to negotiation, which may be of future

Should I undertake the work, I may add these remarks as I forward the maps, &c.

I am respectfully, (Signed)

Your obedient servant, DAVID THOMPSON.

То

S. P. Hurd, Esq.

P. S.-I forgot to mention the materials of the maps to be furnished by the Provincial Government.

(Corv.)

WILLIAMSTOWN, 26TH JUNE, 1833.

S. P. Hund, Esq.

Early last week I finished the rough survey and sounding of Lake Saint Francis from Cornwall to the Coteau du Lac, since which it has taken me a few days to examine the papers in my possession 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 6th and 7th 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, divided to 10 seconds.

The deduction of the angles of the stations from the above observations.

The results of the triangles of intersection, shewing the lengths of the sides to the 1000th part of a foot English.

The astronomical observations for time, latitude and longitude.

The above survey was carried 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

1318.

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 myself the next section. The base and meridian lines were the commencing and closing of each section, and common to both

The survey of this year commenced at the termination of the survey of 1817, and was carried on to the head of Long Island, and the east end of Isle Tonti, to the opposite shores. The documents of this year will fill four or five 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 Island, and the east 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 Ontario were adopted.

The survey then commenced at the Ningara River, and terminated at the head of this river in Lake Eric. Of this lake, Commissioner Barrie has no good map, and as there was nothing to divide, we did not survey this lake until we came to the islands at Point Pele-here 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 broken 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 Ogilvy, 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 River, at its sortie out of Lake Saint Clair; from thence, on account of the climate, the survey was removed to the north west end of Lake Huron-commenced at the foot of the Neebish Rapids, and continued south-eastward to the south end of the second Maneto Island, and its opposite north shore, &c. The documents will take four quires of paper.

1821.

The same kind of documents as for the survey of 1817, for the survey from the head of Detroit River or south end of Lako Saint Clair 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 relied 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 vessel, (the Confiance,) and determine the position of several of the most projecting points of Lake Huron and the Maneto Islands, by astronomical observations, to determine to which nation the range of Maneto or Manatoulin Islands belonged. These astronomical observations finally closed the survey of the sixth article of the Treaty of Ghent, and form the other documents of this 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 hundred sheets of antiquarian paper, (52 x 31 in.) as the scale may be. The scale is 5 inches to one topographical mile, except where the width of the survey is great—there it is on the half scale of 2½ in. to one mile—single sheets were made use of as more easy of inspection.

1822-23-24 & 1825.

The survey of the seventh article of the Treaty of Ghent was over an extensive and in a manner unknown country, from the head of Lake Huron 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 geometrical survey from the head of Lake Huron, by the channels of the Neebish Rapids, Lake George, the River and Falls of Saint Maries to the Point Iroquois and Groscap, in Lake Superior. Two quires

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 experience, 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 States party withdrew from this difficult and complicated survey.

The documents are 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 courthe rivers to the North end of the Lake of the Woods.. ses 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 error to be not worth attention. The courses and distances corrected by astronomical observations for latitude and longitude. These docuuments, about eight quires of paper. A great part of these extensive countries are yet open to negotiation.

The survey of the seventh article of the Treaty of Ghent is in Geographical position, and will require about 25 to 30 sheets of antiquarian paper. Lake Superior is on the scale of 6 inches to one degree of longitude.

The interiour countries are on a scale of 1—1 inch to the geographical mile.

Regular journals were kept during the whole survey; but I'do 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 observations for latitude are either 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 observation for time, is the mean of three observations of altitudes of the sun or stars. The observations for longitude are eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites, or from 6 to 10 observations of the distances 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 great work, appears to me, to belong to, and is essential to this Province. If the present opportunity be deferred,

APPENDIX may be lost forever, as it is not probable that such an extensive and accurate survey will be again undertaken,

> In my letter of last June, to His Excellency, I then stated that Mr. Baird, the United States Surveyor, for an extra copy of the sixth article of the Treaty of Ghent only, was paid cleven hundred Dollars by the State of New-York. To merely copy the maps in the Foreign office of the 6th and 7th articles of the Treaty of Ghent, required the sum of £350, sterling, without the documents.

> I have not to copy, but to reconstruct a sett of Maps from the original documents, as complete original Maps, and to certify them as such. This will take me, at least, eighteen months steady application, and I cannot ask less than £400, currency, for the whole of the Maps of the sixth and seventh articles of the Treaty of Ghent, and £50 for the documents-near 30 quires of paper.

> Nor would I undertake such an immense work for this sum, were it not my ardent wish that a work so valuable, and necessary to the Province, may be placed in its possession, which can only be done while I am alive.

> Time is passing away, and I must request an early decision on this business.

> > I am very respectfully, Your Obdient Servant, DAVID THOMPSON. [Signed.]

[Corv.]

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE. York, U. C. 21st Dec. 1833.

I linve the honor 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 correspondence which passed on that subject, between Mr. Thomson and myself.

I beg, respectfully, to enclose forthwith, for His Excellency the APPENDIX Lieutenant Governor's information, copies of the correspondence in

I request permission to observe, that I am and have been preparing a statement, regarding the case alluded to, for His Excellency's consideration, and which would have been before completed, but for the pressure of urgent and present business in the department.

> I have, &c. s. P HURD.

LT. COL. ROWAN, &c. &c. &c.

[COPY.]

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, YORK, U. C. 23d. Dec. 1833.

I have the honor to acknowledge 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 26th June last by Mr. David Thomson, has been answered, and why he was not instructed to complete the maps and documents alluded to

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 statement, I desired to submit on this subject, in preparation to lay it before the Lieutenant Governor, which shall be done forthwith.

I cannot but regret that fomitted, by an oversight, to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Thompson's letter of the 26th of June.

> I have the Honor to be. Your Most Obedient Humble Servant, S. P. HURD, S. G.

Lr. Col. Rowen Secretary to His Excellency, &c. &c.

>1818|8|8||||€||8||8||8||€

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON TIMBER DUTIES.

To the Honorable the Commons House of Assembly.

The Committee appointed to take into consideration the communication made by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in answer to the address 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 Committee beg leave to call the attention of the House to the address which was transmitted to His Majesty on this subject in the first session of the present Parliament.

