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1825

JOURNAL
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,
OF
UPPER CANADA.

2nd Session, 9th Provincial Parliament,

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND,

K. C. B.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

BY ORDER OF THE
HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRINTED BY JOHN CAREY.

26470

Monday, 7th November, 1825.

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, UPPER CANADA.

York, 7th November, 1825.

THE Provincial Legislature having been by Proclamation prorogued to this day, several Members of the House assembled accordingly.

PRESENT,

THE HONORABLE JAMES BABY,
" " JOHN M'GILL,
" " AND REV JOHN STRACHAN.
" " JOSEPH WELLS,
" " DUNCAN CAMERON,
" " JOHN HENRY DUNN.

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM CAMPBELL informed the members that he had His Majesty's commission appointing him Speaker of the Legislative Council, which he produced and it was read as follows:

P. MAITLAND, UPPER CANADA.

GEORGE the FOURTH by the grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith.

Commission of the Honorable William Campbell, as Speaker.

To all to whom these presents shall come—GREETING.

KNOW YE That having taken into our royal consideration the loyalty, integrity and ability, of our trusty and well beloved the honorable WILLIAM CAMPBELL, We have thought fit to constitute and appoint, AND by these presents do constitute and appoint him the said WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Speaker of the Legislative Council of our said Province of Upper Canada in the place of the honorable WILLIAM DUMMER POWELL whom We have allowed to resign; to HAVE, HOLD, exercise and enjoy the said Office of Speaker of the Legislative Council for and during our pleasure, TOGETHER with all the rights, profits, privileges and emoluments unto the said place belonging or in any wise appertaining.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF WE have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this eighteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and in the sixth year of our reign.

JOHN B. ROBINSON, Attorney General.

By His Excellency's Command,

D. CAMERON, Secretary.

Monday, 7th November, 1825.

2nd Session, of the 9th Provincial Parliament, 6th Geo. 4th.

Oath administered to the Speaker.

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM CAMPBELL then took and subscribed the oath prescribed by the Statute of the 31st Geo. 3d. and assumed his seat as speaker accordingly.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor opens the Session.

At 2 o'clock His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor having come to the Legislative Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was directed to command the attendance of the Speaker and Members of the Commons' House of Assembly at the bar of this House, and they being come thereto, His Excellency was pleased to address both Houses of the Provincial Parliament in the following words:—

His Excellency's Speech.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I feel much pleasure in being able to congratulate you on the continuance of the general tranquility which has been so propitious to the happiness and prosperity of the British Empire.

In this season of peace, the Councils of the Imperial government have been occupied in measures which can scarcely fail to excite throughout the dominions of the Crown, an emulation of that spirit of industry and enterprise so eminently conspicuous in the Parent state.

We cannot but anticipate a material advancement of our public interests from the change which has recently been made in the commercial system of our Mother country, as it respects her colonies, a change, which has avowedly for its object to constitute them, in fact, integral parts of the Empire, and to give to their ports the character and privileges of ports of the United Kingdom.

The value of these measures proceeding from a policy liberal and generous beyond example, need not be enlarged upon; they have been received in the Colonies with feelings of the deepest gratitude, and it is not too much to say of them, that their tendency is to confer upon us, all the commercial privileges of subjects of the United Kingdom while we are exempt from those burthens by which the fleets and armies are maintained, which protect our trade and defend our soil.

The exceptions which have been admitted in the several enactments to which I have alluded, in order to regulate our intercourse with the United States of America, and to adjust more conveniently the navigation laws of the Empire to the trade upon our inland waters, are additional proofs of the attention of His Majesty's government to the situation and interests of these Colonies.

We are also directly and most deeply concerned, in the act which has been recently passed for admitting the wheat of the North American Provinces into the United Kingdom. In the limited duration of that measure, and in the circumstance of its provisions being confined to the importation of grain, we cannot but perceive proofs of an apprehension on the part of the Imperial Parliament, that this indulgence, which they are evidently desirous of extending to the Colonies, may be injurious to those great domestic interests which it is their care to protect. It is left to us, however, to hope, that this act is the beginning of a system, which experience may prove to be as reconcileable with the general interests of the Empire, as it would be advantageous to these Provinces. If such shall happily be the result of the experiment, we may be assured, that the indulgence will be readily placed upon a more permanent and more beneficial footing.

The good consequences, which it was hoped would follow the permission of a direct importation of Tea from China, have been already in a great degree realised; and it is most satisfactory to find, that there no longer exists a temptation to that illicit trade which has been so deeply prejudicial to the public welfare.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

The public Accounts and estimates shall be laid before you; and I trust that you will make the necessary provision for the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen,

You will direct your attention to such laws as are about to expire; among these is the Act under which the Militia pensions are at present paid, a provision which I am persuaded you will feel it an agreeable duty to renew.

When it is considered how much every description of improvement may be accelerated

Monday, 7th November, 1825.

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor.

by the diligent and judicious aid of the Legislature, it is most satisfactory to reflect upon the rapid increase of our revenue, which cannot fail to accrue from several great & obvious causes.

The duties which will hereafter be paid upon the one principal article of consumption which I have already noticed, and the expansion of trade which must necessarily attend the increase of population, would of themselves justify such an expectation. In addition to these grounds of hope, the Arbitrators appointed under the statute of the Imperial parliament, have awarded to us a larger proportion of the duties received at Quebec than we have hitherto enjoyed, a decision which must directly and considerably augment our resources.

Under these disadvantages it is hoped, that the existing pressure upon our revenue will not much longer be felt; and it is most satisfactory, that the prospect of more abundant means should present itself at a moment, when an ardor for public improvement appears so generally to prevail.

It will be interesting to you to learn, that within the present year His Majesty has caused a survey to be made of the British North American provinces by officers of eminent Military skill, in order to ascertain the state of their defences, and by what means their security can most effectually be provided for. You will naturally rejoice in every such demonstration that the safety and welfare of this Colony, are objects constantly present to the attention of the Parent state.

The several branches of the Legislature cannot but feel how much is due on their part towards the advancement of a Colony, which, under the blessing of providence, enjoys so many advantages—By a zealous and cordial application to the public interests much may be effected; and it will at all times be my pleasure, as it is my duty, to concur in such enactments as may appear to me to promise benefit to the country.

I am happy to have it at length in my power, by the consent of His Majesty's government, to propose for your consideration, as I shall do by message, one measure which has long appeared to me extremely desirable, and which has for its object to set at rest the just apprehensions with respect to their civil rights, which affect a very considerable portion of the population of this province.

The House of Assembly having withdrawn His Excellency was pleased to retire.
PRAYERS WERE READ.

His Excellency retires.

The honorable the Speaker informed the house, that he was in possession of a copy of His Excellency's Speech, which he read, and it was again read (pro forma) by the Clerk.

ON motion made and seconded, the Honorable Messieurs Strachan and Wells were appointed a committee to prepare an address in answer to His Excellency's speech.

Committee to prepare Address in answer to the speech.

The honorable Mr. Baby informed the Speaker that Thomas Ridout, Esquire, was in attendance with a commission appointing him a member of the Legislative council of this province.—Mr. Ridout being introduced by the honorable Messieurs Baby and Wells, delivered his commission to the Speaker, by whom it was given to the Clerk and read as follows:

P. MAITLAND.

UPPER CANADA.

GEORGE the FOURTH by the grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King defender of the Faith:

Commission of Thomas Ridout, Esquire, appointing him a member of this house.

TO our Trusty and well-beloved THOMAS RIDOUT, Esquire.

GREETING:

KNOW YE that as well for the especial trust and confidence, that WE have manifested in you, as for the purpose of obtaining your advice and assistance in all weighty and arduous affairs, which may the state and defence of our said province of Upper Canada and the Church thereof concern: WE HAVE thought fit to summon you to the Legislative council of our said Province; AND WE DO therefore command you the said Thomas Ridout, that all difficulties and excuses whatsoever laying aside, you be and appear for the purposes aforesaid at the Legislative Council of our said province at all times, whensoever and wheresoever our provincial parliament may be therein hereafter convoked and holden, and this you are in no wise to omit.

7th & 8th. November, 1825.

2nd Session, of the 9th Provincial Parliament, 6th Geo. 4th.

IN TESTIMONY whereof WE have caused these our letters to be made Patent, and the Great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well-beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said province and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at York, this eleventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, & in the sixth year of our reign.

P. M.

JOHN B. ROBINSON, Atty. General.

By His Excellency's command,
D. CAMERON, Secy.

Oath administered to Mr. Ridout.

THOMAS RIDOUT, Esquire, then took and subscribed the oath prescribed by the statute of the 31st. Geo. 3rd. and assumed his seat accordingly.

The honorable Mr. McGill informed the Speaker that William Allan, Esquire, was in attendance with a commission appointing him a member of the Legislative Council of this province.—Mr Allan being introduced by the honorable Messieurs McGill and Cameron, delivered his commission to the Speaker, by whom it was given to the Clerk and read as follows:—

P. MAITLAND. UPPER CANADA.

Commission appointing William Allan, Esq a member of this house.

GEORGE the FOURTH by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King Defender of the Faith:

To our Trusty and well beloved WILLIAM ALLAN Esquire.

GREETING;

KNOW YE that as well for the special trust and confidence that We have manifested for you, as for the purpose of obtaining your advice and assistance in all weighty and arduous affairs which may the State and defence of our said province of Upper Canada and the Church thereof, concern; WE HAVE thought fit to summon you to the Legislative Council of our said province; AND we do therefore command you the said William Allan that all difficulties and excuses whatsoever laying aside, you be and appear for the purposes aforesaid at the Legislative Council of our said province at all times whensoever and wheresoever our provincial parliament may be therein hereafter convoked and holden, and this you are in no wise to omit.

IN TESTIMONY whereof WE have caused these our letters to be made patent and the Great Seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twelfth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and in the sixth year of our Reign.

P. M.

JOHN B. ROBINSON Atty. General.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON Secy.

Oath administered to Mr. Allan.

WILLIAM ALLAN, Esquire, then took and subscribed the oath prescribed by the Statute of the 31st. Geo. 3d. and assumed his seat accordingly.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until To-morrow at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Tuesday, 8th November, 1825.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT.

The HONORABLE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Speaker.

The Honorable Messieurs, BABY,
M'GILL,
STRACHAN,
WELLS,
CAMERON,
RIDOUT,
ALLAN,

Sth. 9th & 10th November, 1825.

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor.

Prayers were read.

The Committee appointed to prepare an address in answer to the Speech of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, Reported that they had done so, and now submitted it to the consideration of the House.

Answer to His Excellency's Speech reported.

Ordered that the Report be accepted, and the Address being read—On motion made and seconded, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Baby in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported that the committee had taken the said address into consideration, and recommended it to the adoption of the House.

Committed.

Ordered that the report be accepted, and, on motion made and seconded, the address was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

On motion made and seconded, the Honorable Messieurs Baby and Allan were appointed a committee to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to know when he would be pleased to receive this House with their Address.

Committee to know when the Address would be received.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Wednesday 9th November 1825.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT.

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Speaker.

THE Honorable Messieurs, BABY,
M'GILL,
STRACHAN,
WELLS,
CAMERON,
DUNN,
ALLAN.

Prayers were read.

The committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to know when he would be pleased to receive this House with their address, reported that they had done so, and that His Excellency had appointed to-morrow, at 1 o'clock, P. M. for that purpose.

To be presented at 1 o'clock P. M. to-morrow.

Pursuant to the order of the Day, the Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech, was read a third time, and the question if it do now pass, being put, was carried in the affirmative, whereupon the Speaker signed the same.

Read 3rd. time, and passed.

On motion made and seconded the House adjourned until to-morrow, at half past 12 o'clock.

Thursday 10th November 1825.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT.

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Speaker,

The Honorable Messieurs, BABY,
M'GILL,
STRACHAN,
WELLS,
CAMERON,
DUNN,
RIDOUT,
ALLAN.

Prayers were read.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned during pleasure.

Thursday, 10th November, 1825.

2nd Session of the 9th Provincial Parliament, 6th Geo. 4th.

Presented.

At 1 o'clock, P. M. the Speaker attended by the members and officers of the House, proceeded to the government house, and presented their address as follows :

The Address.

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland Knight Commander of the Most Honorable 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.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the Legislative Council of Upper Canada in provincial parliament assembled, beg leave to present to your Excellency our grateful acknowledgements for your very gracious SPEECH at the opening of this session.

SHARING in the happiness and prosperity which the general tranquility has poured on the British Empire, we feel its value to be greatly enhanced as a subject of congratulation by the opportunity which it has afforded to the Imperial government of framing measures, which can scarcely fail to excite throughout the dominions of the crown, an emulation of that spirit of industry and enterprise so eminently conspicuous in the Parent state.

OUR mother country ever more generous to her colonies than any other nation, from the change which she has recently made in her commercial system, enables us to anticipate a material advancement of our public interests, as this change has avowedly for its object to constitute the Colonies an integral part of the British empire, and to give to our ports the character and privileges of those of the United Kingdom.

THIS enlightened policy so liberal and conciliating, we receive with the deepest gratitude, and are convinced that the tendency of the measures which it embraces, is to confer upon us all the commercial privileges of subjects of the United Kingdom, while we are exempted from those burthens by which the Fleets and Armies are maintained, which protect our trade and defend our soil; and especially grateful ought the Canadas to be, when even in these general measures, they discover additional proofs of the attention of His Majesty's government to their peculiar situation by admitting exceptions, in order to regulate our intercourse with the United States of America, and to adjust more conveniently the Navigation laws of the empire to the trade upon our inland waters.

WE fervently hope that the temporary Act which has recently passed for the admission of the wheat of the North American provinces into the United Kingdom, may be found reconcilable with the general interests of the empire, and that the result of the experiment may be such as to enable the Imperial government, to place upon a more permanent and more beneficial footing an indulgence which would be so advantageous to these colonies.

WE rejoice that the good consequences which it was hoped would follow the permission of a direct importation of Tea from China, have been already in a great measure realized, and that there no longer exists a temptation to that illicit trade, which has been so deeply prejudicial to the public welfare.

IN directing our attention to such laws as are about to expire, we shall feel it an agreeable duty to concur in the renewal of the Act under which the Militia pensions are paid.

DEEPLY sensible how much every description of improvement may be accelerated by the diligent and judicious aid of the legislature, it is most satisfactory to reflect upon the rapid increase of the revenue, not only from Tea, and the expansion of trade, which necessarily attends the increase of population, but from the larger proportion of duties collected at the port of Quebec, awarded by the Arbitrators appointed under the statute of the Imperial parliament, because such increased resources will not only lighten or remove the existing pressure on the revenue, but afford more abundant means of cherishing that ardor for public improvement, which appears so generally to prevail.

YOUR Excellency does justice to the Legislative Council in believing, that we rejoice in every demonstration that the safety and welfare of this Colony are objects constantly present to the attention of the parent state, and it is gratifying as well as interesting to learn, that within the present year His Majesty has caused a survey to be made of the British North American Provinces by officers of eminent Military skill, in order to ascertain the state of their defences and by what means their security can most effectually be provided for.

FEELING deeply the responsibility that attaches to the several branches of the Legislature in the advancement of a Colony, which, under the blessing of Providence, enjoys so many advantages, and how much may be effected by a zealous and cordial application to the public in-

9th, 10th & 14th November, 1825.

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor.

terests and having experienced for many years, Your Excellency's readiness at all times to con- cur in such enactments as may appear to promise benefit to the country, it shall be our study to follow so wise an example.

And when we reflect upon the affectionate confidence in Your Excellency's paternal ad- ministration. which is cherished through the whole province, the encouraging prospects before us, and the increased peace and harmony which must spring from a measure so extremely desi- rable as that which shall set at rest the just apprehensions, with respect to their civil rights which affect a very considerable portion of our population, and which your Excellency has now the power, by the consent of his Majesty, to propose, a result for which the province must ever feel indebted to your Excellency, we cannot but anticipate the most happy consequences from the labours of this session of the provincial parliament.

Legislative Council Chamber, }
9th November, 1825. }

(Signed.) WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
Speaker.

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply.

Honorable Gentlemen,

It will be very grateful to me to transmit to your Sovereign, in the course of my duty, this address, in which I continue to find that same good spirit of loyalty and warm attachment to the interests of your country, which at all times governed your proceedings. and I must not omit to assure you, that I am very sensible of the kind import of those expressions in which you allude to myself. and which demand my very cordial acknowledgements.

His Excellency's
reply.

10th November, 1825.

The Speaker, members and officers having returned to the Council chamber,

THE HOUSE FORMED.

The Speaker informed the house that he had received a copy of His Excellency's answer to their address, which he read, and it was again read by the clerk.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house adjourned until Monday next at 2 o'clock P. M.

Monday, 14th November, 1825.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT.

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Speaker,
The Honorable Messieurs, STRACHAN,
MINTOSH,
CAMERON,
RIDOUT,
ALLAN.

Prayers were read.

THE honorable and Reverend Doctor Strachan gave notice, that he would on Wednes- day next, bring in a bill relative to the late pretended Bank of Kingston.

Notice of a Bill
relative to the King-
ston Bank.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor being announced, Major Hillier was admitted, who delivered to the Speaker certain messages.—Major Hillier having with- drawn the said messages were read as follow:

P. MAITLAND.

The Lieutenant Governor thinks proper to call the attention of the Le- gislative council to a subject, which He has long regarded as one of much importance to the province, and of particular interest to a large portion of its inhabitants.

Message from His
Excellency rela-
tive to Civil Rights

The Legislative council is aware, that of those persons who have come to this province from Foreign countries, and more especially at an early period of its settlement, many had been citizens of the United states of America, and subjects of that government.

Whatever difference of opinion may have formerly prevailed with respect to the CIVIL RIGHTS of persons so situated from the circumstance of the U. S. of America having once been British colonies, the solemn decision of the question in the courts of the mother country, whose laws we have adopted, leaves no room for doubt. And these inhabitants of the province, are expo- ed

14th & 16th. November, 1825.

2nd Session of the 9th Provincial Parliament, 6th Geo. 4th.

to the inconvenience of finding those rights denied which they have hitherto enjoyed, but which whenever they may be questioned, must be decided upon by those to whom the administration of justice is committed, according to law, and without regard to inconveniences which might be much regretted.

There are also in this province a number of Emigrants from other foreign countries and many discharged Soldiers of foreign corps, who, not having strictly complied with the provisions of those British statutes under which they might have been entitled to the privileges of subjects, are equally by law, exposed to the danger of being regarded as Aliens.