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 1st April, 1831, and in which are the following observations:

"You will probably be aware, before this despatch reaches " you, that the arrangement of these duties, which was submitted " to the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was not acquiesced in by the Committee of the whole House, to which it was referred. At present, therefore, no alteration in the duties upon timber will take place; but I think it right to point out to you, that the plan which His Majesty's Government ultimately submitted to parliament, for the modification of those duties, 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 States, was to be admitted at " a reduced rate, viz : from 55s. to 40s. per load, and it is possible, tht have had "American timber trade; but I am convinced, that the apprehen"sions which have been entertained upon this subject have been
"greatly exaggerated." There would still have remained the same "increasing demand for North American timber, which is caused " by its peculiar fitness for many purposes of internal use and other " objects to which it is well adapted, and although the use of it for "those building purposes, to which from its inferior and less durable " quality it is by no means well suited, might have been checked, it "can scarcely be maintained as a principle that the people of this country are to be permanently compelled to pay a very heavy tax "upon an article so essential as Baltic timber for public and " private buildings, and for ship building; for the sole purpose of inducing them by a fiscal regulation to consume an inferior article, "and one which they would not desire to used I am willing to

" believe 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 am not to be understood as expressing any opinion as to the future conduct of His Majesty's Government, upon the subject of those duties; but I am sure that you will feel "it to be your duty to use your best endeavours to remove from the " minds of parties concerned, any impression that the intended "change arose from any feeling of indifference to the interest of those colonies, which constitute so important a portion of His "Majesty's dominions." Thus it appears that although the reports 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 contemplated which may prove extremely injurious to the prosperity of these colonies. The committee, however, feel assured that when His Majesty's ministers consider the vast importance of the timber trade to these provinces, and to the North American colonies generally, much caution will be exercised, and no measure of temporary expediency or doubtful policy adopted. If 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 it is 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 this province again to make known the extent 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 logs-in building the necessary craft, and in forming establishments in various parts of these Provinces for the prosecution of trade. The works thus established and the capital thus expended not being adapted to any other branch of our commerce, must undoubtedly be a total loss, and great distress, if not certain ruin to a large portion of his Majesty's subjects, be the inevitable consequence.

Taking this view of the question merely, the committee think that even if His Majesty's Ministers should determine upon a measure so destructive to the timber trade of these Colonies, that the operation of any such decision should be suspended until the persons embarked in these several branches of the trade, might have an opportunity, by gradually withdrawing their capital, of saving themelves from inevitable ruin.

The Committee have received a statement of the lumber trade at the Port of Quebec, during the past year, 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 product of our exports, to meet, per contra, the great and increasing amount of our imports of British manufactures and produce; consequently, the demand for timber, staves, deals, &c. continues steadily progressive, and our prospects for next year are apparently good and cheering, notwithstanding the continual apprehension of an alteration of the duties in favor of foreigners; inasmuch as experience demonstrates that public opinion 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 corresponding period of the last five years. On the other hand 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 Indies next April; to the anticipated adjustment about to be had between the Government of the Empire and the Colonies in the West Indies, in relation to the rights of disposal over peculiar property, with some favorable alterations in the tariff, of imposts on British manufacture imported into the United States,altogether creating combined causes to effect a new era to our Parent State, of additional enterprize, commerce and prosperity, throughout all parts of the British dominious."

In the above observations of His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, it is assumed, that the people of Eugland are compelled to pay a heavy tax for Baltic timber, which is essential for building, &c. and induced to use, by a fiscal regulation, an inferior article from Canada.

When the Colonial timber trade was first encouraged and opened freely by the arrangement respecting the duties, the chief importation of square timber into England from Canada was white and yellow pine, which grows very generally throughout the Upper Province, and being nearer the sea-ports, was more easily obtained than the red pine. Although the white pine is at least equal to any thing of the kind which can be found on the Baltic, it is not 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 notwithstanding the measures adopted to procure supplies from Canada, the Baltic timber was essential and could not be dispensed with.

His Majesty's Secretary 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 observed, that "the reduction of the duty on Baltic timber would not have affected the increasing demand for North American timber, which is caused by its peculiar fitness for many purposes of internal use, although not suited, from its less durable quality, for building." This remark can, and does, only apply to white pine, which the Committee have already stated, was at first, and for a considerable period, the chief exportation from Canada to the English markets; but the case has been greatly altered within these few years, for although considerable quantities of white pine still continue to be shipped, yet the red pine has become a very important, if not the chief article in the timber trade from the Canadas; extensive forests of which have been found in the interior, from whence timber has been brought and sent to England, fit for every purpose to which the timber from the Baltic can be

The red pine of Canada 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 physical reason why it should not be so. In Canada it grows on the soil, and in the climate most suitable to it, and it does the same on the continent of Europe. The assertion, therefore, that the red pine from Canada 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 direction 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 amount of red and white pine, cut 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.	RED PINE.	WHITE PINE.
1830, 1681, 1832,	1,639,646 feet. 1,838,956 " 971,163 "	56,159 feet. 94,690 " 129,308 "
TOTAL,	4,449,765 feet.	280,157 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 had the effect of reducing it in the Baltic, as may be seen by the comparative statements before the public.

The whole loss from opening the Colonial trade having fallen APPENDIX upon the foreign merchants, and all the advantages of the measure having been reaped by Great Britain. It is therefore evident, that if the Colomal market be shut, and the whole demand be again thrown into the Baltic, the prices there will rise to their former standard. The foreign merchants will recover their loss at the expense of the 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 article, requires a great quantity of shipping, but it can give employment to vessels for a number of years after they have become untit for the West India, Mediterranean, or any other trade-timber being considered a safe cargo for any old

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 Foreign ships are both built and navigated cheaper than the British, and, therefore, the foreign merchants can bring their timber to the British markets at lower terms than it can be sent for; and the shipping interest of Great Britain, must thus meet a formidable competition in the Baltic, which does not exist in the Colonial trade.

The committee would hope that the consideration of such fatal consequences will prevent-His Majesty's Ministers from advising any alteration in the scale of duties on timber, so as to make it more favorable for that from the Baltic, especially as there cannot be any pressing necessity for it; nor does it appear that any material object can be 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 encouraging policy be continued towards them, are, by nature, made capable of supplying the mother country not only with timber, but also with almost every other article necessary for naval purposes.

Although the intrinsic value of our timber trade is much greater than the whole amount of our exports from all other sources, yet, to the empire at large, the mere value of the article exported is trifling when 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 and British seamen 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 adoption of any course which would, in effect, destroy one of the princi-pal supports of British Naval supremacy. The committee do not hesitate to assert that such will be the consequence of any reduction of the present protecting duties.

Should the desire of His Majesty's Ministers to relieve, by emigration, the distress at present so unhappily prevalent in the mother country continue, there is no way of affording that relief so immeediately, economically, and effectually, as by retaining a protecting duty on the timber trade of the North American Colonies.

The shipping employed in this trade are to be found in all the principal ports of Great Britain and Ireland, and thereby afford an easy and cheap passage to the emigrant.

If, however, we should be obliged to abandon this commerce, the quantity of tonnage employed in conveying our exports to their ultimate market, would be very little more than sufficient to supply us with the manufactures of the parent state, annually im-

The great body of emigrants would not be able to meet the demand for passage money, and even if by exhausting their means they might be enabled to reach these shores, it would be in a condition sufficient to damp the energies of any stranger in a foreign

Unable to avail themselves of the ready demand for labour, at present occasioned by the lumber trade, and disappointed and disheartened, they would either become a burthen on the community, or be induced to seek a better fortune in the neighbouring States.

His Majesty's Ministers are, no doubt, aware that every able bodied emigrant who may settle in this country, is not only an accession of wealth to the Province, but an immediate advantage to Great Britain. Firstly, 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 means of 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 ruinous to compete, without a protection sufficient to place them on terms nearly equal.

Should this protection be removed, our timber trade must cease, and the whole British market thrown into the hands of strangers. With such a power, and without either opposition or competition the foreign merchant would control and regulate the market at pleasure, and His Majesty's Ministers would find that instead of the anticipated general reduction of prices, the alteration of the present duties would have no other effect, than, by the destruction of our trade, to enrich foreigners and raise the price of timber. to the market price of the years 1806 and 1807.

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 respectfully submitted.

J. H. SAMSON, Chairman,

Committee Room, 4th March, 1834.

REPORT of Select Committee on the subject of Granting Lands, &c. &c.

> The Select Committee 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 settling the lands of the crown, sent down in answer to an address of this House,

HAVE AGREED TO THE FOLLOWING REPORT.

Your Committee, upon entering on the enquiry, perceived at once that all the information necessary to enable them 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 committee 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 struggle in (what was called) the American Revolution, and for their fidelity and 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 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 government, and by facilities 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 committee 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 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 government, 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 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 heretofore made, viz: two years actual residence, to clear and fence a certain quantity of land, and build a house 18 × 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 unfavorable situations, or on the land remaining to be located, which is but of little 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 committee are compelled to state, that from all the information they have been enabled to procure from persons best qualified to judge of the effect, they have had a direct contrary tendency; and that the more obstacles and impositions are imposed by the Colonial Government, the more will incility be afforded for speculation in those claims, and the more their value will be reduced in the hands of their original owners. And your committee 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 that effect, particularly in excluding them from locating in townships favorably situated, &c.—and they have good reason to believe, that it will be viewed as altogether 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 opinion 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 served in the Flank Companies in the year 1812, and in the incorporate Militia during the late war—and that it 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 af. fording 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 selling and granting lands should be based on the most permanent footing, and on such principles as best to suit the localities and in-terests 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 Legislative Council and House of Assembly, together with their local knowledge and experience of the wants and interests of the several parts of the Province.

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,

Committee Room, House of Assembly, 27th Feb'y. 1834.

REPORT of Select Committee on Petition of the President and Directors of the Bank of Upper Canada.

> The Committee to whom was referred the petition of the President and Directors of the Bank of Upper Canada-

HAVE AGREED TO THE FOLLOWING 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 bene. fited 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 quantity 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 necessarily 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 individuals into all kinds of speculation, from the facility with which this credit is obtained, and the probable result is disappointment, failure and great distress to all the interests of the Province; while on the other hand, the 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, as 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 under 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 Bank Notes

Your Committee believe that loans 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 return can be obtained in less than six months; any difficulty therefore in obtaining funds for this purpose, must operate most injuriously to the agricultural interests of the Province.

While on the subject of the circulating medium of this Province, your Committee cannot refrain from expressing their opinion of the advantages that would result to the general interests of the Province, if a supply of specie, both silver and copper, suited in actual value to the currency of the country could be obtained. Such a coinage would probably be authorised in the Mother Country, if

an address were forwarded to His Majesty on the subject, and it might be under a condition with the Bank of Upper Canada, that they should purchase £20,000 per annum of such specie in London, 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 than -- dollars would be superseded.

> Under these conditions, as well as others too numerous to be embodied in this Report, your Committee 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 suggest, that as it would neither be beneficial to the Province nor profitable to the stockholders, that so large an amount of stock should be thrown into the market at once, it would be acvisable to have it offered 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 unreasonable to claim from them a loan at a reduced rate of interest, for the benefit and improvement of the Province.

> > W. B. ROBINSON,

CHAIRMAN.

Committee Room, House of Assembly, 18th December, 1833.



(Copy.)

REPORT of the York General Hospital, from Nov. 12, 1832 to Nov. 12, 1833, inclusive.

THE DISEASES.	R'mg last Return.	Admitted during the 12 months.	Disch'ged cured.	Dischg'd for irre-	Died after long sickness.	Died within two days of admission	Rem'ng at pres't.
Continued fever, Intermittent do. Inflamation of eyes,	239 2	244 777 3 10 8 10 12 20 3 18 12 8 7 8 5 15 4 4 4 37 6 4 2 10 3 2 1 6	85 38 77 81 11 16 21 12 13 44 44 44 44 54 42 83 22 44 44 47 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48	4	16	6 2 1	12 7
-	57	555	519	4	33	18	38

The number 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 ensure, as far as possible the recovery of the patients. For these purposes it is necessary that separate apartments, known as fever wards, should be appropriated to this class of diseases; by which arrangement all infectious communication with other patients is prevented; the wards themselves are more systematically ventilated, and the convalescents readily removed to a purer atmosphere. But the want of funds has hitherto rendered it impossible to provide this additional accommodation; and it is submitted to be a fit object for the increased liberality of the Legislature.

A separate column is provided for deaths occurring within forty APPENDIX eight hours after admission; persons frequently come into the hospital in the last stage of disease, when recovery is hopeless or impossible, and without such a distinctive column, the fatality at the institution 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 usefulness of the institution to the most suffering class

The external patients who receive advice and medicine at the hospital daily, amount to 1140, which, added to the house patients, make an aggregate of 1,695.

The grant of last year was £500: and from comparing it with the number relieved, it will be perceived that it is little more than 7s. 6d. per head.

CHRISTOPHER WIDMER, SURGEON. PETER DIEHL, JOHN, KING, M. D. JOHN ROLPH.



REPORT of Select Committee on Petition of Doctor Stephenson.

Uhe Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Isaac Stephenson,

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 was used 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 valuable services for the space of upwards of three months, 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 £50, 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 Honorable House may seem meet.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. B. JARVIS, Chairman.

Committee Room, House of Assembly, 17th Feb'y. 1834.



REPORT of Select Committee on Petition of William Rees.

To the Honorable the Commons House of Assembly.

Uhe Committeee to whom was referred the Petition of William Rees, Surgeon,

RESPECTFULLY BEG LEAVE 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 inhabitants of any given country or district, will be readily admitted by every friend of mankind. If we except the 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, locality, and other external causes, upon the health of man-

It is universally established that there is no subject more imporknowledge of its Physical Geography, which comprehends a particular description of the surface of the Earth, Seas, Lakes, and their. tributaries, together with the natural productions of the Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral kingdoms, also a knowledge of the nature and extent of such causes as influence the productions of Endemic, Epidemic, and Sporodic diseases, peculiar to each District. The results of such investigation are the materials which Doctor Rees. proposes to publish, consisting principally of observations drawn, according to his statement, from a long and attentive research, during a twelve years residence in British North America, 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 official documents.

The registers of different churches and Hospitals, by which he has been able, by a knowledge of the actual state of the marriages,

APPENDIX births, diseases, and deaths, to compare the influence of one climate 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 Province, especially at Sandwich for instance, are not less than those in any other part of the known world, there being a greater number of persons, in proportion to the population of that township, who have long resided there, whose ages exceed ninety, and who enjoy good health, than in any other part of the civilized world.