Of all the persons thus situated the greater part became inhabitants with the knowledge of the government: between those and others it does not appear necessary to discriminate. In the persuasion that they might all be safely received and acknowledged as subjects, with no other qualifications than those which the legislature of this province has from time to time thought it expedient to impose. The Lieutenant Governor has earnestly pressed the subject upon the consideration of His majesty's government, and has it now in his power to communicate to the Legislative council, that he has received His majesty's express sanction to assent to an enactment, which may afford relief to such persons as are now in the province; and the Lieutenant Governor doubts not that a subject so important, will receive the early and attentive consideration of the Legislative council.

Government House, }
14th November, 1825. }

P. MAITLAND.

Message from His Excellency respecting the sufferers in New Brunswick.

The Lieutenant Governor feeling persuaded that the sympathy of the Legislative council will have been excited by the distressing accounts, which have very recently been published of the injury sustained by the inhabitants of New Brunswick from fires, which have laid waste large tracts of country and reduced the inhabitants of several Towns and villages to great distress, is desirous to assure the house, that he will be happy to concur in any measure that the legislature may have it in their power to adopt, for the purpose of alleviating, in some degree, the suffering of their fellow subjects who have been visited with so afflicting a calamity.

Government House, }
November 1825. }

Committee to prepare answers to the said messages.

ON MOTION made and seconded the honorable Messieurs M'Intosh and Cameron were appointed a committee to prepare addresses in answer to the said messages.—And on motion made and seconded, the honorable Messieurs Strachan, Dunn and Allan were appointed a select committee, to take into consideration the message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, respecting the civil rights of certain inhabitants of this province, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Select committee on the message respecting civil rights.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house adjourned until Wednesday next, at two o'clock, P. M.

Wednesday, 16th November, 1825.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT.

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Speaker

THE HONORABLE Messieurs, BABY,
M'GILL,
CROOKSHANK,
STRACHAN,
WELLS,
M'INTOSH,
CAMERON,
DUNN,
RIDOUT,
ALLAN,

Prayers were read.

A deputation from the Commons' house of assembly being announced, it was admitted and brought up, and delivered at the bar of this house a message in the following words:

Wednesday, 16th November, 1825.

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor.

MR. SPEAKER,

The Commons' house of Assembly requests a conference with the honorable the Legislative council, on the subject of the library.

(Signed.) JOHN WILLSON, Speaker.

Commons' House of Assembly, }
14th November 1825. }

The deputation having withdrawn, the said message was read.

The honorable Mr. Wells presented a petition from the inhabitants of the county of Prince Edward, which was ordered to lie on the table.

The committee appointed to prepare addresses in answer to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's messages received on Monday last, reported that they had done so, and now submitted them to the consideration of the house.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and the addresses having been read, ON MOTION made and seconded, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. McGill in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had taken the said addresses into consideration and had made some amendments thereto, which they recommended to the adoption of the house.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and, on

MOTION made and seconded, the addresses were read as amended.—Ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

The honorable and Reverend Doctor Strachan presented a petition from certain inhabitants of the town of York; also a petition from the agents of the Honorable East India company for the sale of tea in Canada, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Ageable to notice the Honorable and Reverend Doctor Strachan brought in a bill, respecting the late pretended Bank of Kingston, which was read a first time, and on motion made and seconded,

ORDERED to be read a second time on Friday next.

A message in the following words, 'being signed by the Speaker, was, by the Master in Chancery, carried down and delivered to the Commons' house of assembly.

MR. SPEAKER,

The honorable the Legislative council have acceded to the request of the Commons' house of Assembly for a conference on the subject of the Library, and have appointed a committee of two members, who will be ready to meet a committee of that house in the joint committee room, on Friday next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. for that purpose.

(Signed.) Wm. CAMPBELL, Speaker.

Legislative Council chamber, }
16th November, 1825. }

The honorable Messieurs Strachan and Wells were appointed accordingly.

The committee appointed to take into consideration His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's message, respecting the civil rights of certain inhabitants of this province, reported as follows:—

"The select committee appointed by this honorable house, to report by bill or otherwise on the message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, respecting the civil rights of persons who have come to this province from foreign countries, and more especially at an early period of its settlement, have the honor to submit the following resolution."

"RESOLVED, that this house deem it highly expedient to take this important measure into immediate consideration."

"Should this resolution be adopted by the house, the committee will be ready to submit, on Friday next, the draught of a bill embracing such enactments as to them shall appear necessary, to settle a subject so interesting to a large portion of the inhabitants of this province."

Message from Assembly respecting the Library.

Petition from the county of Prince Edward.

Addresses to His Excellency reported.

Committed and amended.

Petitions presented.

Kingston Bank bill read 1st time.

Message to Assembly on the Library.

Report of select committee on Civil Rights.

Friday, 18th November, 1825.

2nd Session of the 9th Provincial Parliament, 6th Geo. 4th.

The report adopted.

The report was read, and, on motion made and seconded, *adopted* by the house.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house adjourned until Friday next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Friday, 18th November, 1825.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT.

The HONORABLE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Speaker.

The Honorable Messieurs, BABY,
M'GILL,
STRACHAN,
MINTOSH,
WELLS,
CAMERON,
DUNN,
RIDOUT,
ALLAN.

Prayers were read.

PURSUANT to the fifth rule of the house, the names of the members were called over as follow :

Call of the house.

The honorable WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Speaker,	Present.
JAMES BABY,	Present.
JOHN M'GILL,	Present.
WILLIAM CLAUS,	Absent, (Sick.)
NEIL M'CLEAN,	Absent, (Sick.)
WILLIAM DICKSON,	Absent.
THOMAS CLARK,	Absent.
WILLIAM DUMMER POWELL,	Absent.
GEORGE CROOKSHANK,	Present.
and Rev. JOHN STRACHAN,	Present.
ANGUS M'INTOSH,	Present.
JOSEPH WELLS,	Present.
DUNCAN CAMERON,	Present.
GEORGE H. MARKLAND,	Absent.
JOHN HENRY DUNN,	Present.
THOMAS RIDOUT,	Present.
WILLIAM ALLAN,	Present.

Addresses to His Excellency read 3d time and passed.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the addresses to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in answer to His messages received on Monday last, were read a third time; and the question being put upon each respectively "if it do now pass," was carried in the affirmative, whereupon the Speaker signed the same as follows :

The address on civil rights.

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Mailland Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency,

The legislative council return their respectful thanks to Your Excellency for communicating to them, that Your Excellency has received His majesty's express sanction to assent to any enactment that may set at rest those just apprehensions with respect to their Civil rights, which affect a very considerable portion of the population of this province, and beg leave to assure Your Excellency, that they will take into immediate consideration the necessary enactments to effect so desirable an object.

(Signed,) WILLIAM CAMPBELL,

Legislative Council chamber,
18th November, 1825.

Speaker.

18th & 21st November, 1825.

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor.

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c.

The address New Brunswick sufferers.

May it please Your Excellency,

The legislative council return their respectful thanks to Your Excellency for your communication respecting the distressing accounts, which have recently been published of the injury sustained by the inhabitants of several towns and villages in New Brunswick from fires, which have laid waste large tracts of country, and reduced the inhabitants to great distress.

The Legislative council will most readily concur in any measure that may be proposed for alleviating in some degree, the sufferings of their fellow subjects who have been visited by so afflicting a calamity.

(Signed,) Wm. CAMPBELL, Speaker.

Legislative Council chamber, }
18th November, 1825. }

The honorable Messieurs M^oIntosh and Wells were appointed a committee to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to know when he would be pleased to receive the addresses, and to present the same.

Committee to present the said addresses.

The committee appointed to confer with a committee of the Commons' house of assembly on the subject of the library, reported, that

"Having met the committee from the Commons' house of assembly, it was stated that the object of the conference was to propose that an annual appropriation should be made towards increasing the library, and that a librarian be appointed, jointly by the Speakers of both houses, to take charge of the same during the present session."

Report on the Library.

The report being read, on motion made and seconded, was ordered to be adopted.

Adopted.

The select committee appointed to take into consideration His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's message respecting the civil rights of certain inhabitants of this province, reported by bill, which was read a first time, and, on motion made and seconded, ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Bill on civil rights read a 1st time.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the bill relative to the pretended Bank of Kingston was read a second time, and, on motion made and seconded, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration.

Kingston Bank bill read a 2d time.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Doctor Strachan in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

Committed.

The chairman reported that the committee had taken the said bill into consideration, had made some progress therein, and requested leave to sit again on tuesday next.

Progress reported.

ORDERED that the report be accepted and leave given accordingly.

A DEPUTATION from the Commons' house of assembly being announced, it was admitted, and brought up for the concurrence of this house, a bill entitled "An act to repeal an Act passed in the forty-fourth year of His late majesty's reign. chapter the first. entitled "An act for the better securing this province against all seditious attempts or designs to disturb the tranquillity thereof."

Sedition Law repeal bill read a 1st time.

The deputation having withdrawn the said bill was read a first time.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house adjourned until Monday next at 2 o'clock P. M.

Monday, 21st November, 1825.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT.

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Speaker,

The Honorable Messieurs, BABY,

STRACHAN,

MINTOSH,

DUNN,

RIDOUT,

ALLAN.

21st & 22nd. November, 1825.

2nd Session of the 9th Provincial Parliament, 6th Geo. 4th.

Prayers were read.

ON MOTION made and seconded the house adjourned during pleasure.

A DEPUTATION from the Commons' house of assembly being announced,
THE HOUSE FORMED.

The deputation being admitted brought up for the concurrence of this house a bill entitled "An act for allowing persons tried for felony the benefit of full defence by Counsel"—a bill entitled "An act to provide for the payment of the representatives of towns in this province," and a bill entitled "An act for the more equal distribution of the property of persons dying "intestate."

The deputation having withdrawn, the said bills were read a first time, and

ON MOTION made and seconded the bills entitled "An act for allowing persons tried for felony the benefit of full defence by Counsel"—and "An act for the more equal distribution of the property of persons dying intestate," were ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

A MESSAGE in the following words being signed by the Speaker, was by the Master in Chancery, carried down and delivered to the Commons' house of assembly.

MR. SPEAKER,

The honorable the legislative council have received the report of their committee of conference on the subject of the library.

Legislative Council Chamber, }
21st November, 1825. }

(Signed.) WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
Speaker.

ON MOTION made and seconded, ordered that the order of the day as relates to the second reading of the bill relative to the civil rights of certain inhabitants of this province be discharged, and be of the order of the day for Wednesday next.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house adjourned until to-morrow, at 2 o'clock, P.M

Tuesday, 22nd November, 1825.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT.

The HONORABLE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Speaker.

The Honorable Messieurs, BABY,
STRACHAN,
MINTOSH,
WELLS,
DUNN,
RIDOUT,
ALLAN.

Prayers were read.

A MESSAGE from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor being announced, Major Hillier was admitted, who delivered to the Speaker a message with an extract from Earl Bathurst's despatch of the 22nd July last.

Major Hillier having withdrawn, the said message and extract were read as follows :

P. MAITLAND.

The Lieutenant Governor thinks proper to transmit to the Legislative Council, an extract from Earl Bathurst's Dispatch, as it may the more clearly show the disposition of His Majesty's government on a subject, respecting which the Lieutenant Governor has already communicated with the Legislative Council by message.

Government House, }
22d November, 1825. }

Extract of a Dispatch from the Right Honorable the Earl Bathurst, to His Excellency Major General Sir Peregrine Maitland, Dated Downing Street, 22d July, 1825.

"I have had under my consideration the representations which I have had the honor of receiving from you, on the subject of Aliens who have become settlers in the province of Upper Canada, and I regret that it arrived at a period of the Session too late to admit of any measure being proposed to parliament.

FELON'S Counsel bill.
Town member's wages bill,
and
INTESTATE distribution bill.

READ a first time.

MESSAGE to Assembly on library.

ORDER of the day discharged.

MESSAGE from His Excellency with an extract of Earl Bathurst's despatch.

The extract.

Tuesday, 22nd November, 1825.

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor.

"I am of opinion that it will be advisable to confer by a Legislative enactment the civil rights and privileges of British subjects upon such citizens of the United States as, being heretofore settled in Canada, are declared by the judgment of the Courts of Law, in England, and by the opinion of the Law Officers to be Aliens, and of including in the same enactment the disbanded officers and soldiers of Foreign corps which were in the British service, and such other foreigners resident in Canada as are in truth Aliens, altho' they have hitherto enjoyed, without question, the rights of British subjects.

"If therefore you should deem it expedient to submit to the Legislature of the province at its next session, a Bill for the relief of such persons as are now in the province. I have to convey to you His Majesty's sanction for assenting to it, notwithstanding the general royal instruction on that subject, and there is no necessity for you to withhold such bill for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, unless it shall pass in such a shape as may make you doubtful of its expediency."

(TRUE COPY.)

(Signed)

G. HILLIER.

ON MOTION made and seconded the honorable Messieurs Wells and Ridout were appointed a committee to prepare an address in answer to the foregoing message.

COMMITTEE to prepare answer to the message.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house adjourned during pleasure.

THE HOUSE FORMED.

The committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to know when he would be pleased to receive the addresses of this house in answer to his messages of the 14th instant, and to present the same, reported that they had done so, and that His Excellency being then ready, they were presented accordingly.

ADDRESSES to His Excellency presented.

The committee appointed to prepare an address in answer to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's message received this day, reported that they had done so, and now submitted it to the consideration of the house.—ORDERED that the report be accepted, and the address being read.

ADDRESS to His Excellency in answer to His message of this day reported.

ON MOTION made and seconded the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. McIntosh in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The Chairman reported that the committee had taken the said address into consideration and recommended it to the adoption of the house.

COMMITTED.

REPORTED.

ORDERED that the report be accepted.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the address was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

The honorable Mr. Wells presented a petition from the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company, which was ordered to lie on the table.

PETITION presented.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take into further consideration the bill relative to the pretended Bank of Kingston.

KINGSTON BANK Bill.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Doctor Strachan in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

COMMITTED.

BILL reported.

The chairman reported that the committee had gone through the bill, and recommended it to the adoption of the house.

ORDERED that the report be accepted.

ON Motion made and seconded, the bill was

ORDERED to be engrossed, and read a third time on thursday next.

The honorable Mr. Baby presented a petition from the inhabitants of the Home district, which was ordered to lie on the table.

PETITION presented.

ON MOTION made and seconded the Bill entitled, "AN ACT to repeal AN ACT passed in the forty-fourth year of His late Majesty's reign, chapter the first entitled, "AN ACT for the better securing this province against all seditious attempts or designs to disturb the tranquillity thereof," was ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

SEDITION LAW repeal bill to be read 2nd time to-morrow.

22nd, & 23rd, November, 1825.

2nd Session of the 9th Provincial Parliament, 6th Geo. 4th.

STATUTES at large ordered to be purchased.

ON MOTION made and seconded, ordered that the Speaker do authorise the clerk to purchase a sett of the statutes at large, for the use of this house.

New Brunswick sufferers relief bill

A DEPUTATION from the Commons' house of assembly being announced it was admitted, and brought up for the concurrence of this house, a bill entitled. "An act to raise a sum of money by debentures for the relief of the sufferers in New Brunswick by the late fire".

Read a first time

The deputation having withdrawn, the said bill was read a first time, and on motion made and seconded, ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house adjourned until to-morrow, at 2 o'clock, P. M

Wednesday, 23rd November, 1825.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT.

The HONORABLE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Speaker.

The Honorable Messieurs, BABY, CLARK, STRACHAN, MINTOSH, WELLS, CAMERON, DUNN, RIDOUT, ALLAN.

Prayers were read.

Address in answer to His Excellency's message transmitting an extract from Earl Bathurst's despatch passed and signed.

PURSUANT to the order of the day the address in answer to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's message received yesterday, was read a third time, and, the question being put if it do now pass, was carried in the affirmative, whereupon the Speaker signed the same as follows:

The address.

To his Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland Knight Commander of the Most Honorable 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.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

The Legislative Council return their respectful thanks to Your Excellency for your Excellency's Message transmitting an extract from Earl Bathurst's Despatch on the subject of Aliens, respecting which Your Excellency has already been pleased to communicate by a former message, and they cannot but again express how sensibly they feel the paternal care of His Majesty's Government evinced in that despatch, as well as how much they feel indebted to Your Excellency for making the representations which have produced it.

(Signed,) WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Speaker.

Legislative Council chamber, } 23d November, 1825. }

COMMITTEE to present the same.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the honorable Messieurs Wells and Ridout were appointed a committee to wait upon his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to know when he would be pleased to receive the said Address, and to present the same.

PUBLIC accounts presented.

Mr. Secretary Cameron informed the Speaker, that he was directed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to present to this house the Public Accounts of the province for the current year (APPENDIX A.) which were ordered to lie on the table.

BILL on civil rights read 2nd. time.

PURSUANT to the order of the day the Bill relating to the civil rights of certain inhabitants of this province, was read a second time, and,—

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration.

COMMITTED.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Cameron in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

PROGRESS reported.

The chairman reported that the committee had taken the said bill into consideration, had made some progress therein, and requested leave to sit again to-morrow.—Ordered that the report be accepted and leave given accordingly.

23rd & 24th November, 1825.

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor.

PURSUANT to the order of the day the bill entitled "An Act to raise a sum of money by debentures for the relief of the sufferers in New Brunswick by the late fire." was read a second time, and, ON MOTION made and seconded, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration.

New Brunswick sufferers relief bill, read a second time.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Wells in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had made some progress in the bill and recommended that a select committee be appointed to take the same into consideration, and report thereon to-morrow.

COMMITTED.

REFERRED to a select committee,

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and, ON MOTION made and seconded, the honorable Messieurs Baby, Strachan & Wells were appointed a select committee for that purpose.

COMMITTEE for that purpose.

ON MOTION made and seconded, ordered that so much of the order of the day as remains, be discharged and be of the order of the day for to-morrow.

ORDER of the day discharged.

ON MOTION made and seconded the House adjourned until to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Thursday, 24th November, 1825.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT.

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Speaker.

- Messieurs, BABY,
- M-GILL,
- CLARK,
- CROOKSHANK,
- STRACHAN,
- M-INTOSH,
- WELLS,
- CAMERON,
- DUNN,
- RIDOUT,
- ALLAN.

Prayers were read.

ON MOTION made and seconded ordered that so much of the order of the day as relates to the third reading of the bill respecting the late pretended Bank of Kingston, be discharged, and that the bill be now recommitted.

KINGSTON Bank bill.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

DOCTOR STRACHAN in the chair.

The speaker resumed the chair,

The chairman reported that the committee had taken the bill into further consideration, & had made some amendments thereto, which they recommended to the adoption of the House Ordered that the report be accepted.—And, the amendments being read were, on motion made and seconded, ordered to be engrossed, and the bill as amended read a third time to-morrow.

RECOMMITTED.

AMENDMENTS reported.

PURSUANT to the order of the day the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to take into further consideration the bill respecting the civil rights of certain inhabitants of this province.

BILL on civil rights.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Cameron in the chair.

THE HOUSE FORMED.

A DEPUTATION from the Commons' house of assembly being announced, it was admitted and brought up for the concurrence of this House, a Bill entitled, "An act to enable societies professing christianity to hold lands for certain purposes."

RECOMMITTED.

RELIGIOUS Societies bill

The deputation having withdrawn, the said bill was read a first time, and,—

READ a first time

ON MOTION made and seconded, ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

ON MOTION made and seconded the Committee resumed.

Thursday, 24th November, 1825.

2nd Session of the 9th Provincial Parliament, 6th Geo. 4th.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Cameron in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

Civil rights bill reported,

The chairman reported that the committee had gone through the Bill and recommended it to the adoption of the House.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded the Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on Monday next.

Sedition law repeal bill.

PURSUANT to the order of the day the bill entitled, "An act to repeal An act passed in the forty fourth year of his late Majesty's reign, chapter the first, entitled An act for the better securing this province against all seditious attempts or designs to disturb the tranquillity thereof," was read a second time, and ON MOTION made and seconded the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration.

READ 2nd. time.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Clark in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

PROGRESS reported.

The Chairman reported that the committee had taken the Bill into consideration and had made some progress therein.—Ordered that the report be excepted.

ADDRESS to His Excellency presented.

The committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to know when he would be pleased to receive the address of this House, in answer to the message received on tuesday last, reported, that they had done so, and His Excellency being then ready to receive the same, it was presented accordingly—ON MOTION made and seconded the house adjourned during pleasure.

THE HOUSE FORMED.

REPORT on the New Brunswick sufferers relief bill.

The committee appointed to take into consideration the bill entitled "An act to raise a sum of money by debentures for the relief of the sufferers in New Brunswick by the late fire," reported as follows.

"The reference in the preamble, to a contribution for the relief of the sufferers in this province by the late war, by the people of New Brunswick incorrect as it was, the Legislature of Nova Scotia which voted, and sent £2,500 for that purpose.

"In the 4th clause the words" or by direction "of the said House of Assembly to be left out.

"5th Clause.—Necessary to insert after the "word" "And" in the 5th line "an account thereof," and "in the sixth line to insert the words "Legislature of this province" instead of the words "Commons' House of Assembly"

ON MOTION made and seconded the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the said report into consideration.

Committed.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Ridout in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

CONFERENCE requested with Assembly.

The chairman reported that the committee had taken the report into consideration, and recommended that a conference with the Commons' house of assembly be asked on the subject matter of the bill in question.

ORDERED that the report be accepted.

ON Motion made and seconded, the honorable Messieurs Clark and Wells were appointed a committee for that purpose.

COMMITTEE for that purpose.

INTESTATE distribution bill read a second time.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the bill entitled "An act for the more equal distribution of the property of persons dying intestate," was read a second time, and on motion made and seconded, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration.

COMMITTED.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Allan in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

100 copies of the bill ordered to be printed.

The Chairman reported that the committee had taken the bill into consideration, had made some progress therein, and recommended that one hundred copies thereof be printed, and the bill recommitted on tuesday next.

24th, & 25th November, 1825.

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor.

ORDERED that the report be accepted.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the bill entitled "An act for allowing persons tried for felony the benefit of full defence by counsel" was read a second time, and, on motion made and seconded, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration.

FELONS' Counsel bill.

READ a 2d time.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

COMMITTED.

Mr. Dunn in the chair.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had taken the bill into consideration, had made some progress therein, and requested leave to sit again.

PROGRESS reported.

ORDERED that the report be accepted and leave given accordingly.

ON MOTION made and seconded the petition of the agents of the honorable East India company was read.

The honorable and Reverend Doctor Strachan gave notice, that on monday next he would introduce a bill for the relief of Magistrates in the execution of their duty; and a bill respecting the murder of Bastard Children.

NOTICE of bills given.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house adjourned until to-morrow, at 12 o'clock noon.

Friday, 25th November, 1825.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT.

The HONORABLE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Speaker.

- The honorable Messieurs, McGILL,
- CLARK,
- STRACHAN,
- MINTOSH,
- WELLS,
- CAMERON,
- DUNN,
- RIDOUT,
- ALLAN.

Prayers were read.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the bill respecting the late pretended Bank of Kingston was read a third time as amended, and the question if it do now pass. and be entitled "An act to repeal the several laws now in force relating to the late pretended Bank of Upper Canada, and to make further provision for settling the affairs of the said institution." being put, was carried in the affirmative, whereupon the Speaker signed the bill and it was with a message in the following words, carried down and delivered to the commons' house of assembly.

KINGSTON BANK bill read a 3rd time passed, and sent to Assembly

MR. SPEAKER,

The honorable the Legislative council request a conference with the Commons' house of assembly on the subject matter of the bill entitled "An act to raise a sum of money by debentures for the relief of the Sufferers in New Brunswick by the late fire," and have appointed a committee of two members, who will be ready to meet a committee of that house in the joint committee room this day, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

MESSAGE to Assembly on New Brunswick sufferers' relief bill.

(Signed,) WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Speaker.

Legislative Council chamber, }
25th November, 1825. }

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house adjourned during pleasure.

A DEPUTATION from the Commons' house of assembly being announced.

THE HOUSE FORMED.

The deputation being admitted, brought up and delivered at the bar of this House, a message in the following words.

25th & 28th November, 1825.

2nd Session of the 9th Provincial Parliament, 6th Geo. 4th.

MESSAGE from assembly granting a conference on the same.

MR. SPEAKER,

The Commons' house of assembly has acceded to the request of the honorable the legislative council, for a conference on the subject matter of the bill entitled "An act to raise a sum of money by debentures for the relief of the sufferers in New Brunswick by the late fire," and has appointed a committee of four of its members to meet the committee of the honorable the legislative council, at the time and place appointed.

(Signed,) JOHN WILLSON, Speaker.

Commons' House of Assembly, }
25th November 1825. }

The deputation having withdrawn the said message was read.
ON MOTION made and seconded the house adjourned during pleasure.

THE HOUSE FORMED.

REPORT of the committee of conference on the same.

The committee of conference on the bill entitled "An act to raise a sum of money by debentures for the relief of the sufferers in New Brunswick by the late fire," reported as follows,—that

YOUR committee met the conferrees of the house of assembly, and stated to them "the different errors which had been discovered, and reported to this honorable house by their select committee on the 24th of this month, all of which said conferrees signified they would report for the information of their house.

25th November, 1825.

ORDERED that the report be accepted.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house adjourned until Monday next at 1 o'clock P. M.

Monday, 28th November, 1825.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT.

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Speaker.

- The Honorable Messieurs, BABY,
- CLARK,
- STRACHAN,
- MINTOSH,
- WELLS,
- CAMERON,
- DUNN,
- RIDOUT,
- ALLAN.

Prayers were read.

CIVIL rights' bill read a 3d time, passed and sent to Assembly.

PURSUANT to the order of day the bill entitled "An act to confirm and quiet in the possession their estates, and to admit to the civil rights of subjects, certain classes of persons therein mentioned," was read a third time, and the question being put, If the said bill do now pass and be entitled "An act to confirm and quiet in the possession of their estates, and to admit to the civil rights of subjects, certain classes of persons therein mentioned," it was carried in the affirmative, whereupon the Speaker signed the said bill, and it was by the Master in Chancery carried down and delivered to the Commons' house of assembly.

RELIGIOUS societies' bill read a 2nd time.

PURSUANT to the order of the day the bill entitled "An act to enable societies professing christianity to hold lands for certain purposes," was read a second time, and, on motion made and seconded, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration.

COMMITTED.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Baby in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

PROGRESS reported.

The chairman reported that the committee had made some progress in the bill, and requested leave to sit again on Friday next, ordered that the report be accepted and leave given accordingly.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the House adjourned during pleasure.

29th November, & 1st December, 1825.

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor.

THE HOUSE FORMED,

PURSUANT to notice, the honorable and Reverend Doctor Strachan brought in a bill respecting the murder of Bastard children, which was read a first time, and on motion made and seconded, ordered to be read a second time on thursday next. And also a bill for the relief of Magistrates in the execution of their duty, which was likewise read a first time, and, on motion made and seconded, it was ordered to be read a 2d time on thursday next.

Bill respecting the murdering of Bastard children read a 1st time.

MAGISTRATE'S relief bill, read a first time.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house adjourned until to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, noon. d

Tuesday, 29th November, 1825.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT.

The HONORABLE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Speaker.

The Honorable Messieurs, BABY,

- CLARK;
- STRACHAN,
- MINTOSH,
- WELLS,
- CAMERON,
- DUNN,
- RIDOUT,
- ALLAN.

Prayers were read.

ON MOTION made and seconded, ORDERED that the order of the day be discharged, and be of the order of the day for thursday next.

ORDER of the day discharged.

ON MOTION made and seconded the house adjourned until thursday, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Thursday, 1st December, 1825.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT.

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Speaker.

Messieurs, BABY,

- M'GILL,
- CLARK,
- CROOKSHANK,
- STRACHAN,
- MINTOSH,
- CAMERON,
- DUNN,
- RIDOUT,
- ALLAN.

Prayers were read.

A DEPUTATION from the Commons' house of assembly being announced, it was admitted, and brought up for the concurrence of this house, a bill entitled "An act for granting to His majesty a sum of money for the relief of the sufferers in New Brunswick by the late fire.

NEW BRUNSWICK sufferers' relief bill.

The deputation having withdrawn, the said bill was read a first time, and,—

READ a first time.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the 44th rule of the house was dispensed with, the bill read a second time, and

READ a 2nd time.

ON MOTION made and seconded the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. M'Gill in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

COMMITTED.

The Chairman reported that the committee had gone through the Bill, and recommended it to the adoption of the house.—

BILL reported.

1st & 2nd December, 1825.

2nd Session of the 9th Provincial Parliament, 6th Geo. 4th.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and, on motion made and seconded, that the said bill be read a third time to-morrow.

INTESTATE distribution bill.

PURSUANT to the order of the day the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to take into further consideration the bill entitled "An act for the more equal distribution of the property of persons dying intestate.

RECOMMITTED.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Ailan in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

PROGRESS reported.

The Chairman reported that the committee had made some further progress in the bill and requested leave to sit again on monday next.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and leave given accordingly.

THE BILL respecting the murdering of Bastard children, read a 2nd time.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the bill respecting the murder of Bartard children, was read a second time, and,—

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration.

COMMITTED.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Doctor Strachan in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

BILL reported.

The chairman reported that the committee had gone through the Bill and recommended it to the adoption of the House.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, that the said Bill be engrossed and read third a time to-morrow.

ON MOTION made and seconded the House adjourned until to-morrow, at 10'clock, P. M.

Friday, 2nd December, 1825.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT.

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Speaker.

The Honorable Messieurs, BABY,

CLARK,

CROOKSHANK,

STRACHAN,

M-INTOSH,

WELLS,

RIDOUT,

ALLAN.

Prayers were read.

NEW BRUNSWICK sufferers' relief bill read a third time, and passed.

PURSUANT to the order of day the bill entitled "An act granting to His majesty a sum of money for the relief of the sufferers in New Brunswick, by the late fire," was read a third time, and the question If it do now pass being put, was carried in the affirmative: whereupon the Speaker signed the same.

THE BILL respecting the murdering of BASTARD children, read a third time and passed.

PURSUANT to the order of the day the bill respecting "the murder of Bastard children," was read a third time, and the question being put, If it do now pass, and be entitled "An act to prevent the operation in this province of An act of parliament made in England, in the twenty-first year of the reign of His late majesty King James the first, entitled "An act to prevent the destroying and murdering of Bastard children," and to make "other provisions in lieu thereof," was carried in the affirmative, whereupon the Speaker signed the same.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES' bill.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the bill entitled "An act to enable societies professing christianity to hold lands for certain purposes," was recommitted.

RECOMMITTED.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Baby in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

PROGRESS reported.

The chairman reported that the committee had made some further progress in the bill, and requested leave to sit again on tuesday next,—Ordered that the report be accepted, and leave given accordingly.

2nd & 5th December, 1825.

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the bill for the relief of magistrates in the execution of their duty, was read a second time, and the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration.

MAGISTRATES' relief bill read a 2nd time.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. McIntosh in the chair.
Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

COMMITTED.

The chairman reported that the committee had made some progress in the bill and requested leave to sit again on Wednesday next.

PROGRESS reported.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and leave given accordingly.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the honorable Messieurs Clark, Crookshank, Strachan, Wells and Allan were appointed a select committee, to take into consideration such petitions as may be presented to the house.

SELECT committee appointed on petitions.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house adjourned until Monday next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Monday, 5th December, 1825.

The house met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT.

The HONORABLE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Speaker,

- BABY,
- CLARK,
- STRACHAN,
- MINTOSH,
- WELLS,
- CAMERON,
- RIDOUT,
- ALLAN.

Prayers were read.

ON MOTION made and seconded the house adjourned during pleasure.

THE HOUSE FORMED.

The bill entitled "An act to prevent the operation in this province of an act of parliament made in England, in the twenty-first year of the reign of His late majesty King James the first," entitled "An act to prevent the destroying and murdering of Bastard children," and to make other provisions in lieu thereof;—

BILLS sent down to Assembly.

And the bill entitled "An act granting to His majesty a sum of money for the relief of the sufferers in New Brunswick by the late fire," were, by the Master in chancery, carried down and delivered to the Commons' house of assembly.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take into further consideration the bill entitled "An act for the more equal distribution of the property of persons dying intestate.

INTESTATE distribution bill.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Allan in the chair.
The Speaker resumed the chair.

RECOMMITTED.

The chairman reported that the committee had made some further progress in the bill and requested leave to sit again.

PROGRESS reported.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and leave given accordingly.

The honorable and Reverend Doctor Strachan presented the petition of Philo Hawley, which was ordered to lie on the table.

PETITION presented.

ON MOTION made and seconded, ordered that the house do on to-morrow resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to take into further consideration the bill entitled "An act to repeal an act passed in the forty-fourth year of His late majesty's reign chapter the first, entitled An act for the better securing this province against all seditious attempts or designs to disturb the tranquility thereof.

SEDITION LAW repeal bill to be re-committed to-morrow.

ON MOTION made and seconded the house adjourned until to-morrow, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Tuesday, 6th December, 1825.

2nd Session of the 9th Provincial Parliament, 6th Geo. 4th.

Tuesday, 6th December, 1825.

The house met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT.

The HONORABLE *WILLIAM CAMPBELL*, Speaker.

“ “ Messieurs *BABY,*
CLARK,
CROOKSHANK,
STRACHAN,
MINTOSH,
WELLS,
CAMERON,
RIDOUT,
ALLAN.

Prayers were read.

A MESSAGE from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor being announced, Major Hillier was admitted, who delivered to the Speaker certain messages and papers therein alluded to.

Major Hillier having withdrawn, the said messages were read as follow :

P. MAITLAND.

The Lieutenant Governor transmits to the honorable the legislative council, a copy of the report of the Arbitrators appointed under the Canada Trade act, (*APPENDIX B.*) for deciding the proportion of duties to be paid to this province from imports at Quebec.

The Lieutenant Governor has no doubt that the Legislative council will recognize in these documents, the zeal and ability with which the negotiation has been conducted on the part of this province, and that the house will perceive the propriety of enabling him to afford an adequate remuneration to the officers employed on that important duty, by concurring to place at his disposal, for that purpose, a sum not less than six hundred pounds.

*Government House, }
6th December, 1825. }*

P. MAITLAND.

The Lieutenant Governor transmits for the information of the honorable the Legislative council, copies of returns of the population of the several districts of this province for the year 1825.

*Government House, }
6th December, 1825. }*

P. MAITLAND.

The Lieutenant Governor transmits to the Legislative council, copies of reports and of the papers accompanying the same, made to him by the commissioners of the Burlington bay canal.—(*APPENDIX C.*)

*Government House, }
6th December, 1825. }*

P. MAITLAND.

The Lieutenant Governor transmits for the information of the honorable the legislative council, a statement of debentures, issued under authority of the several provincial statutes of the 2nd and 4th years of His majesty's reign, chapters 5, 8, 16 & 24: (See *APPENDIX D.*)

*Government House, }
6th December, 1825. }*

ON MOTION made and seconded, ordered that so much of the order of the day as relates to the recommitment of the bill entitled "An act to enable societies professing Christianity to hold lands for certain purposes," be discharged and be made of the order of the day for Friday next.

ON MOTION made and seconded the House adjourned during pleasure.

THE HOUSE FORMED.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take into further consideration the bill entitled "An act to repeal an act passed in the

MESSAGE from His Excellency with the report of the arbitrators under the Canada trade Act.

MESSAGE from His Excellency transmitting population returns.

MESSAGE from His Excellency with a report of the Burlington Bay Canal Commissioners.

MESSAGE from His Excellency with a statement of debentures issued.

ORDER of the day discharged.

SEDITION law repeal bill.

6th & 7th December, 1825.

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor.

...forty-fourth year of His late majesty's reign chapter the first, entitled "An act for the better securing this province against all seditious attempts or designs to disturb the tranquility thereof."

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Clark in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had made some further progress in the bill and requested leave to sit again on Friday next.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and leave given accordingly.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the honorable Messieurs Crookshank and Wells were appointed a committee to prepare addresses, in answer to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's messages received this day.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house adjourned until to-morrow, at 3 o'clock, P. M

Wednesday, 7th December, 1825.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT.

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Speaker.

- The honorable Messieurs BABY,
- CLARK,
- CROOKSHANK,
- STRACHAN,
- MINTOSH,
- WELLS,
- DUNN,
- RIDOUT,
- ALLAN.

Prayers were read.

PURSUANT to the order of the day the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to take into further consideration the bill for the relief of magistrates in the execution of their duty.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. McIntosh in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The Chairman reported that the committee had made some further progress in the bill and requested leave to sit again this day.

ORDERED that the report be accepted and leave given accordingly.

ON MOTION made and seconded the house adjourned during pleasure.