> A well written Medical Topography would go far to remove the prejudice, founded in ignorance, that the climate of British North

> 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, &c., illustrated by meteorological and statistical tables, by which to establish the comparative salubrity of the climate, and the health, longevity, and mortality of the inhabitants of particular parts of British North America 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

> This subject was first brought before the English public in about 1821, by Dr. Hennap, in a paper entitled "Sketch 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. Hennan, his son published Sketches of the Medical Topography of the Mediterranean, which have been an invaluable acquisition to the Medical and Literary

> A similar work of Upper Canada would do much towards removing one of the greatest objections made by wealthy emigrants to a residence in Upper Canada, that the climate is not healthy, which, your Committee are aware, is an erroneous opinion, and one that such a work would materially tend to remove.

> Your Committee, therefore, respectfully recommend to your Honorable House, to grant the prayer of the Petitioner, by authorising his Excellency, when such a work shall be published, 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 Committee to whom was referred the Message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, respecting the support of the Kingston Hospital, of the 16th day of December last, and the accompanying Petition from one of the Commissioners for the construction of that Hospital, have agreed to the following

That many persons will be collected at Kingston and York, who will 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 out-

Although the Committee have not obtained similar Returns from the Hospital supported by the Female Benevolent Society in Kingston, and 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 grant of the second Session of this Parliament, in aid of the erection of an Hospital there. It has been, therefore, with much satisfaction that the Committee have learned from persons acquainted with the subject, that a scite for the building has been procured by the Commissioners, 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 confidence in the Commissioners appointed in the Act, they trust the work will be completed in a satisfactory manner.

That an adequate and permanent provision for its support should be made; is desirable; but as the Committee cannot recommond a grant of money for the purpose, and as the voluntary and occasional contributions of benevolent individuals do not constitute such sure and sufficient resources as the wants and usefulness 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 so as to include that Institution in the application.

MARSHALL S. BIDWELL, Chairman.

Committee Room, 3rd March, 1834. 5

MEMORIAL of the Inhabitants of Dundas.

To His Excellency SIR JOHN COLBORNE, K. C. B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada,—

The Memorial of the undersigned Inhabitants of the Village of Dundas, in the Gore District,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That your Memorialists, inhabitants residing in the village of Dundas, are deeply interested in the completion of the DesJardins 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 be 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 complete the said work, and application was made to the Provincial Legislature by the stockholders of the said company, and other 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 granted by the Legislature, has been expended in such a manner as is consistent 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 aware 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. KIRBY. JAMES B. EWART. WALTER H. DICKSON: JAMES WEIR. ROBERT SPEIRS. BENJAMIN OVERFIELD. JOHN GAMBLE: John Lesslie. THOMAS RACEY. JAMES WHARRIE. DANIEL CAMPBELL,

And One Hundred and Nine others,

REPORT of Select Committee on Petition of Inhabitants of Dundass.

NAMES OF MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE.

MESSES. NORTON, CHAIRMAN. MERRITT, ROBLIN, PERRY.

The Committee to whom was referred the petition of the Inhabitants of Dundass, sent down to the Honorable the House of Assembly by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor; and also, the petition of John Patterson, and others. upon the subject of the expenditure of £5,000 loaned to the Desjardins Canal Company by the Government—

BEG LEAVE TO REPORT:

.. That your Committee have carefully investigated the matter brought under their consideration by the petitioners, and regret that

APPENDIX in consequence 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 Committee 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 money loaned the Company appears fully accounted for.

Your Committee did not feel themselves called upon to extend their enquiries 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 Director 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 Government, 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 exertions he has made to forward the work. That he has never shrunk from any investigation into his conduct connected therewith. The Company appear to have been, and now are, indebted to him for advances made them.

£315 4 8½

All which is respectfully submitted,

H. NORTON,

CHAIRMAN.

Committee Room, 1st February, 1834.

REPORT of the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of Manuel Overfield, & others.

To the Honorable the Commons House of Assembly.

. The Committee to which was referred the petition of Manuel Overfield, and others—

BEG LEAVE MOST RESPECTFULLY 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 subscription across the said river, at or near to the line of Dundas Street, was destroyed 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 inhabitants 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 permanency required, and from the lands being (an Indian reservation) thinly inhabited.

Your Committee therefore respectfully recommend to your Honorable 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 Session for the erection of the Brantford bridge.

All which is humbly submitted,

CHARLES DUNCOMBE,

CHAIRMAN.

Committee Room, House of Assembly, 14th January, 1834.

COPY of a Despatch on Emigrant Tax.

[Corv.]

NO. 21.

Downing Street, 2nd August, 1933. APPENDIX

Sin:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 15, of the 21st March last, enclosing a joint address from the Legislative Conneil and Assembly of Upper Canada, respecting the Tax, which has been imposed by the Legislature of Lower Canada 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 Tax 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, &c.

E. G. STANLEY.

Major General,

SIR JOHN COLBORNE, K.C.B.

gr. gr. gr.

(A true copy.)

WM. ROWAN.

COPY of a Despatch on Duty on Cotton and Tobacco.

(Corv.)

.VO. 13.

Downing Street, 25th June, 1833.

Sir,

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 Quebec. I have laid the address at the foot of the throne, but I regret to acquaint 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 session, and it would be highly inexpedient to adopt any measure 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 its productiveness without affording any relief to the consumer.

I have the honor to be, &c.

E. G. STANLEY.

M. General

Sir John Colborne,

K. C. B., &c. &c.

(A true Copy.)

WM. ROWAN.

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 also the Message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, 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.

APPENDIX

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 Committee, impressed with the conviction of the utility of the contemplated improvements, and that a further sum of two thousand pounds 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.

Committee Room, 7

The Receiver General to Mr. Sec'y. Rowan.—Authority for charge of L.200 per annum for sales of Lands to Canada Company.

[Cory.]

Receiver General's Office, York, 3rd February, 1834.

Sir:

In reply to your letter of this day's date, requiring the authority for the charge of £200 per annum, made by me in the account for the receipt and payment of the monies arising from the sale of Lands 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 His Majesty's Treasury, dated 31st August, 1827—the sum of £200 was allowed by their Lordships to the Agent; and as a similar salary was paid to the late Agent in London (Mr. Adams) for the same services, I considered it was intended 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.

JOHN II. DUNN, R. G.

Col. Wn. Rowan, Civil Secretary, Ge. Ge. Ge.

Mr. Thomas Mercer Jones to Mr. Secretary Rowan.

CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE, York, 26th April, 1833.

Sir:

I find that there exists now no means of Registering Deeds for Lands granted in the Huron Tract, as all the townships composing 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 is therefore 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 Löndon District—unless it should please His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to recommend the subject himself to their consideration.

As such intended applications are required to be advertised 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,
COMMISSIONER.

To Col. Rowan, Sc. Sc. Sc.

CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE, YORE, 18TH NOV. 1833.

SIR,

As the meeting of the Legislature of this Province is now about to take place. I beg you will have the goodness to call the attention of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to the letter which I had the honor of addressing you on the 26th April last,

and to your reply to it written by His Excellency's directions, on APPENDIX the 7th of the following month.

The subject of the correspondence was the erection of the townships in the Huron Tract, into a separate county, and I have now taken the liberty of again requesting His 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,
Your obedient,
Humble servant,

THOMAS MERCER JONES, Commissioner.

To

Colonel Rowan, &c. &c. &c.



REPORT of Select Committee 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,

BEG 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 favoruble consideration of your Honorable 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 being lodged in gaol, or afterwards in escaping from gaol in consequence of the insecurity thereof.

Second. From the liability 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 liability to an action for refusing bail if the same should prove sufficient.

Thirdly. From the petitioners 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 transacted in the Sheriff'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 induced 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 servants can be found for whom the public will be better satisfied to extend such aid than the petitioners, carnestly and respectfully recommend the reviving of the act granting salaries to the several Sheriffs of the province.

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. H. BOULTON, Chairman.

Committee Room, House of Assembly, 10th January, 1834.

REPORT of Select Committee on claims of Reporters.

The First Report of the Committee to whom was referred the subject of remunerating the Reporters of the last Session.

Committee Room, House of Assembly 23rd January, 1834.

PRESENT.

MESSES. DUNCOMBE, Chairman MACNAB. BURWELL.

RESOLVED,—That the Chairman be directed to write to the Editors of the Courier, Christian Guardian, Correspondent Canadian

APPENDIX Freeman, and Colonial Advocate, desiring them to attend at the Committee Room on Monday the 27th January, instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., prepared to substantiate their claims (if any) to remuneration for reporting during the last Session of the Provincial Parliament.

Adjourned until Monday 27th January.

Mr. Mackenzie informed the Chairman, that he should not prefer to that Committee any claim for reporting last Session.

> COMMITTEE ROOM, HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, 27th January, 1834.

Musses. DUNCOMBE, Chairman. MACNAB. BURWELL.

RESOLVED .- That the Editors of the Courier, Christian Guardian, Correspondent, and Canadian Freeman, be required to furnish files of their respective papers, or such other written statements of their claims for remuneration for Reporting last Session, as they shall deem necessary to enable the Committee to estimate the relative value of their services.

In obedience to this Resolution,

Mr. Gurnett produced a file of his paper, containing about one hundred and thirty columns (chiefly small brevier type) of printed reports of Debates, between the 31st of October, 1832, and the 20th February, 1833, with a statement of expense as follows:-

	£	s.		
Amount paid Mr. Fowler, at 23s. 4d. per day,	100	U	O	
Amount paid Messrs. Parrott, Clements, and Lung, at 10s. a.day, 24 days each,	30	0	0	
Two extra Compositors, at \$7 per week each, 106	53	<u> </u>	U	
£	189	Ü	0	

Exclusive of Mr. Gurnett's personal exertions, time, and labour.

The Committee also received an account from Mr. Junkin, Reporter to the Christian Guardian, of his claim to remuneration for Reporting.

And an account from Mr. King, proprietor of the Correspondent, shewing his claim for Reporting last Session.

And an account from Mr. Collins, Editor of the Canadian Freeman, containing a special claim for former services, which the Committee are of opinion ought to be referred to the Committee of the whole House upon contingencies. They have therefore reserved this subject, as well as the subject of Mr. Carey's petition, for a second report, to be referred to the committee of contingencies.

Your Committee, from the evidence which has been adduced before them, are satisfied that, in addition to the expenses which Mr. Gurnett incurred, he made very great exertions to furnish the public with a full and fair report of the proceedings of your honourable House, and that the Reports of the Courier were capied into most of the other newspapers in the Canadas, and the public were, therefore, greatly indebted to that paper for a knowledge of the proceedings of your honourable House-and your Committee would observe, without descending to particulars, that they have ascertained that Mr. Gurnett has sustained great inconvenience and pecuniary loss since the last Session of Parliament, in consequence of 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 view he had engaged the same young gentleman who reported for the Courier during the greater part of last Session; but that, in consequence of the failure of his claim for reporting, in the carly part of this session, he (Mr. Gurnett) did not feel himself confident again to incur the heavy expense of reporting for your Honorable House this session.

Your Committee have investigated the claim of Mr. Junkin, Reporter for the Christian Guardian, and find that in addition to his claim for reporting last session, he received no remuneration for reporting the year before last, when other Reporters were paid by your Honorable House; and that his reports have been, generally, very fair reports—and copied into many of the other newspapers: They, therefore, recommend his claim.

They have also examined the claim of Mr. King, proprietor of the Correspondent, and are of opinion that he is entitled to remuneration for reporting during last session.

Your Committee therefore respectfully beg leave to recommend to your Honorable House to address His Excellency, praying him to place in the hands of the Speaker £350, for the remuneration of Reporters, as follows: £150 to Mr. Gurnett, to reimburse him for expenses incurred by reporting last session; for Mr. Junkin, £150-£100 for reporting last session, and £50 for reporting the session before the last, as he received no remuneration for reporting that session while other reporters were paid by your Honorable House.

For Mr. King, proprieter of the Correspondent, £50 for report. APPENDIX ing last session; assuring His Excellency that your Honorable House will make good the vote of this House, at the close of the session. All of which is most respectfully submitted.

CHARLES DUNCOMBE.

CHAIRMAN. 8th January, 1834.

REPORT of Select Committee on petition of Trustees of Grantham Academy.

To the Honorable the Commons House of Assembly.

The Select Committee to whom was referred th Petition of the Trustees of the Granthar Academy, praying for pecuniary aid in sur. port of that establishment,

BEG LEAVE RESPECTFULTY TO REPORT-

That the institution is incorporated under an act of the Prc. vincial Legislature, 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 committee the institution is deserving of support and encouragement; they therefore respectfully recommend, that there be granted to His Majesty, annually, for ten years, such sum as will ensure a more ample provision for the teachers thereof than can be obtained in the present infant state of the institution from fees paid by students and other ordinary sources.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM HAMILTON MERRITT,

Committee Room, House of Assembly, February 13th, 1834.



REPORT on Petition of John Chisholm and William J. Kerr, Executors to the Estate of John Brant.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Committee to whom were referred the petitions of John Chisholm and Wm. J. Kerr, Executors to the Estate of the late John Brant, Esquire;

BEG LEAVE TO REPORT:

That they have carefully examined the merits of the said petitions, and are of opinion that the claims advanced by the Petitioners are well founded.

The Petitioners state what is well known to some of your Committee, that having erected buildings for the purpose of carrying on the Forwarding 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 Honorable House, to make the Petitioners such reasonable allowance for the loss and inconvenience sustained by them, as to your Honorable Body may seem meet.

Which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT.

CHAIRMAN.

Committee Room, 15th February, 1834.



Petition of Joseph Swetman.

(Corr.)

To His Excellency Sir John Colbonne, Knight, Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c.