THE HOUSE FORMED.

PURSUANT to order the committee resumed on the bill "for the relief of magistrates in the execution of their duty."

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. MINTOSH in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had made some further progress in the Bill and requested leave to sit again on Monday next.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and leave given accordingly.

The committee appointed to prepare addresses in answer to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's messages of yesterday, reported that they had done so, and now submitted them to the consideration of the house.—Ordered that the report be accepted, and the addresses being read,—

ON MOTION made and seconded the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Wells in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

RECOMMITTED.

PROGRESS reported.

COMMITTEE to prepare answers to the messages received this day.

MAGISTRATES relief bill.

RECOMMITTED.

PROGRESS reported.

COMMITTEE on the said bill resumed.

PROGRESS reported.

ADDRESSES in answer to His Excellency's messages of yesterday reported.

COMMITTED.

7th & 8th December, 1825.

2nd Session of the 9th Provincial Parliament, 6th Geo. 4th.

RECOMMENDED to the adoption of the house.

The Chairman reported that the committee had taken the said addresses into consideration and recommended them to the adoption of the house.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, the addresses were ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

PETITION presented.

The honorable Mr. Clark presented the petition of the inhabitants of the township of Ancaster, which was ordered to lie on the table.

ON MOTION made and seconded the house adjourned until to-morrow, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Thursday, 8th December, 1825.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT.

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Speaker.

Messieurs, BABY,
M-GILL,
CLARK,
CROOKSHANK,
STRACHAN,
M-INTOSH,
CAMERON.

Prayers were read.

THE addresses to His Excellency read a 3rd time and passed.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the addresses in answer to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's messages received on thursday last, were read a third time; and the question being put upon each address respectively, if it do now pass, was carried in the affirmative, whereupon the Speaker signed the same as follow:—

THE address (Arbitrators under the Canaua Trade Act.)

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency,

The Legislative council return their respectful thanks for your Excellency's message transmitting a copy of the report of the Arbitrators appointed under the Canada trade act, for deciding the proportion of duties to be paid to this province from imports at Quebec. and in furtherance of Your Excellency's intimation, will cheerfully concur in placing at the disposal of Your Excellency a sum, as recommended to remunerate the Officers employed on that important duty, whose zeal and ability in the negotiation with which they were intrusted, are evidently conspicuous in the documents laid before them.

Legislative Council Chamber, } (Signed.) WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
8th December, 1825. } Speaker.

THE address (population returns.)

To his Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland Knight Commander of the Most Honorable 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.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

The Legislative council return their respectful thanks to Your Excellency for transmitting to them copies of the returns of the population of the several districts of this province, for the year 1825.

Legislative Council chamber, } (Signed.) Wm. CAMPBELL,
8th December, 1825. } Speaker.

THE address (Burlington Bay Canal Commissioners.)

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland Knight Commander of the Most Honorable 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.

May it please Your Excellency,

The Legislative council return their respectful thanks to Your Excellency for transmitting to them copies of reports, and of the papers accompanying the same made to Your Excellency by the commissioners of the Burlington bay canal.

(Signed,) WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
Legislative Council chamber, } Speaker.
8th December, 1825. }

8th & 9th December, 1825.

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor.

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland Knight Commander of the Most Honorable 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 address (Statement of debentures.)

May it please Your Excellency,

The Legislative council return their respectful thanks to Your Excellency for transmitting to them a statement of debentures issued under authority of the several provincial statutes of the 2nd and 4th years of His majesty's reign, chapter 5, 8, 16 and 24.

Legislative Council chamber, } (Signed) WILLIAM CAMPBELL, 8th December, 1825. } Speaker.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the honorable Messieurs Wells and Dunn were appointed a committee to wait upon his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to know when he would be pleased to receive the said Addresses, and to present the same.

COMMITTEE to present the same.

The honorable Mr. Clark presented the petition of the magistrates, gentlemen of the Grand jury, and inhabitants of the district of Gore, which was ordered to lie on the table.

PETITION presented.

ON MOTION made and seconded the House adjourned during pleasure.

THE HOUSE FORMED.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house adjourned until to-morrow, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Friday, 9th December, 1825.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT.

The HONORABLE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Speaker.

The Honorable Messieurs, BABY,

CLARK,

STRACHAN,

M'INTOSH,

CAMERON,

DUNN,

RIDOUT,

ALLAN.

Prayers were read.

A DEPUTATION from the Commons' house of assembly being announced, it was admitted, and brought up for the concurrence of this house, a bill entitled "An act to remove certain disabilities affecting the people called Quakers, Menonists, Tunkers and Moravians, so far as to enable them to hold places of honor and profit in this province."

Quakers, &c. disability bill.

The deputation having withdrawn the said bill was read a first time, and, ON MOTION made and seconded, ordered to be read a second time on thursday next.

READ a first time.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to take into further consideration the bill entitled "An act to enable societies professing Christianity to hold lands for certain purposes."

RELIGIOUS society bill.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Baby in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

RECOMMITTED.

The chairman reported that the committee had made some further progress in the bill, and requested leave to sit again on tuesday next.

PROGRESS reported.

ORDERED that the report be accepted and leave given accordingly.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take into further consideration the bill entitled "An act to repeal an act passed in the 44th year of His late majesty's reign, chapter the first, entitled "An act for the better securing this province against all seditious attempts or designs to disturb the tranquility thereof."

SEDITION law repeal bill.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Clark in the chair.

The speaker resumed the chair.

RECOMMITTED.

The chairman reported that the committee had gone through the bill, and had made some amendments thereto, which they recommended to the adoption of the house.—Ordered that the report be accepted, and the amendments being read,

AMENDMENTS reported.

9th & 12th December, 1825.

2nd Session of the 9th Provincial Parliament, 6th Geo. 4th.

ON MOTION made and seconded, were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill as amended read a third time on monday next.

ON MOTION made and seconded the house adjourned during pleasure.

THE HOUSE FORMED.

ON MOTION made and seconded the house adjourned until monday next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Monday, 12th December, 1825.

The house met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT.

The HONORABLE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Speaker,

“ “ Messieurs BABY,

M'GILL,

CLARK,

STRACHAN,

M'INTOSH,

WELLS,

CAMERON,

DUNN,

RIDOUT,

ALLAN.

Prayers were read.

At 2 o'clock His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor having come to the Legislative council chamber. and being seated on the Throne, the gentleman Usher of the black rod was ordered to direct the immediate attendance of the Speaker and Members of the house of Assembly at the bar of this house, and they being come thereto, His Excellency was pleased in His majesty's name, to assent to the following bill:

“An Act granting to His majesty a sum of money for the relief of the sufferers in New Brunswick by the late fire.”

The Speaker and members of the house of assembly having withdrawn, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to retire. whereupon

THE HOUSE FORMED.

A DEPUTATION from the Commons' house of assembly being announced, it was admitted, and brought for the concurrence of this house a bill entitled “An act to confirm and make valid certain marriages heretofore contracted, and further to provide for the future solemnization of marriages within this province.”

The deputation having withdrawn, the said bill was read a first time, and, on motion made and seconded, ordered to be read a second time on thursday next.

PURSUANT to the order of the day the bill entitled “An act to repeal An act passed in the 44th year of His late majesty's reign, chapter the first, entitled An act for the better securing this province against all seditious attempts or designs to disturb the tranquility thereof,” was read a third time as amended, and the question being put, if it do now pass, was carried in the affirmative, whereupon the Speaker signed the same.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take into further consideration “the bill for the relief of magistrates in the execution of their duty.”

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. M'Intosh in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had gone through the bill, and recommended it to the adoption of the house.—Ordered that the report be accepted.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the bill was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

The honorable Mr. Dunn presented the petition of the inhabitants of the district of Newcastle, and the petition of the inhabitants of the county of Middlesex, which were ordered to lie on the table.

The honorable Mr. Clark presented the petition of the commissioners of Burlington bay canal, which was ordered to lie on the table.

His Excellency comes to the house and directs the attendance of the Assembly.

ASSENTS to the New Brunswick sufferers relief Bill.

MARRIAGE confirmation bill.

READ a first time.

SEDITION law repeal bill read a 3rd time as amended, and passed.

MAGISTRATES relief bill.

RECOMMITTED.

BILL reported.

PETITION presented.

PETITION presented.

13th & 14th December, 1825.

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house adjourned until to-morrow, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Tuesday, 13th December, 1825.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT.

The HONORABLE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Speaker.

The Honorable Messieurs, BABY,

CLARK,

CROOKSHANK,

STRACHAN,

MINTOSH,

CAMERON,

DUNN,

RIDOUT,

ALLAN.

Prayers were read.

PURSUANT to the order of the day the bill "for the relief of magistrates in the execution of their duty," was read a third time; and the question being put, If it do now pass and be entitled "An act to render Justices of the peace more safe in the execution of their duty," was carried in the affirmative, whereupon the Speaker signed the same; and it was, with the bill entitled "An act to repeal An act passed in the 44th year of His late majesty's reign chapter the first, entitled An act for the better securing this province against all seditious attempts or designs to disturb the tranquility thereof," as amended, carried down by the Master in chancery to the Commons' house of assembly.

MAGISTRATES relief bill read 3d time passed and sent to Assembly.

SEDITION law repeal bill sent down to Assembly as amended.

ON MOTION made and seconded the House adjourned during pleasure.

THE HOUSE FORMED.

PURSUANT to the order of the day the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take into further consideration, the bill entitled "An act to enable societies professing Christianity to hold lands for certain purposes."

RELIGIOUS societies bill.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Baby in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had made some further progress in the Bill and requested leave to sit again to-morrow.

PROGRESS reported.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and leave given accordingly.

ON MOTION made and seconded the house adjourned until to-morrow, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Wednesday, 14th December, 1825.

The house met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT.

The HONORABLE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Speaker,

" " Messieurs BABY,

M'GILL,

CLARK,

CROOKSHANK,

STRACHAN,

MINTOSH,

WELLS,

RIDOUT,

ALLAN.

Prayers were read.

A DEPUTATION from the Commons' house of assembly being announced, it was admitted, and brought up for the concurrence of this house a bill entitled "An act to confirm and quiet in the possession of their estates, and to admit to the Civil rights of subjects certain classes of persons therein mentioned," with amendments.

CIVIL rights bill returned from Assembly with amendments.

The deputation having withdrawn, the amendments were read a first time, and, on motion made and seconded, ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

AMENDMENTS read.

ON MOTION made and seconded, ordered that the members of this house, living in the town, be summoned to attend in their places on that day.

MEMBERS living in town and its vicinity, summoned to attend on Monday.

14th & 15th December, 1825.

2nd Session of the 9th Provincial Parliament, 6th Geo. 4th.

RELIGIOUS Society bill.
 RECOMMENDED.

CERTAIN amendments recommended to be made thereto.

AMENDMENTS referred to a select committee.

TOWN Members wages bill.
 COMMITTED.

PROGRESS reported on the bill referred to a select committee.

COMMITTEE for that purpose.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take into a further consideration the bill entitled "An act to enable societies professing Christianity to hold lands for certain purposes."

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.
 Mr. Baby in the chair.
 The speaker resumed the chair,
 The Chairman reported that the committee had made some further progress in the bill, and recommended certain amendments to be made thereto.
 ORDERED that the report be accepted.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the said amendments were ordered to be referred to a select committee to report thereon, and the honorable Messieurs Strachan, Wells and Ridout were appointed a committee for that purpose.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the bill entitled "An act to provide for the payment of the representatives of towns in this province," was read a second time, and the house resolved itself into a committee to take the same into consideration.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.
 Mr. Wells in the chair.
 The Speaker resumed the chair.
 The chairman reported that the committee had made some progress therein and recommended that the bill be referred to a select committee to report thereon.
 ORDERED that the report be accepted, and,
 ON MOTION made and seconded, the honorable Messieurs Baby, Clark, McIntosh, and Allan were appointed a committee for that purpose.
 ON MOTION made and seconded, the house adjourned until to-morrow, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Thursday, 15th December, 1825.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT.
 THE HONORABLE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Speaker.
 The honorable Messieurs BABY,
 M'GILL,
 CLARK,
 CROOKSHANK,
 STRACHAN,
 M'INTOSH,
 WELLS,
 CAMERON,
 RIDOUT,
 ALLAN.

Prayers were read.

PETITION presented.

QUAKERS, &c. disability bill.
 COMMITTED.

PROGRESS reported.

MARRIAGE confirmation bill.
 READ a 2nd time.
 COMMITTED.

The honorable Mr. Allan presented a petition from the inhabitants of the county of Middlesex, which was ordered to lie on the table.

PURSUANT to the order of the day the bill entitled "An Act to remove certain disabilities affecting the people called Quakers, Menonists, Tunkers and Moravians, so far as to enable them to hold places of honor and profit in this province." was read a second time; & the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to take the same into consideration.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.
 Mr. Cameron in the chair.
 The Speaker resumed the chair.
 The chairman reported that the committee had taken the bill into consideration, and had made some progress therein.—Ordered that the report be accepted.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the bill entitled, "An Act to confirm and make valid certain marriages heretofore contracted, and further to provide for the future solemnization of marriages within this province," was read a second time, and the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.
 Mr. Ridout in the chair.
 The Speaker resumed the chair.

15th & 16th December, 1825.

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor.

The chairman reported that the committee had made some progress in the bill and requested leave to sit again on tuesday next.—ORDERED that the report be accepted, and leave given accordingly.

PROGRESS reported.

The Honorable Mr. Wells presented a petition from Leonard Soper, which was ordered to lie on the table.

PETITION presented.

ON MOTION made and seconded the house adjourned until to-morrow, at 2 o'clock, P. M

Friday, 16th December, 1825.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT.

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Speaker.

Messieurs, BABY,
CLARK,
STRACHAN,
MINTOSH,
RIDOUT,
ALLAN.

Prayers were read.

A DEPUTATION from the Commons' house of assembly being announced, it was admitted, and brought up and delivered at the bar of this house a message and resolution in the following words :

MR. SPEAKER,

The Commons' House of Assembly has passed a resolution to which is requested the concurrence of the Honorable the Legislative Council.

MESSAGE from assembly.

Commons' House of Assembly, }
16th December, 1825. }

(Signed,) JOHN WILLSON,
Speaker.

Commons' House of Assembly, }
15th December, 1825. }

RESOLVED.—That it is expedient to address His Majesty in behalf of the sufferers within this province by the late war, praying that His Majesty will be graciously pleased to lay the subject before the Imperial parliament in order that the relief may be obtained, which the sufferers have long looked for in vain.

RESOLUTION of assembly on losses.

(TRULY EXTRACTED FROM THE JOURNALS.)

(Signed) GRANT POWELL, Clk. Assembly.

The deputation having withdrawn, the said message and resolution were read.

A DEPUTATION from the Commons' House of Assembly being announced, it was admitted, and brought up for the concurrence of this house, a bill entitled "An act to dispense with the necessity of actually pronouncing sentence of death in certain cases of capital conviction."

BILL to dispense with passing sentence of death in certain cases.

The deputation having withdrawn the said bill was read a first time, and,

READ first time.

ON MOTION made and seconded, ordered to be read a second time on monday next.

A DEPUTATION from the Commons' house of Assembly being announced, it was admitted, and brought up for the concurrence of this house, a bill entitled "An Act to provide for the erection of the county of Prince Edward into a separate district."

PRINCE Edward district bill.

The deputation having withdrawn the said bill was read a first time, and,

READ first time.

ON MOTION made and seconded, ordered to be read a second time on monday next.

The select committee appointed to take into consideration and report on the bill entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of the representatives of towns in this province," presented the following,

REPORT:

Your committee most respectfully submit, that it was the ancient custom in England for the several members representing the counties, cities and boroughs therein, to receive wages for their attendance in parliament, which custom has gradually fallen into disuse, no person having ever claimed or received any such wages since the restoration of Charles the second, except Andrew Marrel, Esquire, member for Hull, who (in 1678) died some years before the revolution."

REPORT of select committee on TOWN-MEMBERS wages bill.

Friday, 16th December, 1825.

2nd Session of the 9th Provincial Parliament, 6th Geo. 4th.

“That many causes have been assigned for this change.—It was found that paying wages to members of the House of commons had a tendency to protract public business, a consequence of which the history of the long parliament, affords a striking illustration; they became also an inducement to persons but ill qualified for so important a trust, to aspire to become members, and to adopt means of obtaining popularity, which those who were qualified by education for the trust, would not in general resort to; and by those means the affairs of the Nation were frequently embarrassed and thrown into confusion. It was therefore considered, that, as few or none were elected members of parliament without earnest solicitation on their part, it was inconsistent with their freedom and independence to become the hired servants of their constituents, and this sentiment coming to prevail generally, it became by degrees a point of honor not to receive wages.

“That it is fair to presume that the custom of paying wages to members of parliament, ceased with the doctrine that each member was merely a deputy for his own district and place, and had to follow the instructions of his constituents, a doctrine which is now very generally disavowed upon the more generous principle that every member serves for the whole empire, and not for a part, and is no further connected with his Borough or County, than to promote such local improvements and confer such benefits as may be in strict accordance with the general good.

“That in the 33d year of His late majesty King George the 3d, being the 2d session of the 1st provincial parliament, a law was passed allowing wages to the members of the house of assembly. The country was at that time merely a wilderness. There were no roads, the water communication tedious and uncertain, and the inhabitants generally unable to bear any considerable charge; it was, therefore, difficult to find persons at the same time, qualified and able to assume an office so burdensome and of so great responsibility. It might, therefore, have been found necessary to make such compensation as should cover their actual expenses; but it could scarcely have been in contemplation to continue this heavy tax after the causes which rendered it necessary, had totally disappeared and other matters so totally changed; that instead of a necessity for offering inducements to persuade gentlemen to become members of assembly, a number of candidates eagerly press for that office, and it has become an object of contest as it always was one of honor and distinction.

“The committee feels fully the force of an argument that may be urged in favor of the bill, namely, that, as by law all members receive wages except the representatives of towns, it seems unjust to apply general principles so as to exclude a few from the recompense which others receive for performing the same duty; but in answer they have to observe, that they are called upon to exercise their judgment on the case as it stands, not the establishment of wages at the first settlement of the province, a question altogether different from the expediency of continuing the system, and that having the example not only of the parent state, but the legislature of Lower Canada constituted under the same Imperial statute as our own to warrant them in their objections to the measure, and having also the means of observing in other countries, the ill consequences of receiving wages for legislative duties, they conceive they will best discharge their duty as a committee by reporting against the adoption of the bill. They have the less hesitation in doing this as they are well convinced that in towns, even more than in counties, there can be no difficulty, in the present state of the province, in finding gentlemen willing to serve their country in so important a situation without the pecuniary recompense which it is desired to afford them.”

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the said report into consideration.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Allan in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The Chairman reported that the committee had taken the said report into consideration, and recommended it to the adoption of the house.

ORDERED that the report be accepted.

ON MOTION made and seconded the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take into consideration, the resolution received this day from the Commons' house of Assembly.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Baby in the chair.

The speaker resumed the chair.

REPORT committed.

ADOPTED.

RESOLUTION of assembly on losses

COMMITTED.

16th & 19th December, 1825.

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor.

The Chairman reported that the committee had taken the said resolution into consideration, had made some progress therein and requested leave to sit again on monday next. ORDERED that the report be accepted and leave given accordingly.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house adjourned until monday next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Monday, 19th December, 1825.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT.

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Speaker.

The honorable Messieurs BABY, M'GILL, CLARK, CROOKSHANK, STRACHAN, M'INTOSH, WELLS, CAMERON, RIDOUT, ALLAN.

Prayers were read.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the amendments made by the Commons' house of assembly in and to the bill entitled "An act to confirm and quiet in the possession of their estates, and to admit to the Civil rights of subjects, certain classes of persons therein mentioned," were read a second time, and,

AMENDMENTS on civil rights bill.

ON MOTION made and seconded the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Doctor Strachan in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

COMMITTED.

The chairman reported that the committee had made some progress in the said amendments and requested leave to sit again on thursday next.

PROGRESS reported.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and leave given accordingly.

A DEPUTATION from the Commons' House of Assembly being announced. it was admitted, and brought up and delivered at the bar of this house, a message and resolution in the following words:

MR. SPEAKER,

The Commons' house of assembly have this day passed a resolution, which is herewith communicated to the honorable the legislative council for their concurrence.

MESSAGE from assembly.

(Signed,) JOHN WILLSON, Speaker.

Commons' House of Assembly, } 17th December, 1825. }

RESOLVED, that it is the opinion of this house that it is expedient to address His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, stating the willingness of this house to concur in such enactments as may be made by the legislature of Lower Canada, in respect to the several objects stated in the petition of the Agents of the honorable the East India company, for the sale of their tea in Canada.

RESOLUTION of assembly, on East India company's petition.

TRULY EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES of Saturday 17th December, 1825.

(Signed) GRANT POWELL, Clk. Assembly.

The deputation having withdrawn. the said message and resolution were read, and, ON MOTION made and seconded, the resolution was ordered to be read a second time to morrow.

A DEPUTATION from the Commons' house of Assembly being announced, it was admitted, and brought up for the concurrence of this house, a bill entitled "An Act to secure certain inhabitants of this province rights and privileges as British subjects."

2nd. bill on civil rights.

The deputation having withdrawn the said bill was read a first time. and, ON MOTION made and seconded, ordered to be read a second time on thursday next.

READ first time.

Monday, 19th December, 1825.

2nd Session of the 9th Provincial Parliament, 6th Geo. 4th

PRINCE Edward district bill.
READ 2nd time.

PURSUANT to the order of the day the bill entitled "An act to provide for the erection of the county of Prince Edward into a separate district, was read a second time, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration.

COMMITTED.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Clark in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

PROGRESS reported.

The chairman reported that the committee had taken the said bill into consideration, and had made some progress therein.—Ordered that the report be accepted.

THE bill to dispense with passing sentence of death in certain cases read a 2nd time.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the bill entitled "An act to dispense with the necessity of actually pronouncing sentence of death in certain cases of capital conviction," was read a second time, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration.

COMMITTED.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Crookshank in the chair.

The speaker resumed the chair,

BILL reported.

The Chairman reported that the committee had gone through the bill and recommended it to the adoption of the house.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded the bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

RESOLUTION of assembly on losses.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the resolution from the house of Assembly received on Friday last, was recommitted.

COMMITTED.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Baby in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

CONFERENCE thereon recommended.

The chairman reported that the committee had taken the resolution into further consideration, and recommended that a conference be requested with the Commons' house of assembly on the subject matter thereof.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and

A message in the following words, being signed by the Speaker, was, by the Master in Chancery, carried down and delivered to the Commons' house of assembly.

MESSAGE to Assembly requesting the conference.

MR. SPEAKER,

The honorable the legislative council request a conference with the commons' house of assembly on the subject matter of a resolution sent up from that house respecting a proposed address to His majesty in behalf of the sufferers by the late war.

The honorable the Legislative council have appointed a committee of two who will be ready to meet a committee of the commons' house of assembly in the joint committee room, at 4 o'clock, P. M. this day.

(Signed,) WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
Legislative Council chamber, }
19th December, 1825. } Speaker.

COMMITTEE for that purpose.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the honorable Messieurs Clark and M'Intosh were appointed a committee for that purpose.

ON MOTION made and seconded the House adjourned during pleasure.

A DEPUTATION from the Commons' house of assembly being announced,

THE HOUSE FORMED.

The deputation being admitted, brought up and delivered at the bar of this house, a message in the following words :

MR. SPEAKER,

MESSAGE from assembly granting the conference.

The Commons' house of assembly has acceded to the request of the honorable the legislative council for a conference on the subject matter of the resolution sent up from this house respecting a proposed address to His majesty in behalf of the sufferers by the late war, and has appointed a committee of four of its members, who will be ready to meet the committee of the honorable the legislative council at the time and place appointed.

Commons' house of assembly } (Signed,) JOHN WILLSON,
19th December, 1825. } Speaker.

19th & 20th December, 1825.

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor.

The deputation having withdrawn the said message was read.

The honorable Mr. Clark presented the petition of the inhabitants of Malahide and Bayham, which was ordered to lie on the table.

The select committee to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act to enable societies professing Christianity to hold lands for certain purposes," reported certain amendments to the bill, which they recommended to the adoption of the house.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the said report into consideration.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Baby in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had taken the said report into consideration, and had made some amendments thereto, which they recommended to the adoption of the house.—ORDERED that the report be accepted, and

ON MOTION made and seconded, the amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill as amended, read a third time to-morrow.

The honorable Mr. Clark presented a petition from the sufferers on the Niagara frontier by the late war, which was ordered to lie on the table.

ON MOTION made and seconded the house adjourned until to-morrow, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Tuesday, 20th December, 1825.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT.

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Speaker.

- Messieurs, BABY,
- CROOKSHANK,
- STRACHAN,
- MINTOSH,
- WELLS,
- CAMERON.
- ALLAN.

Prayers were read.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the bill entitled "An act to dispense with the necessity of actually pronouncing sentence of death in certain cases of capital conviction," was read a third time; and the question being put, if it do now pass, was carried in the affirmative, whereupon the Speaker signed the same.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the bill entitled "An act to enable societies professing Christianity to hold lands for certain purposes," was read a third time as amended; and the question being put if it do now pass, was carried in the affirmative, whereupon the Speaker signed the amendments, and the bill as amended, was, with the bill entitled "An act to dispense with the necessity of actually pronouncing sentence of death in certain cases of capital conviction," carried down by the Master in chancery to the Commons' house of assembly.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take into further consideration the bill entitled "An act to confirm and make valid certain marriages heretofore contracted and further to provide for the future solemnization of marriages within this province."

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Wells in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had made some further progress in the Bill and requested leave to sit again.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and leave given accordingly.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the resolution received from the Commons' house of assembly on the subject of the petition of the agents of the honorable the East India company, was read a second time, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration.

PETITION presented.

THE committee on RELIGIOUS Society bill, report amendments.

REPORT committed.

AMENDMENTS reported thereto.

PETITION presented.

THE BILL to dispense with passing sentence of death in certain cases, read a third time, passed and signed.

RELIGIOUS societies' bill read third time, passed and returned to Assembly.

THE bill to dispense with passing sentence of death in certain cases returned to assembly.

MARRIAGE confirmation bill.

RECOMMITTED.

PROGRESS reported.

RESOLUTION of assembly on the East India Company's petition, read 2nd time.

21st & 22nd December, 1825.

2nd Session of the 9th Provincial Parliament, 6th Geo. 4th.

COMMITTED.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. M'Intosh in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

RECOMMENDED to the adoption of the house.

The chairman reported that the committee had taken the said resolution into consideration, and recommended it to the adoption of the house.

ORDERED that the report be accepted.

ADOPTED and a conference requested.

ON MOTION made and seconded, ordered that the said resolution be adopted, and that a conference with the Commons' house of assembly be requested on the subject matter thereof.

PETITION presented.

The honorable and Reverend Doctor Strachan presented a petition from Isaac Rall, which was ordered to lie on the table.

ON MOTION made and seconded the house adjourned until thursday next, at 1 o'clock. P. M.

Thursday, 22nd December, 1825.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT.

The HONORABLE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Speaker.

The Honorable Messieurs, BABY,

M'GILL,

CLARK,

STRACHAN,

M'INTOSH,

WELLS,

CAMERON,

RIDOUT,

ALLAN.

Prayers were read.

ON MOTION made and seconded the house adjourned during pleasure.

THE HOUSE FORMED.

2nd civil rights bill. READ 2nd time.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the bill entitled "An act to secure to certain inhabitants of this province, rights and privileges as British subjects," was read a second time, &

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration, together with the bill entitled "An act to confirm and quiet in the possession of their estates, and to admit to the Civil rights of subjects, certain classes of persons therein mentioned," as amended.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

COMMITTED with the 1st bill as amended.

Mr. M'Gill in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

BOTH bills referred to a select committee of five members.

The Chairman reported that the committee had taken the bills into consideration and recommended that they be referred to a select committee of five members to report thereon.— Ordered that the report be accepted, and,

COMMITTEE for that purpose.

ON MOTION made and seconded the honorable Messieurs Baby, M'Gill, Clark, Strachan, and Wells, were appointed a committee for that purpose,

COMMITTEE of conference on losses report.

The committee appointed to confer with a committee of the commons' house of assembly on the resolution sent up from that house, in behalf of the Sufferers by the late war, reported that they had met the committee of the Commons' house of assembly."

COMMITTEE to prepare a joint address to His Excellency on the East India Company's petition.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the honorable Messieurs Crookshank and Allan were appointed a committee to prepare with a committee of the Commons' house of assembly, an address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the subject of the petition of the agents of the Honorable the East India company for the sale of their tea in Canada.

PETITION presented.

The honorable Mr. Clark presented a petition from the inhabitants of Middlesex, which was ordered to lie on the table.

The honorable Mr. M'Intosh presented the petition of Matthew Lecch, which was ordered to lie on the table.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house adjourned until to-morrow, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

23rd & 29th December, 1825.

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor.

Friday, 23rd December, 1825.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT.

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Speaker.

Messieurs, BABY,
M'GILL,
CLARK,
CROOKSHANK,
STRACHAN,
MINTOSH,
WELLS,
CAMERON,
RIDOUT,
ALLAN.

Prayers were read.

A message in the following words, being signed by the Speaker, was, by the Master in Chancery, carried down and delivered to the Commons' house of assembly.

MR. SPEAKER,

The honorable the legislative council have concurred in the resolution sent up from the Commons' house of assembly, on the 19th instant, on the expediency of addressing His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the subject matter of the petition of the agents to the honorable the East India company, for the sale of their tea in Canada, and have appointed a committee of two members, who will be ready to meet a committee of the Commons' house of assembly, to prepare a joint address in conformity thereto, in the joint committee room, at 3 o'clock, P. M. to-morrow.

MESSAGE to Assembly to prepare a joint address on the East India company's petition.

Legislative Council chamber, }
22nd December, 1825. }

(Signed.) WM. CAMPBELL,
Speaker.

A DEPUTATION from the Commons' house of assembly being announced, it was admitted, and brought up and delivered at the bar of this house, a message in the following words:

MR. SPEAKER,

The Commons' house of assembly has appointed a committee of four of its members to meet the committee of the honorable the legislative council, to prepare a joint address in conformity to the concurrent resolution of the two houses on the subject matter of the petition of the agents of the Honorable the East India company for the sale of their tea in Canada, at the time and place appointed.

MESSAGE from assembly in answer.

Commons' House of Assembly, }
23rd December, 1825. }

(Signed.) JOHN WILLSON,
Speaker.

The deputation having withdrawn the said message was read.

A DEPUTATION from the Commons' house of Assembly being announced, it was admitted, and brought up and delivered at the bar of this house, a message in the following words:

MR. SPEAKER,

The Commons' house of assembly communicates to the honorable the legislative council certain reports made by their select committee, to whom was referred the several petitions and matters relating to the Welland canal with appendixes thereunto annexed.

MESSAGES from Assembly with reports on the several petitions relating to the Welland Canal.

Commons' house of assembly }
23rd December, 1825. }

(Signed.) JOHN WILLSON,
Speaker.

The deputation also brought up for the concurrence of this house, a bill entitled "An act to make further and more effectual provision for the prevention of accidents by fire in the several police towns of this province."

FIRE companies' bill.

The deputation having withdrawn, the said message and bill were read, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, the bill was ordered to be read a second time at the next meeting.

ON MOTION made and seconded the house adjourned until thursday next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

READ a first time.

Thursday, 29th December, 1825.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

29th & 30th December, 1825.

2nd Session of the 9th Provincial Parliament, 6th Geo. 4th

PRESENT.

The HONORABLE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Speaker.
 The Honorable Messieurs, BABY,
 M·GILL,
 CROOKSHANK,
 STRACHAN,
 M·INTOSH,
 WELLS,
 CAMERON,
 RIDOUT,
 ALLAN.

Prayers were read.

A DEPUTATION from the Commons' house of Assembly being announced, it was admitted and brought up and delivered at the bar of this house, a message in the following words:

MR. SPEAKER,

The Commons' house of assembly has concurred in the first, second, third, fourth and fifth resolutions reported by the joint committee on Internal navigation, near the close of last session, and will unite with the honorable the legislative council, in a joint address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in pursuance of the said fifth resolution.

Commons' House of Assembly, } (Signed.) JOHN WILLSON,
 29th December, 1825. } Speaker.

The deputation having withdrawn, the said message was read.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the bill entitled "An act to make further and more effectual provision for the prevention of accidents by fire in the several Police towns of this province," was read a second time, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. M·Intosh in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had made some progress in the Bill and requested leave to sit again to-morrow.

ORDERED that the report be accepted and leave given accordingly.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house adjourned until to-morrow, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Friday, 30th December, 1825.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT.

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Speaker.
 The honorable Messieurs BABY,
 M·GILL,
 CROOKSHANK,
 STRACHAN,
 M·INTOSH,
 WELLS,
 CAMERON,
 RIDOUT,
 ALLAN.

Prayers were read.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take into further consideration the bill entitled "An act to make further and more effectual provision for the prevention of accidents by fire in the several police towns of this province."

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. M·Intosh in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

MESSAGE from assembly on Internal navigation.

FIRE companies' bill.

READ 2nd time.

COMMITTED.

PROGRESS reported.

FIRE companies' bill.

RECOMMITTED.

30th December, 1825, & 3rd January, 1826.

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor.

The chairman reported that the committee had made some further progress therein, and requested leave to sit again on tuesday next.

PROGRESS reported.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and leave given accordingly.

A DEPUTATION from the Commons' House of Assembly being announced. it was admitted, and brought up and delivered at the bar of this house, the bill entitled " An act to prevent the operation in this province of an act of parliament made in England in the twenty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King James the first. entitled " An act to prevent the destroying and murdering of bastard children," and to make other provisions in lieu thereof," in which that house had concurred.

CONCURRENCE of the assembly in the bill relating to the murdering of bastard children.

The honorable Mr. Wells presented a petition from the inhabitants of Bayham and Malahide, which was ordered to lie on the table.

PETITION presented.

The honorable Mr. Baby presented the petition of Peter Desjardins and others, which was ordered to lie on the table.

PETITION presented.

A DEPUTATION from the Commons' house of assembly being announced, it was admitted, and brought up for the concurrence of this house. a bill entitled. " An act to repeal part of and extend the provisions of an act passed in the fourth year of his Majesty's reign entitled " An act to make more ample provision for regulating the police of the town of Kingston."

KINGSTON Police bill.

The deputation having withdrawn. the said bill was read a first time.

READ 1st time.

A MESSAGE in the following words. being signed by the speaker, was, by the master in chancery, carried down and delivered to the commons' house of assembly.

MR. SPEAKER,

The honorable the Legislative council have appointed a committee of two members to prepare, jointly with a committee of the commons' house of assembly, an address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the subject matter of the 5th resolution reported last session by the joint committee on Internal navigation.

MESSAGE to assembly to prepare a joint address on internal navigation.

The committee will be ready to meet the committee of the commons' house of assembly in the joint committee room, on tuesday next at 2 o'clock, P. M.

(Signed,) WILLIAM CAMPBELL,

Legislative Council chamber, }
30th December, 1825. }

Speaker.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the honorable Messieurs Wells and Ridout were appointed a committee for that purpose.

COMMITTEE for that purpose.

ON MOTION made and seconded the house adjourned until tuesday next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Tuesday, 3rd January, 1826.

The house met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT.

The HONORABLE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Speaker,

" " Messieurs BABY,

M-GILL,

CROOKSHANK,

STRACHAN,

MINTOSH,

WELLS,

RIDOUT,

ALLAN.

Prayers were read.

A DEPUTATION from the commons' house of assembly being announced, it was admitted, and brought up and delivered at the bar of this House, a message in the following words:

MR. SPEAKER,

The commons' house of assembly has appointed a committee of four members, who will proceed to the joint committee room at the time appointed, for the purpose of preparing an address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the subject matter of the Rideau canal.

MESSAGE from assembly for the same purpose.

Commons' House of Assembly, }
3rd January, 1826. }

(Signed) JOHN WILLSON,

Speaker.

The deputation having withdrawn the said message was read.

A message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor being announced, Major

Tuesday, 3rd January, 1826.

2nd Session of the 9th Provincial Parliament, 6th Geo. 4th.

Hillier was admitted, who delivered to the Speaker certain messages and papers accompanying the same.

Major Hillier having withdrawn, the said messages were read as follow :

P. MAITLAND.

THE Lieutenant Governor thinks proper to transmit to the honorable the Legislative council, copies of the Assessment rolls as far as the same have been received.

Government House,
3rd January, 1826.

P. MAITLAND.

THE Lieutenant Governor thinks proper to transmit to the honorable the Legislative council, a further report from the commissioners of the Burlington bay canal.—

(APPENDIX E.)