The Petition of Joseph Swetman-

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That your petitioner has been Keeper of the Light House 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 £100 per annum, that being the salary allowed for the duties of such keeper, until the late session of the Provincial Parliament,

APPENDIX when the said salary was reduced by a vote of the House of # Assembly, to sixty-two pounds ten shillings per unnum.

> That your petitioner has a large family altogether dependant upon him for support, and has no other means for providing for them than by his salary as Light House Keeper, as the land on the said island is incapable of cultivation, from the barrenness of the soil, and consequently your petitioner is required to purchase all his provisions.

> I'nat your petitioner being bound by his duty to make the said island his constant residence, until the close of navigation, is thereby necessarily compelled to dwell thereon during the whole of the winter, by which he is subject to many privations, which will be still further augmented, by the decrease in the amount of his salary, so that he is unable to provide against sickness and other casualties to which he and his family are liable, from their being cut off 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 island, nor is it possible during a great part of winter, to reach the main shore, whatever difficulties might beful himself or family there.

> That your politioner, from his isolated situation, is prevented from engaging in any other pursuit (which might be connected with light houses on the main land) whereby he might add to his means, for the support and comfort of his family: his present reduced salary being altogether inadequate for that purpose.

> That your petitioner entertaining every confidence that his snlary would never have been reduced, and the reduction being altogether unforeseen, had made arrangements for the expenses of his living, and the payment of certain sums of money, which he owed to persons resident in the town of Kingston, which he will be unable to accomplish, should his salary be continued at the present

> Your petitioner therefore prays that your Excellency will be pleased to take his case into your consideration, and, if possible, that your Excellency will be pleased to direct that the allowance heretofore granted to him may be continued.

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

JOSEPH SWETMAN.

We whose names are hereunto subscribed, heg leave to recommend the prayer of the petitioner to His Excellency's consi-

John G. Parker; Abraham Truax; Barnabas Brennan; Douglas Prentiss; J. Counter; Thos. Rogers; Jacob Reitter; Arch'd. McFane; Matthew Rourk; James Fraser; Wm. Wilson; James McDonald; Wm. R. Bartlett; Samuel Morley; William Mullett; Benjamin Olcott; John C. Clark; Daniel Ruttan; John S. Smith; Wm. Swetman; John Kirby; Thos. Markland; H. Smith; Rich'd. Lowe; John Church; William Bowan; H. W. Wilkinson; Chas. Anderson; James Sampson; John Watkins; Edward Hitchings; James Macfarlane; Isaac Fruser; Samuel Casey; Geo. Baker; Geo. O'Kill Stuart; D. L. Fairfield; Thos. Kirkpatrick; John S. Cartwright; John Hamilton; J. Whitney, S. B. G. Britain; H. Cassady, Junr.; Walter McCuniffe; Chas. Heath; R. M. Rose.

A true Copy.

WM. ROWAN.



REPORT of Select Committee on the Pctition of the Rev. Robert McDowall and others.

To the Honourable the Commons House of Assembly.

The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of the Reverend Robert McDowall, and other Inhabitants of the incorporated counties of Lennox and Addirgton, have agreed to the following

REPORT:

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 land in Bath, to be held by them as trustees of an Academy, on which land a building had previously been erected for the purpose, and a school opened therein; and that the Petitioners 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 thereof, and such persons as contribute to the support of the said school, by paying the sum of Fifty Shillings annually, either for tuition or as a donation, under the name of "The Bath School Society," and that the surviving trustees to whom the said Deed was granted, be authorised to surrender the same to the said Society.

The truth of the statements made in the petition has been proved to the satisfaction of the committee. The deed mentioned in the petition has been produced before the committee, with a certificate of the Register of the county of Addington endorsed on it, of the due registering of a memorial thereof, and the execution of the deed and certificate has been proved by one of the Members of the committee who is acquainted with the hand-writing of the Register, the granter of the deed, and one of the subscribing witnesses. From his state- APPENDIX ment, as well as that of another of the committee, it also appears that William Fairfield, junior, Stephen Fairfield, and William Mac-Kee, who were some of the trustees mentioned in the deed, are dead, and that Solomon Johns, unother of the trustees, has been absent for many years from the Province, and is supposed to be dead; and that all the other trustees have signed the petition.—That in the year 1811, a large, commodious, and handsome building was creeted on the ground mentioned in the deed, in which a school has since, with little intermission, been kept;—that the school is now under the care and superintendence 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 midst of a wealthy and intelligent agricultural population, and on the shore of the sound between Kingston and the Bay of Quinte, where steam-boats touch daily. The Academy there appears to where steam-boats and inclusive adjusting the statement and the middle print. possess many local and incidental advantages; and the public spirit of the petitioners in creeting and repairing the building and supporting the school, deserves encouragement and respect.

The committee have drawn such a bill as is desired by the petitioners, which they present to the House with this Report.

> MARSHALL S. BIDWELL, Chairman.

Committee Room, House of Assembly, December 22, 1833.



REPORT of the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of Francis Hall, Esq.

To the Honorable the Commons House of Assembly.

The Select Committeee to whom was referred the Petition of Francis Hall, Esq., late Engineer of the Burlington Bay Canal-

BEG LEAVE TO REPORT:

That they have reason to believe that there is due to the Petitioner the sum of £55, for services rendered on the Burlington Bay Canal, in 1826.

Your Committee, therefore, beg leave to recommend to your Honorable House, that the sum of £55 be granted to the Petitioner, in full for services rendered the Burlington Bay Commissioners in

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN CLARK,

Chairman.

Committee Room, 13th February, 1834.



REPORT of Select Committee on the Petition of C. McIntosh, and others.

> The Committee to whom was referred the petition of Charles McIntosh, and others-

BEG LEAVE TO REPORT:

That from all the information obtained by your Committee, it appears highly desirable for the safety and convenience of steam boats and other vessels navigating Lake Ontario, that two Lighthouses should be built, the one on Nicholson's Island, and the other on Green Point, between Port Hope and Cobourg. These Light-houses 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 £500. For the want of one at the latter place, steam boats and vessels, with numbers of emigrants and other passengers, as also with large quantities of merchandize, are frequently 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 granted to build a Light-house on Nicholson's Island, and £500 to build one on Green Point.

All which is respectfully submitted.

1 6 6 Finner Grant

G. S. BOULTON; CHAIRMAY

14 C 24 5 4.

Committee Room, 28th January, 1934.

APPENDIX REPORT of Select Committee on Pctition of Freeman \parallel Bray.

To the Honorable Commons House of Assembly.

The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Freeman Bray-

BEG LEAVE TO REPORT:

That it appears by the evidence produced before the Committee, during the present session, as well as the evidence taken by a Committee appointed to investigate the subject at the last session; that on the night of the 19th December, 1832, the Schooner Sir John Colborne, in an attempt to enter the Harbour of York, struck on the bar which stretches northward from Gibraltar Point. It is further proved, that during that night there was no light kept in the Lighthouse, and that another vessel, for want of the light, found much difficulty in entering the harbor at an earlier hour. From the testimony received, the Committee are of opinion, that to the want of the usual light, must be attributed the loss of the Schooner, and therefore recommend that the sum of £150 be granted to His Majesty, to enable him to compensate the said Freeman Bray for the loss he had sustained.