Government House, }
3rd January, 1826. }

P. MAITLAND.

The Lieutenant Governor thinks proper to transmit to the legislative council the copy of a petition presented to him by the Missisaga tribe of Indians, and to recommend the subject of it to the attention of the house, as it appears that the object of it, if it be thought expedient, can only be accomplished by a legislative enactment.

The Lieutenant Governor has much satisfaction in stating, that this tribe of Indians have recently given very satisfactory proofs of a disposition to embrace the Christian religion, and that assistance has been afforded them towards establishing them in a village within the tract reserved for their use on the Credit river, in order that they may be confirmed in their improved habits, and enjoy opportunities of religious and moral instruction.

Government House, }
3rd January, 1826. }

P. MAITLAND.

The Lieutenant Governor thinks proper to communicate to the legislative council, the copy of a dispatch which he has received from His majesty's principal Secretary of state for the colonies on the subject of establishing the British metallic currency as a circulating medium in this province.

(APPENDIX F.)

The Lieutenant Governor apprehends that the value of certain coins mentioned in this communication having been established by an act of the provincial legislature, the object desired by His majesty's government cannot be effected without a legislative provision.

Government House, }
3rd January, 1826. }

ON MOTION made and seconded the House adjourned during pleasure.

THE HOUSE FORMED.

The committee appointed to prepare with a committee of the Commons' house of assembly, a joint address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the subject of the petition of the Agents to the honorable the East India company for the sale of their tea in Canada, reported an address which was read.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take into further consideration the bill entitled "An act to make further and more effectual provision for the prevention of accidents by fire in the several police towns of this province."

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. McIntosh in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had gone through the bill and recommended it to the adoption of the house.—ORDERED that the report be accepted, and, ON MOTION made and seconded, the bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take into consideration the address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, reported this day by the joint committee on the petition of the Agents to the honorable East India company for the sale of their tea in Canada.

MESSAGE from His Excellency with copies of assessment rolls.

MESSAGE from His Excellency with a further report of the commissioners of Burlington Bay Canal.

MESSAGE from His Excellency with a copy of a petition from the Missisaga Indians.

MESSAGE from His Excellency respecting the British metallic currency.

THE joint committee on East India Company's petition.

REPORT an address.

FIRE companies' bill.

RECOMMITTED.

BILL reported.

ADDRESS on East India company's petition.

3rd, 4th & 5th January, 1826.

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Wells in the chair.
The Speaker resumed the chair.

The Chairman reported that the committee had taken the said address into consideration, and recommended it to the adoption of the house.

ORDERED that the report be accepted.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house adjourned until to-morrow, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Wednesday, 4th January, 1826.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT.

- THE HONORABLE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Speaker.
- The honorable Messieurs BABY,
- M'GILL,
- CROOKSHANK,
- STRACHAN,
- MINTOSH,
- WELLS,
- CAMERON,
- RIDOUT,
- ALLAN.

Prayers were read.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the bill entitled "An act to make further and more effectual provision for the prevention of accidents by fire in the several police towns of this province," was read a third time; and the question being put, if it do now pass, was carried in the affirmative, whereupon the Speaker signed the same, and it was, by the Master in chancery, carried down and returned to the Commons' house of assembly.

A DEPUTATION from the commons' house of assembly being announced, it was admitted, and brought up for the concurrence of this House, a bill entitled "An act to provide for the arrest in this province of certain offenders against the laws of the United states, and for their being delivered to the constituted authorities of the same."

The deputation having withdrawn, the said bill was read a first time.

ON MOTION made and seconded the house adjourned during pleasure.

THE HOUSE FORMED.

ON MOTION made and seconded the honorable Messieurs Wells and Allan were appointed a committee to prepare addresses in answer to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's messages received yesterday.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house adjourned until to-morrow, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Thursday, 5th January, 1826.

The house met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT.

- The HONORABLE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Speaker,
- " " Messieurs BABY,
- M'GILL,
- CROOKSHANK,
- STRACHAN,
- MINTOSH,
- CAMERON,
- RIDOUT,
- ALLAN.

Prayers were read.

ON MOTION made and seconded the house adjourned until to-morrow, at 3 o'clock,

COMMITTED.

RECOMMENDED to the adoption of the house.

FIRE COMPANIES' bill read 3rd time passed and returned to assembly.

CERTAIN OFFENDERS arrest bill.

READ 1st time.

COMMITTEE to prepare answers to His Excellency's several messages of yesterday.

6th & 9th January, 1826.

2nd Session of the 9th Provincial Parliament, 6th Geo. 4th.

Friday, 6th January, 1826.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT.

The HONORABLE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Speaker.

The Honorable Messieurs, BABY,

CLARK,

CROOKSHANK,

STRACHAN,

MINTOSH,

CAMERON,

RIDOUT,

ALLAN.

Prayers were read.

The honorable Mr. Allan presented the petition of S. Washburn, Esquire, which was ordered to lie on the table.

ON MOTION made and seconded the house adjourned until monday next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Monday, 9th January, 1826.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT.

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Speaker.

Messieurs, BABY,

M-GILL,

CLARK,

STRACHAN,

MINTOSH,

RIDOUT,

ALLAN.

Prayers were read.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house adjourned during pleasure.

A DEPUTATION from the Commons' house of Assembly being announced:

THE HOUSE FORMED,

The deputation being admitted, brought up for the concurrence of this house a bill entitled "An act to authorize the government to borrow a certain sum of money upon debenture, to be loaned to the Welland canal company.

The deputation having withdrawn, the said bill was read a first time, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

A DEPUTATION from the Commons' house of assembly being announced, it was admitted, and brought up for the concurrence of this house, a bill entitled "An act to repeal parts of and explain and amend the several acts of this province relating to the Welland canal company."

The deputation having withdrawn, the said bill was read a first time, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The honorable and Reverend Doctor Strachan presented the petition of Charles Tozer which was ordered to lie on the table.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the petition of S. Washburn was read, and the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Ridout in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had taken the said petition into consideration, had made some progress therein, and requested leave to sit again to-morrow.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and leave given accordingly.

PETITION presented.

WELLAND canal loan bill.

READ a first time.

WELLAND canal amendment bill.

READ 1st time.

PETITION presented.

THE petition of S. Washburn, Esq. read.

COMMITTED.

PROGRESS reported.

9th & 10th January, 1826.

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take into further consideration, the bill entitled "An act to confirm and make valid certain marriages heretofore contracted, and further to provide for the future solemnization of marriages within this province."

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Ridout in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had made some further progress in the Bill, and requested leave to sit again to-morrow.

ORDERED that the report be accepted and leave given accordingly.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house adjourned until to-morrow, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Tuesday, 10th January, 1826.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT.

The honorable WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Speaker.

" " Messieurs BABY.

M-GILL,

CLARK,

STRACHAN,

M-INTOSH,

WELLS,

CAMERON,

DUNN,

RIDOUT

ALLAN.

Prayers were read.

The committee appointed to prepare with a committee of the Commons' house of assembly, a joint address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in pursuance of the fifth resolution, reported last session by the joint committee on Internal navigation, reported an address which was read and adopted; and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, ordered to be engrossed & read a third time this day.

A DEPUTATION from the Commons' house of Assembly being announced, it was admitted, and brought up and delivered at the bar of this house, a message in the following words:

MR. SPEAKER,

The Commons' house of assembly has concurred in the report of the joint committee of conference on the subject of the address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, relating to the loan of £70,000 from His majesty's government.

(Signed,) JOHN WILLSON,

Speaker.

Commons' House of Assembly, }
9th January 1826. }

The deputation having withdrawn the said message was read.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in pursuance to the fifth resolution, reported last session by the joint committee on Internal navigation, was read a third time; and the question being put, if it do now pass, was carried in the affirmative, whereupon the Speaker signed the same as follows:

To his Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable 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.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE His majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the Legislative council and Assembly of the province of Upper Canada in provincial parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to approach Your Excellency to express our grateful sense of the solicitude entertained by His majesty's government, to promote the prosperity and welfare of the inhabitants of this province, evinced in the dispatch of the right honorable Earl Bathurst, respecting the

MARRIAGE confirmation bill.

RECOMMITTED.

PROGRESS reported.

JOINT address to His Excellency on internal navigation, reported by the select committee and adopted.

MESSAGE of assembly on the subject of a loan of £70,000.

ADDRESS on internal navigation, read 3rd time, passed and signed.

THE address

Tuesday, 10th January, 1826.

2nd Session of the 9th Provincial Parliament, 6th Geo. 4th.

improvement of the internal navigation of this province, which Your Excellency was pleased to transmit to both houses of the legislature, at the commencement of last session.

The procuring for this province in the manner proposed, a loan of £70,000 for the purpose of opening a canal between the Ottawa river and Kingston on Lake Ontario, would very greatly facilitate the accomplishment of that object; but important as an Inland navigation from Montreal to the Lakes, undoubtedly is, and munificent as is the assistance which it has thus been proposed to extend to this valuable undertaking, so limited is the revenue of Upper Canada, that, unless the legislature of the Lower province will consent to co-operate in carrying on a work of such vast importance to the safety and commercial advantage of so considerable a portion of His majesty's dominions, it will be extremely difficult for His majesty's loyal subjects of Upper Canada, to avail themselves of this most gratifying offer.

Should the British empire be again involved in a war with the United states of America, the proposed canal would, with the same exertions which were so promptly afforded by the mother country during the last contest, place the safety of these provinces almost beyond the reach of doubt, by insuring a safe and less expensive mode of conveyance for naval and military stores of all descriptions, to the upper portions of the province, when the temporary occupation of a part of the frontier by the enemy, might otherwise interrupt these indispensable supplies.

Under the peculiar situation of the inhabitants of this province, as respects the intercourse with Lower Canada in the event of a war, and the consequent obvious necessity of improving an Inland navigation between that province and the Lakes, we venture to hope that His majesty may be graciously pleased to recommend to the government of the Sister province the adoption of such measures, in conjunction with Upper Canada, as will best answer the object in view, and to this end we beg leave to request that Your Excellency will be pleased to have such communication with His majesty's government thereupon, as may appear to Your Excellency most expedient and proper.

We also beg leave to request that Your Excellency will be pleased to transmit the accompanying resolutions to the government of Lower Canada, to be laid before the parliament of that province.

(Signed,) WILLIAM CAMPBELL,

Legislative Council chamber, }
10th January, 1826. }

Speaker.

The said address was, by the Master in chancery, carried down and delivered to the Commons' house of assembly.

The committee appointed to prepare addresses in answer to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's messages of the 6th instant, reported certain addresses which were read, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Dunn in the chair.

The speaker resumed the chair,

The Chairman reported that the committee had taken the said addresses into consideration, and recommended them to the adoption of the house.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, the addresses being engrossed, were read a third time, and the question being put upon each address respectively, if it do now pass, was carried in the affirmative, whereupon the Speaker signed the same as follow:

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland Knight Commander of the Most Honorable 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.

May it please Your Excellency,

The legislative council return their respectful thanks to Your Excellency for transmitting to them copies of the assessment rolls, as far as the same have been received by your Excellency.

Legislative Council chamber, }
10th January, 1826. }

(Signed.) W. CAMPBELL,

Speaker.

SENT down to the assembly.

ADDRESSES in answer to the several messages of the 6th inst. reported by the select committee.

COMMITTED.

RECOMMENDED to the adoption of the house.

READ third time, passed and signed.

ADDRESS ON assessment rolls.

10th January, 1826.

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor.

To his Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland Knight Commander of the Most Honorable 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.

ADDRESS on Burlington bay canal.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

The legislative council return their respectful thanks to Your Excellency for transmitting to them a further report from the commissioners of the Burlington bay canal.

(Signed.) Wm. CAMPBELL, Speaker.

Legislative Council chamber, }
10th January, 1826. }

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland Knight Commander of the Most Honorable 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.

ADDRESS on Missisaga Indians petition.

May it please Your Excellency,

The legislative council return their very respectful thanks for Your Excellency's message transmitting a copy of a petition presented to Your Excellency by the Missisaga tribe of Indians, and will not fail to give the subject due attention, and, if it be thought expedient, to concur in some legislative enactment that may effect its object.

The legislative council learn with much satisfaction from Your Excellency, that this tribe of Indians has recently given very gratifying proofs of a disposition to embrace the Christian religion, and rejoice most sincerely to find assistance has been afforded them by Your Excellency towards establishing them in a village within the tract reserved for their use on the river Credit, in order that they may be confirmed in their improved habits and enjoy opportunities of religious and moral instruction.

(Signed,) WILLIAM CAMPBELL,

Legislative Council chamber, }
10th January, 1826. }

Speaker.

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland Knight Commander of the Most Honorable 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.

ADDRESS on British metallic currency.

May it please Your Excellency,

The legislative council return their very respectful thanks for Your Excellency's message transmitting a copy of a despatch which Your Excellency has received from His majesty's principal Secretary of State for the colonies, on the subject of establishing the British metallic currency as a circulating medium of this province.

The legislative council will give the subject all due attention in order that, if deemed expedient, they may concur in such new enactments as may overcome the difficulty apprehended by Your Excellency in carrying the object into effect under the existing laws respecting circulating medium.

(Signed.) Wm. CAMPBELL,

Legislative Council chamber, }
10th January, 1826. }

Speaker.

ON MOTION made and seconded the honorable Messieurs Ridout and Allan were appointed a committee to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to know when he would be pleased to receive the said addresses, and to present the same.

COMMITTEE to present the said addresses.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the bill entitled "An act to authorize the government to borrow a certain sum of money upon debentures to be loaned to the Welland canal company," was read a second time, and,

WELLAND canal loan bill.

READ 2nd time.

ON MOTION made and seconded the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Allan in the chair.

The speaker resumed the chair,

COMMITTED.

The chairman reported that the committee had made some progress in the bill, and requested leave to sit again to-morrow.

PROGRESS reported.

ORDERED that the report be accepted and leave given accordingly.

10th & 11th January, 1826.

2nd Session of the 9th Provincial Parliament, 6th Geo. 4th.

A DEPUTATION from the Commons' house of assembly being announced, it was admitted, and brought up and delivered at the bar of this house a message in the following words :

MR. SPEAKER,

The Commons' house of assembly has concurred in the report of the joint committee of conference upon the petition of the agents to the honorable the East India company for the sale of their tea in Canada.

(Signed,) JOHN WILLSON, Speaker.

Commons' House of Assembly, }
9th January 1826. }

The deputation having withdrawn, the said message was read.

A DEPUTATION from the commons' house of assembly being announced, it was admitted, and brought up and returned to this house, the address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the subject of the Internal navigation of this province in which that house had concurred.

The deputation also brought up the following message :

MR. SPEAKER,

The Commons' house of assembly has concurred in the joint address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the subject of the loan of £70,000.

(Signed) JOHN WILLSON, Speaker.

Commons' House of Assembly, }
10th January, 1826. }

The deputation having withdrawn, the said message was read.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the honorable Messieurs Baby and Dunn were appointed a committee to wait with a committee of the Commons' house of assembly, upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to know when he would be pleased to receive the said joint address, and to present the same.

A MESSAGE in the following words, being signed by the speaker, was, by the master in chancery, carried down and delivered to the Commons' house of assembly.

MR. SPEAKER,

The honorable the legislative council have appointed a committee of two members, who will be ready, at 2 o'clock, to-morrow, to wait jointly with a committee of the Commons' house of assembly upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to know when he will be pleased to receive the joint address respecting the Internal navigation of this province.

(Signed.) WM. CAMPBELL, Speaker.

Legislative Council chamber, }
10th January, 1826. }

A DEPUTATION from the Commons' house of Assembly being announced, it was admitted, and brought up and delivered at the bar of this house, a message in the following words :

MR. SPEAKER,

The Commons' house of assembly has appointed a committee of four members, who will meet the committee of the honorable the legislative council at the time appointed, for the purpose of presenting the address of both houses to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the subject of the loan of £70,000.

(Signed.) JOHN WILLSON, Speaker.

Commons' House of Assembly, }
10th January, 1826. }

The deputation having withdrawn, the said message was read.

ON MOTION made and seconded the house adjourned until to-morrow, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Wednesday, 11th January, 1826.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT.

The honorable WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Speaker.

“ “ Messieurs BABY.

MESSAGE from assembly on East India company's petition.

ADDRESS ON Internal navigation concurred in by the assembly.

MESSAGE from assembly to that effect.

COMMITTEE to present at the joint address on internal navigation.

MESSAGE to assembly on that subject.

MESSAGE from assembly on the same.

11th January, 1826.

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor.

The Honorable Messieurs M'GILL,
CLARK,
STRACHAN,
M'INTOSH,
WELLS,
CAMERON,
DUNN,
RIDOUT
ALLAN.

Prayers were read.

The committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to know when he would be pleased to receive the addresses of this house in answer to His messages of the 6th instant. reported that they had done so, and His Excellency being then ready, they were presented accordingly.

THE ADDRESSES in answer to the several messages of the 6th inst. presented.

The committee appointed to wait with a committee of the Commons' house of assembly, upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. to know when he would be pleased to receive the joint address respecting the Internal navigation of this province, reported that they had done so, and that His Excellency had been pleased to appoint 1 o'clock, P. M. to-morrow, for that purpose.

His Excellency appoints 1 o'clock to-morrow, to receive the joint address on internal navigation.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house adjourned during pleasure.

THE HOUSE FORMED.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take into further consideration the bill entitled "An act to authorize the Government to borrow a certain sum of money upon debenture, to be loaned to the Welland canal company."

WELLAND Canal loan bill.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Allan in the chair.

RECOMMITTED.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had gone through the bill and recommended it to the adoption of the house.—ORDERED that the report be accepted, and,

THE bill reported.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the bill entitled "An act to repeal parts of and explain and amend the several acts of this province relating to the Welland canal company," was read a second time, and,

WELLAND canal amendment bill.

READ 2nd time.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Baby in the chair.

COMMITTED.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The Chairman reported that the committee had taken the bill into consideration and recommended it to the adoption of the house.

BILL reported.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, the bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take into further consideration the petition of S. Washburn, Esquire.

PETITION of S. Washburn, Esq.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Ridout in the chair.

RECOMMITTED.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the bill to which the petition alludes being of a public nature, it is not advisable to hear counsel on the subject.

PRAYER of the petition refused.

ON MOTION made and seconded, ordered that the bill entitled "An act to provide for the erection of the county of Prince Edward into a separate district," be recommitted on Friday next.

PRINCE Edward district bill to be recommitted on Friday.