W. CHISHOLM,

CHAIRMAN.

Committee 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 REPORT:

That the Act of 9th George IV. chap. S, entitled, "An Act to continue for a limited time the 58th Geo. III. chap. 5, continuing, repealing, and amending part of 56th Geo. III. entitled, 'An Act granting duties on Licences to Hawkers and Pedlars, and Petty Chapmen, &c.'" has expired.

The 9th Geo. IV. c. 9, entitled, "An Act to continue for a limited time the laws imposing duties on Stills," and the 9th Geo. IV. chap. 10, entitled, "An Act to continue an act imposing duties on Goods sold by Auction, &c." expired at the end of the leat species of Parliament. last session of Parliament.

- 10 Geo. 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
- 10 Geo. IV. chap. 2, "An Act authorising the detention of Debtors in certain cases," expired at the end of the second session of the present Parliament.
- 11 Geo. IV. chap, 10, "An Act to encourage Agricultural Societies;" 11 Geo. IV. chap. 17, "An Act making provisions for the destruction of Wolves," and 11 Geo. IV, chap. 23, "An Act providing for the payment of Militia Pensions," will expire on the 6th March next, if this Parliament continues in session until thenif not, these Acts will remain in force until the end of the next
- 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
- 2 Wm. IV. chap. 5, "An Act to afford means of attaching the property of absconding Debtors," will expire at the close 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 end of this
- 3 Wm. IV. chap. 48, "An Act for establishing Boards of Health," will expire at the end of this Session.
- 1.Wm. IV. ch. S. "An Act for extending the time for taking the oath prescribed by certain persons, naturalized by Act of Parliament," will expire at the end of this Session.
- 8. Geo. IV. ch. 7. "An Act regulating the fees 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.

WM. BERCZY, Chairman.

وأوالم أوالي المجاولات المتوارية

Committee Room, 6th January, 1834. REPORT of Select Committee on Documents rela- APPENDIX ting to River Trent, and Petition of William Robertson, and others.

> The Committee to whom was referred the Message of His Excellency the Lieutenaut Goversor, with the accompanying documents. respecting the survey of the River Trent, as also the Petition of William Robertson and others.

Beg leave respectfully to report:

That your committee have carefully examined the report of the engineer, as also his estimate, and have likewise had before them the surveyor who accompanied him in the said survey.

That your Committee, from all the information they have obtained on the subject, cannot but entertain the most favourable opinion of the practicability of the proposed undertaking, as also of the great advantages that would result to the Province from its comple-

When your committee consider the number of townships whose produce would be conveyed down the River Trent if it were made navigable from the Rice Lake to its mouth; and when they consider the great chain of waters between Rice Lake and Lake Simcoe, they cannot forbear remarking, that those two Lakes will, in the opinion of your committee, before many years be connected by a water communication.

There are many Lakes and Rivers in the South Western part of the District of Newcastle, the townships adjoining which, would derive much advantage from the opening the navigation of the River Trent. Besides the advantages thus contemplated by the improvement of the River Trent, your committee conceive that the facility of access to the Marmora Iron works, and of transporting iron 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 and other articles at a much cheaper rate to the inhabitants of the Province than they could heretofore do.

By this means a large sum of money might be annually laid out in the Province for articles of hardware, which, at present, is mostly spent in a foreign country for the purpose of obtaining the necessary supply of such articles.

Your committee are aware that the improvement of the River Trent, engaged the attention of the commissioners of internal improvement many years ago, and was considered one of the most important public improvements that could be undertaken.

Since the improvement of the Saint Lawrence has been undertaken by 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 determined whether the whole work shall be undertaken at once, or whether the upper section, estimated at seven thousand eight hundred and twelve pounds, nine shillings and tenpence, and recommended, in the Message of His Excellency the Licutenant Governor, should be undertaken first.

Your Committee-are fully persuaded of the propriety of that section being first undertaken, and most strenuously recommend it to your Honorable House.

Should the upper section be commenced next summer, it would materially advance the settlement of the townships of Seymour, Belmont, Aspholel, Madoc, Marmorn, and Rawdon, and would, in the opinion of the engineer, lessen the expense of the centre sections of the work about ten per cent. in saving the cost of transport of materials, &c.

Your Committee are inclined to recommend that Debentures should be authorised to be issued for seven thousand eight hundred and twelve pounds, nine shillings and ten-pence, on the credit of the Province, payable in ten, lifteen, and twenty 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 deemed advisable by the Legislature. All which is respectfully submitted.

G. S. BOULTON,

Committee Room, House of Assembly, ? February 3rd, 1834.



REPORT of Commissioners of Kettle Creek Harbour.

To His Excellency Sir John Colborne, K. C. B. &c. &c.

The Commissioners appointed to superintend the construction of a Harbour at the mouth of Kettle Creek,

BEG LEAVE TO REPORT:

That the wood work has been completed to the extent of eight hundred and ninety eight feet on the western, and six hundred and

APPENDIX twenty-four on the Eastern side of the Harbour, agreeable to contract, 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 has been, and, as far as we can judge, will continue to be made, particularly at the head of the old eastern Pier, and thence into the basin, as is more clearly shewn in the accompanying small 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 as previous 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 another and more serious one, that is, the danger to vessels entering, particularly with a wind from the Eastward.

In the commencement of our operations we were induced to believe that a channel of fifty feet 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 east 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 extremity of the new, which can be accomplished at a comparatively small expense, and that the eastern Pier be carried out to the same extent and parallel thereto.

The contract for the new work was taken at £3075 currency, and £277 17s. 6d. for sheath piling the old Piers, of which two sums, £2740 has been expended, leaving £612 7s. 6d. to complete the excavation and residue of stone; we have also expended on the basin and other incidental charges, the further sum of £55 18s. 21 leaving a balance of £91 4 33 cy in the hands of the President, which will be required the ensuing season in partially clearing out the basin.

All of which is submitted by

Sir, Your Obd't Servant,

JAMES 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.

PORT STANLEY, 3d DEC. 1833.

To JAMES HAMILTON, Esq. President K. C. Harbour.

We, the undersigned, owners and masters of vessels sailing to and from Kettle Creek Harbour, beg leave to represent to you its

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, even after crossing this Bar, between the Piers, not allowing vessels of a light draught to enter; and when attempted was always attended with great damage to both vessel and cargo. In consequence, many were under the necessity of discharging and loading outside 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 vessels and property received and shipped at this Port, during the past season, should not be exacted; and not hereafter, till the Harbour is made capable of admitting loaded vessels 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 existing.

Your obedient Serv'ts.

Shaw & Co. E, C. Warren. R. & J. Crysler. Anson Paul. William Dickson. G. J. King. G. R. Williams. Samuel Mason. 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 Committee to whom was referred the enquiry respecting the Reservation, originally made by His Majesty's Government, at the Falls of Niagara, beg 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 John Brant, Esquire.

To His Excellency Sir John Colborne, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada and Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces therein. &c. &c, &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The Petition of W. J. Kerr, Esquire, of Wellington Square, in the District of Gore, as Executor to the estate of the late John Brant, Esquire,

Most Respectfully Sheweth:

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. John Chisholm from the late Major Halton, on which he the said Mr. Brant, had erected an extensive warehouse for the accommodation of trade, in receiving and forwarding merchandize and produce, for which he received 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 land 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 private rights are not to be taken or destroyed for public uses without

Your Petitioner prays your Excellency will be pleased favorably 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. deceased,

Wellington Square. 10th December, 1833.



PETITION of Mr. John Chisholm.

To His Excellency Sir John Colborne, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c, &c. &c.

The Petition of John Chisholm of the township of East Flam-

Most respectfully sheweth:

That your petitioner in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, purchased property at the Outlet of Burlington Bay, he purpose of accommodating the public by forwarding produce and goods.

That your petitioner laid out considerable capital in the erection of buildings, he having every reason to suppose that said Outlet, 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.

That your petitioner eventually realized from his capital so expended, considerable profit, viz:—in the years 1820, 1821 and 1822, from the forwarding business yearly three 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 hundred

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

1965 No.

APPENDIX original outlet, has been diverted to its present channel, thereby rendering your petitioner's premises entirely useless.

Your petitioner would further beg leave to state, that himself and the executors of the late John Brant, Esq. are the only persons that can claim remuneration, they being the sole proprietors 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 Excellency may be pleased to recommend this petition to the favorable consideration of the Legislature.

Fitzgibbon, Esq.

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

JOHN CHISHOLME.

East Flamboro', Dec. 10th, 1833.

REPORT of Select Committee on Petition of James

The Committee appointed to take into consideration the petition of James Fitzgibbon, Esq., one of the Commissioners appointed by an act of the last session, to complete the Parliament Building,

BEG LEAVE 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 finishing the building, the Commissioners deemed it necessary to continue to employ the workmen until the building was brought to its present state, and have incurred debts to the amount of £747 3 3½ over and above the sum placed at their disposal.

In compliance with the prayer of the petition, your committee beg leave to recommend your Honorable House to pass an address to the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will advance so much to the Commissioners as to enable them to discharge the debts without further delay.

They beg leave to present herewith the draft of an address for the adoption of your Honorable House.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. B. JARVIS, Chairman.

Committee Room, Commons House of Assembly, 3rd January, 1834.

REPORT of Select Committee on petitions of Benjamin Mead and others, Andrew Thompson and others, and Michael Greybiel and others.

> The Committee to whom were referred the petitions of Benjamin Mead and others, of Andrew Thompson and others, and of Michael Greybiel and others praying for a Grant of money for the purpose of building a Bridge across the Grand River, at the village of Dumville, in the county of Haldimand,

BEG LEAVE TO REPORT

That your committee, 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 general advantage of the public.

That the inhabitants situated on and near Lake Eric, although by their natural position are entitled to every advantage conferred by a frontier, have hitherto been almost 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 Eric and the Falls to Dunnville, and a large sum 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 means the distance between Fort Erie and Vittoria, by the present travelled route from the Niagara frontier by way of Aneaster, is reduced 43 miles, as will appear by the following

•	MILES.
Distance from Erie to Chippawa,	20
Chippawa to Hamilton,	45
Hamilton to Brantford,	25
Brantford to Vittoria,	
	120 miles
From Fort Erie to Marshville,	28
" Marshville to Dunnville,	
" Dunnville to Vittoria,	35
	 77

Shewing..... in favor of the route through which the petitioners call the attention of your Honorable House, and pray for aid.

Your committee therefore respectfully recommend that the sum of £1250 be granted to His Majesty for the purpose of erecting the

said Bridge, to be refunded by tolls in the same manner as the bridge APPENDIX at Brantford across the same River.

JOHN CLARKE, Chairman.

Committee Room, 23d January, 1834. 🕏

REPORT of Select Committee on the Message of His Execulency, and documents relating to the

To the Honorable the Commons House of Assembly.

The Committee to whom was referred the Message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the accompanying documents relating to the Penitentiary,

BEG LEAVE RESPECTFULLY TO REPORT:

 $oldsymbol{Provincial\ Penitentiary.}$

That it apears, from the report of the Commissioners appointed to superintend the erection of a Provincial Penitentiary, that a further grant of the sum of Twelve Thousand Five Hundred Pounds, is requisite to enable them to proceed so far with the building as to finish the South wing, containing two hundred and seventy cells, and the Rotunda containing one hundred and twenty more, leaving the East and West wings to be successively added by convict labour, as the increasing number of commitments shall require them.

Your committee, convinced of the ultimate utility and benefit of the undertaking, and that much loss must accrue to the public if sufficient funds are not provided to enable the commissioners to proceed with the work, respectfully recommend that a further grant of £12,500 be made towards completing the Penitentiary.

All which is respectfully submitted. G. S. BOULTON, Chairman.

Committee Room. 29 January 1834. §

REPORT of Commissioners for superintending the improvement of the navigable waters of the Newcastle District.

To His Excellency, SIR JOHN COLBORNE, Knight commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General communding His Majesty's forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

The commissioners, appointed by an act of the last session of the Legislature of the Province, to superintend the improvement of the internal navigation of the Newcastle District,

BEGLEAVE TO REPORT AS FOLLOWS:

That in furtherance of their object, 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 connect the navigation of Sturgeon and Pigeon Lakes, also for various other improvements proposed in the Otanibee, Scougog, and Cavan 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 accepted, and a contract entered into agreeable to the specifications hereunto annexed, for the sum of One Thousand Six Hundred Pounds, currency.

That a very wet season having prevented the waters from subsiding to their usual level, 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 autunn as to secure it against the Spring floods, deemed it advisable to grant the contractors an extension of time. In consequence, the work, which is now more than half finished, has been suspended for

No tenders having been offered for the other improvements contemplated, and it being indispensably necessary to clear the channel of the River Otanibee, that steamers might pass up to the Town of Peterborough, your commissioners appointed Mr. John Heard to engage hands, provide the necessary craft 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 Peterborough, for the sum of £382 13s. 6d. currency

That your commissioners observe with pleasure, the beneficial influence which the commencement of these works has exerted in promoting the settlement of those townships bordering on this line of waters, and from the number of very respectable settlers that have gone in, and the great demand for locations, your commissioners caunot but anticipate for this District of country, when the completion of the works now in hand shall have given to it all the advantages of steam navigation, a degree of prosperity and importance to which it could not otherwise have attained.

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All which is respectfully submitted.

J. G. BETHUNE. ROBERT BROWN. JOHN HALL. THOMAS: REED. A. McDonell.

Peterborough, 16th November, 1833.

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