11th January, 1826.

2nd Session of the 9th Provincial Parliament, 6th Geo. 4th.

THE ADDRESS ON
the East India com-
pany's petition pas-
sed, and sent to As-
sembly.

ON MOTION made and seconded the address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the subject of the petition of the agents to the honorable the East India company for the sale of their tea in Canada, was read a third time; and the question being put, if it do now pass, was carried in the affirmative, whereupon the Speaker signed the same as follows, and it was by the Master in Chancery, carried down and delivered to the Commons' house of assembly for the concurrence of that house.

THE ADDRESS.

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland Knight Commander of the Most Honorable 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.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We His Majesty's Most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council and House of assembly of the province of Upper Canada, in provincial parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to represent to your Excellency, that the Agents to the Honorable the East India Company for the sale of their tea in Canada, have by their petition set forth, that smuggling especially of tea, was carried on from the United States to Canada, to such an extent as tended to habituate the people of both provinces to a breach of the laws, to produce demoralization, and to occasion great loss to the Revenue.

That addresses were voted by the legislative council and Assembly of each province with a view to obtain a remedy for so growing and baneful an evil; and that accordingly an act was passed by the Imperial parliament, to authorize the East India Company to trade direct from China to the British Colonies and plantations in America.

That pursuant thereto, two ships laden with tea arrived at Quebec in July last from Canton when it was found that the existing law was inapplicable to this new state of the trade in that article, it being impracticable to ascertain the duties on landing, and therefore that some alterations were necessary.

That entries of the number of packages and species of tea and of the prices and description of other goods from China belonging to the said company, would be sufficient on the arrival of ships from Canton, and that bonds for payment of the duties when ascertained duly executed by the said Agents on behalf of the said company, without the security of other persons would be an adequate protection to the provincial revenue.

That the instructions from the court of Directors of the the said company to the Agents for ascertaining the actual state of the teas, the tare and weight thereof, that all teas exposed to sale shall be free from damage, and that the packages containing the same shall be in good repair, prescribe a course of proceeding that requires a long time with a heavy expense to accomplish, and which in itself, affords ample means for a correct calculation of the duties.

That such calculation could most conveniently be made upon the quantities of tea actually sold at each periodical public sale, an officer of the Customs attending at the weighing thereof; and that it would be a beneficial alteration in respect to the duties, to abrogate the present credit of eight months thereon, and to make them payable on the quantities so sold within thirty days from and after such sale respectively, so as to admit of time for making up and rendering an accurate statement thereof.

That for the encouragement of the tea trade from China it would be expedient and proper, that draw backs equal to the duties paid, should be allowed to the exporters of tea from Quebec by sea to other British colonies. or to countries to which the same may be lawfully sent by sea, provided that regular certificates be first produced, that the teas so exported have been actually landed at the sea port of their destination.

That the preliminary proceedings above said which assure the sale of *such teas only* as are merchantable, will necessary leave on hand those that are damaged and unfit for use; and it is therefore just and reasonable, that the duties thereon should be remitted, and not claimable provided that the said teas shall be actually destroyed.

That the statute of the Imperial parliament of 3rd, George 4. cap. 119, requires certain formalities to be observed respecting what may relate to duties, which directly or indirectly affect this province, and that it would be a great saving of time, and afford a much earlier accomplishment of the objects submitted by the said petitioners, if addresses from the legislative council and assembly of this province, were voted in conformity to the proviso contained in the 29th section of the said statute.

11th & 12th January, 1826.

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor.

That the practice in London in respect to importation of teas, ascertainment of duties thereon, and remission of the same on such as are destroyed with allowance of drawback on exportation, is substantially in conformity to the terms of the said petition, and that as no alteration in the rates of duty on importation is proposed, or wished for, the petitioners therefore prayed that the premises might be taken into consideration.

And we humbly represent to Your Excellency, that we are desirous of concurring in removing every obstacle to the convenient and advantageous prosecution of a trade, which we trust will continue to be highly beneficial to this province, and so far as our assent may be desired to that end, we beg leave to request that your Excellency will be graciously pleased to communicate to His Excellency the Governor in chief of Lower Canada, that the legislative council and assembly of this province will concur in any measures which the legislature of Lower Canada shall deem expedient for carrying into effect the several objects desired by the said petition.

(Signed.) W. M. CAMPBELL, Speaker.

Legislative Council chamber, }
11th January, 1826. }

ON MOTION made and seconded the house adjourned until to-morrow, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Thursday, 12th January, 1826.

The house met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT.

- The HONORABLE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Speaker,
- “ “ “ Messieurs BABY,
- M-GILL,
- CLARK,
- STRACHAN,
- M-INTOSH,
- WELLS,
- CAMERON,
- RIDOUT,
- ALLAN.

Prayers were read.

A DEPUTATION from the Commons' house of Assembly being announced, it was admitted, and brought up for the concurrence of this house a bill entitled "An act to encourage the progress of useful arts within this province."

PATENT right bill.

The deputation having withdrawn, the said bill was read a first time, and,

READ 1st time.

ON MOTION made and seconded, ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

A DEPUTATION from the Commons' House of Assembly being announced, it was admitted and brought up the joint address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the subject of the petition of the agents to the honorable the East India company for the sale of their tea in Canada, in which that house had concurred.

THE ADDRESS ON the East India company's petition concurred in by assembly.

The deputation also brought up a message in the following words:

MR. SPEAKER,

The Commons' house of assembly requests a free conference with the honorable the legislative council on the subject of the resolution of this house of the 15th December last respecting the sufferers by the late war.

MESSAGE from assembly requesting a conference on losses.

(Signed) JOHN WILLSON, Speaker.

Commons' House of Assembly, }
12th January, 1826. }

The deputation having withdrawn, the said message was read.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the honorable Messieurs M'Intosh & Wells were appointed a committee to wait with a committee of the Commons' house of assembly, upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to know when he would be pleased to receive the said address, and to present the same; and the honorable Messieurs Baby, Clark, Strachan, and Allan a committee to confer with a committee of the Commons' house of assembly on the subject matter contained in the foregoing message.

COMMITTEE to present the address on the East India Company's petition.

COMMITTEE to confer on losses.

12th January, 1826.

2nd Session of the 9th Provincial Parliament, 6th Geo. 4th.

MESSAGES in the following words, being signed by the speaker, were, by the master in chancery, carried down and delivered to the Commons' house of assembly.

MESSAGE to assembly on the address respecting the East India Company's petition.

MR. SPEAKER,

The honorable the legislative council have appointed a committee of two members, who will be ready, at 1 o'clock, p. m. to-morrow, to wait jointly with a committee of the Commons' house of assembly upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to know when he will be pleased to receive the joint address respecting the petition of the agents to the honorable the East India company for the sale of their tea in Canada.

(Signed.) W.M. CAMPBELL, Speaker.

Legislative Council chamber, }
12th January, 1826. }

MESSAGE to assembly granting a conference on losses.

MR. SPEAKER,

The honorable the legislative council have acceded to the request of the commons' house of assembly, for a free conference on the subject of the resolution of that house, respecting the sufferers by the late war, and have appointed a committee of four members who will be ready to meet a committee of the commons' house of assembly for that purpose, in the joint committee room, at 12 o'clock, noon, to-morrow.

(Signed.) W.M. CAMPBELL, Speaker.

Legislative Council chamber, }
12th January, 1826. }

WELLAND Canal loan bill, and WELLAND canal amendment bill read 3rd time, passed & returned to assembly.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the bill entitled "An act to authorize the government to borrow a certain sum of money upon debenture to be loaned to the Welland canal company," and the bill entitled "An act to repeal parts of and explain and amend the several acts of this province relating to the Welland canal company," were read a third time; and the question being put upon each bill respectively, if it do now pass, was carried in the affirmative, whereupon the Speaker signed the same, and they were, by the Master in Chancery, carried down and returned to the Commons' house of assembly.

MARRIAGE confirmation bill.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take into further consideration the bill entitled "An act to confirm and make valid certain marriages heretofore contracted and further to provide for the future solemnization of marriages within this province."

RECOMMITTED.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Ridout in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

BILL reported with amendments.

The chairman reported that the committee had made some amendments to the bill, which they recommended to the adoption of the house.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, the amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill as amended read a third time on Saturday next.

Two hundred copies of the bill as amended ordered to be printed.

ON MOTION made and seconded, ordered that two hundred copies of the bill so amended be printed for the use of the members of this house.

THE joint address on Internal navigation presented.

The committee appointed to wait with a committee of the Commons' house of assembly, upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to present the joint address on the Internal navigation of this province, reported that they had done so, and that His Excellency had been pleased to make the following reply:

His Excellency's reply.

Honorable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen,

I shall not fail to communicate with His majesty's government on the subject of your address, and I shall lose no time in transmitting a copy of your resolutions to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, with your request that they may be laid before the legislature of Lower Canada.

KINGSTON police bill.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the bill entitled "An act to repeal part and extend the provisions of an act passed in the fourth year of His majesty's reign, entitled "An act to make more ample provision for regulating the police of the town of Kingston," was read a second time, and the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration.

READ 2nd time.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. McGill in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

COMMITTED.

12th & 13th January, 1826.

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor.

The chairman reported that the committee had made some progress in the bill, and requested leave to sit again to-morrow. Progress reported.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and leave given accordingly.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house adjourned until to-morrow, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Friday, 13th January, 1826.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT.

The HONORABLE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Speaker.

The Honorable Messieurs, BABY,

M-GILL,

CLARK,

STRACHAN,

M-INTOSH,

WELLS,

CAMERON,

RIDOUT,

ALLAN.

Prayers were read.

The committee appointed to wait with a committee of the Commons' house of assembly upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to know when he would be pleased to receive the joint address respecting the petition of the Agents to the honorable the East India company for the sale of their tea in Canada, reported that they had done so, and that His Excellency had been pleased to appoint to-morrow, at 1 o'clock, for that purpose.

His Excellency appoints 1 o'clock to-morrow, to receive the address on East India Company's petition.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take into further consideration the bill entitled "An act to provide for the erection of the county of Prince Edward into a separate district."

PRINCE Edward district bill.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Wells in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had made some further progress in the bill and requested leave to sit again to-morrow.—ORDERED that the report be accepted, and leave given accordingly.

PROGRESS reported.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the bill entitled "An act to encourage the progress of useful arts within this province," was read a second time, and,

PATENT right bill. READ 2nd time,

ON MOTION made and seconded the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Clark in the chair.

The speaker resumed the chair,

The chairman reported that the committee had made some progress in the bill, and requested leave to sit again on monday next.

PROGRESS reported.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and leave given accordingly.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take into further consideration the bill entitled "An act to repeal part and extend the provisions of an act passed in the fourth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled "An act to make more ample provision for regulating the police of the town of Kingston."

KINGSTON police bill.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. M-Gill in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The Chairman reported that the committee had gone through the bill and recommended it to the adoption of the house.

BILL reported.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, the bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The committee of conference appointed to confer with a committee of the Commons' house of assembly, on the subject of the claims for losses by the sufferers during the late war reported certain resolutions which were read, and,

COMMITTEE of conference on losses reported resolutions.

14th January, 1826.

2nd Session of the 9th Provincial Parliament, 6th Geo. 4th.

ON MOTION made and seconded, ordered to be committed to-morrow.

ON MOTION made and seconded the house adjourned until tomorrow, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Saturday, 14th January, 1826.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT.

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Speaker.

The honorable Messieurs BABY,

M'GILL,

CLARK,

STRACHAN,

WELLS,

CAMERON,

DUNN,

RIDOUT,

ALLAN.

Prayers were read.

A DEPUTATION from the Commons' house of assembly being announced, it was admitted, and brought up and delivered at the bar of this house a message in the following words:

MR. SPEAKER,

The Commons' house of assembly has concurred in the report of the free conference respecting the losses sustained by the inhabitants of this province during the late war with the United states of America.

(Signed,)

JOHN WILLSON,

Speaker.

Commons' House of Assembly, }
13th day of January 1826. }

The deputation having withdrawn the said message was read.

A DEPUTATION from the commons' house of assembly being announced, it was admitted, and brought up for the concurrence of this house, a bill entitled "An act to impose a tax upon dogs in certain towns in this province."

The deputation having withdrawn, the said bill was read a first time, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, ordered to be read a second time on monday next.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the bill entitled "An act to confirm and make valid certain marriages heretofore contracted, and further to provide for the future solemnization of marriages within this province," was read a third time, as amended; and the question being put, if it do now pass, was carried in the affirmative, whereupon the Speaker signed the amendments, and they were with the bill, carried down by the Master in Chancery, to the Commons' house of assembly.

The committee appointed to wait with a committee of the Commons' house of assembly, upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to present the joint address on the petition of the Agents to the honorable the East India company for the sale of their tea in Canada, reported that they had done so, and that His Excellency had been pleased to make the following reply:

Honorable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen,

I shall take an early opportunity of communicating to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, in compliance with your request, that the legislative council and house of assembly of this province will concur in any measure, which the legislature of Lower Canada, shall deem expedient for carrying into effect, the several objects adverted to in your joint address.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take into further consideration the bill entitled "An act to provide for the erection of the county of Prince Edward into a separate district."

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Wells in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had made some further progress therein, and recommended that a conference be requested with the commons' house of assembly on the subject matter thereof.—ORDERED that the report be accepted.

The following message being signed by the speaker, was, by the master in chancery, carried down and delivered to the Commons' house of assembly.

THE ASSEMBLY concur in the report of the conferees on losses.

DOG-TAX bill.

READ 1st time.

MARRIAGE confirmation bill read 3rd time as amended, passed and returned to assembly.

ADDRESS on East India company's petition presented.

His Excellency's reply.

PRINCE Edward district bill.

RECOMMITTED.

PROGRESS reported, and a conference recommended.

14th January, 1826.

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor.

MR. SPEAKER,

The honorable the legislative council request a conference with the commons' house of assembly on the subject matter of the bill entitled "An act to provide for the erection of the county of Prince Edward into a separate district." and have appointed a committee of two members who will be ready to meet a committee of the commons' house of assembly, for that purpose, in the joint committee room, on Monday next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

MESSAGE to assembly requesting a conference.

(Signed,) WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Speaker.

Legislative Council chamber, }
14th January, 1826. }

ON MOTION made and seconded, the honorable Messieurs Clark and Dunn were appointed a committee for that purpose.

COMMITTEE for that purpose.

PURSUANT to the order of the day the bill entitled "An act to repeal part and extend the provisions of an act passed in the fourth year of His majesty's reign, entitled "An act for making more ample provision for regulating the police of the town of Kingston," was read a third time; and the question being put if it do now pass, was carried in the affirmative, whereupon the Speaker signed the same, and it was by the Master in chancery, carried down and returned to the Commons' house of assembly.

KINGSTON police bill, read 3rd time, passed and returned to assembly.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take into consideration the resolutions reported by the committee of conference on the subject of the claims for losses sustained by the late war with United states of America.

REPORT of the committee of conference on losses.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Clark in the chair.

The speaker resumed the chair,

COMMITTED.

The chairman reported that the committee had taken the said resolutions into consideration and recommended them to the adoption of the house.

RESOLUTIONS adopted.

ORDERED that the report be accepted.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the said resolutions were adopted accordingly, as follow:

RESOLVED, that this province is unable from its own resources to provide that effectual relief to the sufferers by the late war to which they have so strong a claim, or to concur with the parent state to that extent which has been proposed: That we acknowledge with great thankfulness the gracious munificence of His majesty's government in the aid which has already been extended, and we trust that it will not be deemed in evidence of a contrary feeling on our part, having already applied in vain to our sister province for assistance, that we are now disposed to press, as our last hope, an earnest appeal to His majesty to submit the whole case of the sufferers to the Imperial parliament, in the humble expectation that the more flourishing and prosperous state of our mother country, will be now thought to give the power to afford such relief as His majesty in parliament may be pleased to grant.

THE resolutions.

RESOLVED, that the committee do recommend to their respective houses, that a joint address may be presented to His majesty founded upon the foregoing resolution.

ON MOTION made and seconded the honorable Messieurs Baby and Clark were appointed a committee to prepare with a committee of the Commons' house of assembly, a joint address to His majesty in pursuance to the last resolution, and a message in the following words being signed by the Speaker, was by the Master in chancery, carried down and delivered to the Commons' house of assembly:

COMMITTEE to prepare a joint address to His majesty on the same.

MR. SPEAKER,

The honorable the legislative council have concurred in the report of the committee of free conference respecting the losses sustained by the inhabitants of this province during the late war, and have appointed a committee of two members who will be ready to meet a committee of the commons' house of assembly, to prepare an address pursuant thereto, in the joint committee room at 3 o'clock, P. M. on monday next.

MESSAGE to assembly on the subject.

(Signed,) W. M. CAMPBELL, Speaker.

Legislative Council chamber, }
14th January, 1826. }

ON MOTION made and seconded the house adjourned until monday next, at 2 o'clock,

P. M.

16th January, 1826.

2nd Session of the 9th Provincial Parliament, 6th Geo. 4th.

Monday, 16th January, 1826.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT.

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Speaker.

The honorable Messieurs BABY,

M'GILL,

CLARK,

STRACHAN,

M'INTOSH,

WELLS,

CAMERON,

DUNN,

RIDOUT,

ALLAN.

Prayers were read.

A DEPUTATION from the Commons' house of assembly being announced, it was admitted, and brought up and delivered at the bar of this house a message in the following words :

MR. SPEAKER,

The Commons' house of assembly has agreed to a conference with the honorable the legislative council on the subject of the bill entitled "An act to provide for the erection of the county of Prince Edward into a separate district," and have appointed a committee of four members, who will proceed to the committee room at the time appointed.

(Signed.) JOHN WILLSON,

Speaker.

Commons' House of Assembly, }
14th January, 1826. }

The deputation having withdrawn, the said message was read.

The honorable Mr. Ridout requested permission to attend a committee of the Commons' house of assembly, which was granted.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the honorable Mr. M'Intosh was permitted to absent himself, after Wednesday next, for the remainder of the session.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house adjourned during pleasure.

A message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor being announced.

THE HOUSE FORMED.

Major Hillier was admitted and delivered to the Speaker, a message and paper accompanying the same.

Major Hillier having withdrawn, the said message was read as follows :

P. MAITLAND.

The Lieutenant Governor thinks proper to transmit to the honorable the Legislative council, the copy of a representation which he has just received from the Judges of the court of King's bench relative to the want of proper accommodation for the sittings of that court, which he recommends to the particular consideration of the house.

Government House, }
16th January, 1826. }

A DEPUTATION from the Commons' house of Assembly being announced, it was admitted and brought up for the concurrence of this house a bill entitled "An act to continue and amend An act passed in the second year of the reign of George the fourth, entitled "An act for assigning limits to the respective Gaols within this province.

The deputation having withdrawn, the said bill was read a first time, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

The committee appointed to confer with a committee of the Commons' house of assembly, on the subject of the bill entitled "An act to provide for the erection of the county of Prince Edward into a separate district," reported that they had met the conferees of that house.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take into further consideration the bill entitled "An act to encourage the progress of useful arts within this province."

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

MESSAGE from assembly on the same subject.

PERMISSION granted Mr. Ridout to attend committee of assembly.

LEAVE of absence granted to Mr. M'Intosh.

MESSAGE from His Excellency with copy of a representation from the judges of the King's bench.

GAOL limits bill.

READ 1st time.

THE conferees on Prince Edward district bill.

REPORT that they had met the conferees of assembly.

PATENT right bill.

RECOMMITTED.

16th & 17th January, 1826.

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Clark in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had gone through the bill, and recommended it to the adoption of the house.

ORDERED that the report be accepted; and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, the bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the bill entitled "An act to impose a tax upon dogs in certain towns in this province," was read a second time, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. McIntosh in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The Chairman reported that the committee had made some progress in the bill and requested leave to sit again to-morrow.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and leave given accordingly.

A DEPUTATION from the commons' house of assembly being announced, it was admitted, and brought up and delivered at the bar of this house, a message in the following words:

MR. SPEAKER,

The Commons' house of assembly has appointed a committee of four members, to meet the committee on the part of the honorable the legislative council at the time and place appointed, for the purpose of preparing a joint address to His majesty on the subject of losses.

(Signed,) JOHN WILLSON,

Speaker.

Commons' House of Assembly,
14th January, 1826.

The deputation having withdrawn the said message was read.

The select committee to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act to confirm and quiet in the possession of their estates, and to admit to the civil rights of subjects certain classes of persons therein mentioned," as amended by the Commons' house of assembly, reported thereon, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, the report was ordered to be committed to-morrow.

A DEPUTATION from the Commons' house of Assembly being announced, it was admitted and brought up for the concurrence of this house a bill entitled "An act for the relief of Leonard Soper."

The deputation having withdrawn, the said bill was read a first time, and, ON MOTION made and seconded, ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

ON MOTION made and seconded the house adjourned until to-morrow, at 2 o'clock,

P. M.

Tuesday, 17th January, 1826.

The house met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT.

The HONORABLE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Speaker,

Messieurs BABY,

M-GILL,

CLARK,

CROOKSHANK,

STRACHAN,

M-INTOSH,

WELLS,

CAMERON,

DUNN,

RIDOUT,

ALLAN.

Prayers were read.

BILL reported.

DOG-TAX bill.

READ 2nd time.

COMMITTED.

PROGRESS reported.

MESSAGE from assembly on the subject of preparing an address on losses.

THE select committee on the bills respecting civil rights report thereon.

The report to be committed to-morrow.

SOPER's relief bill.

READ a 1st time.

17th January, 1826.

2nd Session of the 9th Provincial Parliament, 6th Geo. 4th.

PATENT right bill read 3rd time, passed and returned to assembly.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the bill entitled "An act to encourage the progress of useful arts within this province," was read a third time, and the question being put, if it do now pass, was carried in the affirmative, whereupon the Speaker signed the same, and it was by the Master in chancery, carried down and returned to the Commons' house of assembly.

A DEPUTATION from the Commons' house of Assembly being announced, it was admitted, and brought up and delivered at the bar of this house a message in the following words:

MR. SPEAKER,

The Commons' house of assembly requests a free conference with the honorable the Legislative council on the bill entitled "An act to provide for the erection of the county of Prince Edward into a separate district.

(Signed.) JOHN WILLSON, Speaker.

Commons' house of assembly, } 16th January 1826. }

The deputation having withdrawn the said message was read.

MESSAGE from assembly requesting a free conference on Prince Edward district bill.

FREDERICKSBURG survey bill.

A deputation from the Commons' house of assembly being announced, it was admitted and brought up for the concurrence of this house a bill entitled "An act to make provision for a survey of the first, second and third concessions of Fredericksburg original, and the whole of Fredericksburg additional."

READ 1st time.

The deputation having withdrawn, the said bill was read a first time, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

DESJARDINE'S canal bill.

A DEPUTATION from the Commons' house of Assembly being announced, it was admitted and brought up for the concurrence of this house a bill entitled "An act to incorporate certain persons therein mentioned under the style & title of Desgardin's canal company."

READ 1st time.

The deputation having withdrawn, the said bill was read a first time, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

HAWLEY'S relief bill.

A DEPUTATION from the Commons' house of Assembly being announced, it was admitted and brought up for the concurrence of this house a bill entitled "An act for the relief of Philo Hawley."

READ 1st time.

The deputation having withdrawn the said bill was read a first time.

DEBTOR'S relief bill.

A DEPUTATION from the commons' house of assembly being announced, it was admitted, and brought up for the concurrence of this house, a bill entitled "An act to afford relief to debtors in execution for debt in certain cases."

READ 1st time.

The deputation having withdrawn, the said bill was read a first time, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

DOG-TAX bill.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the bill entitled "An act to impose a tax upon dogs in certain towns in this province," was recommitted.

RECOMMITTED.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. M'Intosh in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

BILL reported.

The chairman reported that the committee had gone through the bill, and recommended it to the adoption of the house.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, the bill was ordered to be read a third time tomorrow.

TOWNSEND survey bill.

A DEPUTATION from the Commons' house of assembly being announced, it was admitted and brought up for the concurrence of this house, a bill entitled "An act to authorize and establish a survey of the front of the thirteenth concession of the township of Townsend."

READ 1st time.

The deputation having withdrawn, the said bill was read a first time, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

REPORT on civil rights bill as amended by assembly.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take into consideration the report of the committee to whom was referred a bill entitled "An act to confirm and quiet in the possession of their estates and to admit to the civil rights of subjects certain classes of persons therein mentioned," as amended by the house of assembly.

17th & 18th January, 1826.

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Wells in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had made some progress therein and requested leave to sit again to-morrow.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and leave given accordingly.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the honorable Messieurs Clark and Dunn were appointed a committee to confer in free conference with a committee of the Commons' house of assembly on the bill entitled "An act to provide for the erection of the county of Prince Edward into a separate district," and,

A MESSAGE in the following words being signed by the Speaker, was by the Master in chancery, carried down and delivered to the Commons' house of assembly.

MR. SPEAKER,

The honorable the Legislative council have acceded to the request of the Commons' house of assembly for a free conference on the bill entitled "An act to provide for the erection of the county of Prince Edward into a separate district," and have appointed a committee of two members, who will be ready to meet a committee of that house in the joint committee room to-morrow, at twelve o'clock, noon.

(Signed.) W.M. CAMPBELL,

Speaker.

Legislative Council chamber, }
17th January, 1826. }

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house adjourned until to-morrow, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Wednesday, 18th January, 1826.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT.

The HONORABLE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Speaker.

The Honorable Messieurs, BABY,

M-GILL,

CLARK,

CROOKSHANK.

STRACHAN,

M-INTOSH,

WELLS,

DUNN,

RIDOUT.

ALLAN.

Prayers were read.

The honorable Mr. Allan requested permission to attend a committee of the commons' house of assembly, which was granted.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the bill entitled "An act to impose a tax upon dogs in certain towns in this province," was read a third time, and the question being put, if it do now pass, was carried in the affirmative, whereupon, the Speaker signed the same, and it was by the Master in Chancery, carried down and returned to the commons' house of assembly.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the bill entitled "An act to continue and amend an Act passed in the second year of the reign of George the fourth entitled "An act for assigning limits to the respective Gaols within this province," was read a second time, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Dunn in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had gone through the said bill, and recommended it to the adoption of the house.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and,

COMMITTED.

PROGRESS reported.

COMMITTEE of conference appointed on Prince Edward district bill.

MESSAGE to assembly granting the conference.

PERMISSION granted Mr. Allan to attend a committee of the assembly.

DOG-TAX bill read third time, passed and returned to assembly.

GAOL limits bill.

READ 2nd time.

COMMITTED.

BILL reported.

18th January, 1826.

2nd Session of the 9th Provincial Parliament, 6th Geo. 4th.

	<p><i>ON MOTION</i> made and seconded, the bill was ordered to be read a third time tomorrow.</p>
SOPER's relief bill read a second time.	<p>PURSUANT to the order of the day, the bill entitled "An act for the relief of Leonard "Soper," was read a second time, and,</p>
	<p><i>ON MOTION</i> made and seconded, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration.</p>
COMMITTED.	<p>HOUSE IN COMMITTEE. Mr. Ridout in the chair. The Speaker resumed the chair.</p>
REFERRED to a select committee.	<p>The Chairman reported that the committee had made some progress in the bill and recommended that it be referred to a select committee to report thereon, with power to send for persons and papers.</p>
	<p>ORDERED that the report be accepted, and,</p>
COMMITTEE for that purpose.	<p><i>ON MOTION</i> made and seconded, the honorable Messieurs Baby, Crookshank and Wells were appointed a committee for that purpose.</p>
REPORT on civil rights' bill as amended.	<p>PURSUANT to the order of the day the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take into further consideration, the report of the select committee to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act to confirm and quiet in the possession of their estates, and to admit "to the civil rights of subjects, certain classes of persons therein mentioned," as amended by the Commons' house of assembly.</p>
RECOMMITTED.	<p>HOUSE IN COMMITTEE. Mr. Wells in the chair. The Speaker resumed the chair.</p>
REPORT resolutions.	<p>The chairman reported that the committee had gone through the said report, and had agreed to certain resolutions which they recommended to the adoption of the house, and that a conference on the subject be requested with the Commons' house of assembly.</p>
	<p>ORDERED that the report be accepted.</p>
ADOPTED.	<p><i>ON MOTION</i> made and seconded, the resolutions were read and adopted as follow; and the honorable Messieurs Baby and Wells were appointed a committee accordingly.</p>
THE resolutions.	<p>RESOLVED, that the Legislative council by their bill passed on the 28th day of November last and sent down for the concurrence of the house of assembly, evinced their intention to confer, without reserve, the rights, privileges and immunities of British subjects, upon all persons now resident in this province, who have been formerly citizens of the United states and have never been naturalized by any act of the British parliament, and likewise upon persons who have come from other foreign countries, and upon the reduced officers and discharged soldiers of foreign corps late in His majesty's service.</p> <p>RESOLVED, that the bill was intended by this house to carry into complete effect the gracious intentions of His majesty, as communicated to this house by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in His messages of the 15th and 22nd November, and if passed into a law would, it is still conceived, have completely secured those different descriptions of persons in all the rights, privileges and immunities of British subjects, and for ever prevented them from being exposed to the inconvenience of having them called in question.</p> <p>RESOLVED, that the amendments sent up by the Commons' house of assembly to the said bill, are in the opinion of this house, at variance with the laws and established policy of Great Britain as well as of the United states, and, therefore, if passed into a law by this legislature, would afford no relief to many of those persons who were born in the United states, and who have come into and settled in this province.</p> <p>RESOLVED, that this house still anxious to carry into effect the messages of His Excellency of the 15th and 22nd November, is willing to concur with the Commons' house of assembly in such enactments as may accomplish that desirable object.</p> <p>RESOLVED, that a message be sent to the Commons' house of assembly requesting a conference on the subject matter of the amendments made to the bill which was sent down from this house, entitled "An act to confirm and quiet in the possession of their estates and to "admit to the civil rights of subjects, certain classes of persons therein mentioned," and also on the subject matter of the bill sent up from the Commons' house of assembly entitled "An act to secure to certain inhabitants of this province, rights and privileges as British subjects."</p>

18th & 19th January, 1826.

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor.

A MESSAGE in the following words being signed by the Speaker, was by the Master in chancery carried down and delivered to the Commons' house of assembly.

MR. SPEAKER,

The honorable the Legislative council request a conference with the Commons' house of assembly on the subject matter of the amendments made by that house in and to the bill entitled "An act to confirm and quiet in the possession of their estates, and to admit to the "civil rights of subjects, certain classes of persons therein mentioned," and also upon the subject matter of the bill entitled "An act to secure to certain inhabitants of this province, rights and privileges as British subjects.

MESSAGE to assembly for a conference on civil rights.

The Legislative council have appointed a committee of two members, who will be ready to meet a committee of the Commons' house of assembly in the joint committee room, at 4 o'clock, this day.

(Signed.) Wm. CAMPBELL, Speaker.

Legislative Council chamber, } 18th January, 1826. }

ON MOTION made and seconded, ordered that the resolutions now adopted are to be considered as the instructions for the guidance of the committee of conference.

THE resolutions to be the instructions to the conferees.

A DEPUTATION from the Commons' house of assembly being announced, it was admitted and brought up and delivered at the bar of this house a message in following words:

MR. SPEAKER,

The Commons' house of assembly has acceded to the request of the honorable the Legislative council for a conference on the subject matter of the amendments made by it in and to the bill entitled "An act to confirm and quiet in the possession of their estates, and to admit to the civil rights of subjects certain classes of persons therein mentioned," and also upon the subject matter of the bill entitled "An act to secure to certain inhabitants of this province, rights and privileges as British subjects," and have appointed a committee of four of its members, who will be ready to meet the committee of the honorable the legislative council at the time and place appointed.

MESSAGE from assembly granting the conference.

(Signed.) JOHN WILLSON, Speaker.

Commons' House of Assembly, } 18th January, 1826. }

The deputation having withdrawn, the said message was read.

A DEPUTATION from the Commons' house of assembly being announced, it was admitted and brought up for the concurrence of this house, a bill entitled "An act to grant a further sum of money for the completion of the monument to the memory of the late Major General Sir Isaac Brock.

GENERAL Brock's Monument bill.

The deputation having withdrawn, the said bill was read a first time, and,

READ a 1st time.

ON MOTION made and seconded, ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

A DEPUTATION from the Commons' house of assembly being announced, it was admitted and brought up for the concurrence of this house, a bill entitled "An act for the relief of James Edwards."

EDWARD'S relief bill.

The deputation having withdrawn, the said bill was read a first time, and,

READ a 1st time.

ON MOTION made and seconded, ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The committee of conference appointed this day, reported that they had met the committee of the Commons' house of assembly.

THE committee of conference on civil rights report.

ON MOTION made and seconded the house adjourned until to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Thursday, 19th January, 1826.

The house met pursuant to adjournment

PRESENT.

The HONORABLE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Speaker,

Messieurs BABY,

M-GILL,

CLARK,

CROOKSHANK.

19th January, 1826.

2nd Session of the 9th Provincial Parliament, 6th Geo. 4th.

The Honorable Messieurs STRACHAN,
WELLS,
CAMERON,
DUNN,
RIDOUT,
ALLAN.

Prayers were read.

GAOL limits bill
read 3rd time, pass-
ed and returned to
assembly.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the bill entitled "An act to continue and amend
"an act passed in the second year of the reign of George the fourth, entitled "An act for
"assigning limits to the respective Gaols within this province," was read a third time, and
the question being put if it do now pass, was carried in the affirmative, whereupon the
Speaker signed the same, and it was by the master in chancery, carried down and returned
to the Commons' house of assembly.

COMMITTEE ON
SOPER'S relief bill,
report favourably
thereon.

The committee to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act for the relief of Leonard
"Soper," reported that having received evidence on the merits of the said bill, they recom-
mended it to the favourable consideration of the house.

ON MOTION made and seconded, ordered that the report be accepted and that the
bill be recommitted this day.

FREDERICKSBURG
survey bill.

READ 2nd time.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the bill entitled "An act to make provision for a
"survey of the first, second and third concessions of Fredericksburg original, and the whole
"of Fredericksburg additional," was read a second time, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house resolved itself into a committee of the
whole to take the same into consideration.

COMMITTED.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Allan in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

PROGRESS repor-
ted, & the bill with
Townsend's survey
bill, referred to a
select committee.

The Chairman reported that the committee had made some progress in the bill and re-
commended that it be, with the bill entitled "An act to authorize and establish a resurvey of
"the front of the thirteenth concession of the township of Townsend," referred to a select
committee to report thereon.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and,

COMMITTEE for
that purpose.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the honorable Messieurs Clark and Ridout were
appointed a committee for that purpose.

DESJARDIN'S ca-
nal bill.

READ 2nd time

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the bill entitled "An act to incorporate certain per-
"sons therein mentioned under the style and title of the Desjardin's canal company," was
read a second time, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house resolved itself into a committee of the
whole to take the same into consideration.

COMMITTED.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Baby in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

THE BILL refer-
red to a select com-
mittee.

The chairman reported that the committee had made some progress and recommended
that the bill be referred to a select committee to report thereon to-morrow.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and,

COMMITTEE for
that purpose.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the honorable Messieurs Baby, Clark and Ridout
were appointed a committee for that purpose.

GENERAL Brock's
Monument bill.

READ 2nd time.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the bill entitled "An act to grant a further sum of
"money for the completion of the monument to the memory of the late Major General Sir
"Isaac Brock, was read a second time. and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house resolved itself into a committee of the
whole to take the same into consideration.

COMMITTED.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. McGill in the chair.

19th January, 1826.

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had gone through the bill, and recommended it to the adoption of the house.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, the bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the bill entitled "An act for the relief of James Edwards," was read a second time, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Clark in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had made some progress in the bill and recommended that it be referred to a select committee to report thereon.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, the honorable Messieurs Baby, Crookshank and Wells were appointed a committee for that purpose.

PURSUANT to order the bill entitled "An act for the relief of Leonard Soper," was recommitted.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Ridout in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had gone through the bill and recommended it to the adoption of the house.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, the bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take into consideration, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's message of the 16th instant, transmitting a representation from the Judges of the court of King's bench.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Crookshank in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had taken the said message into consideration & recommended that a select committee be appointed to prepare an address in answer thereto.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and

ON MOTION made and seconded, the honorable Messrs Crookshank and Wells were appointed a committee for that purpose.

The committee of conference on the bill entitled "An act to provide for the erection of the county of Prince Edward into a separate district," reported that they had met the committee of the Commons' house of assembly, who had agreed to recommend to their house to prepare a new bill on the subject.

A DEPUTATION from the Commons' house of assembly being announced, it was admitted, and brought up for the concurrence of this house, a bill entitled "An act to provide for the building of a Jail and court house in the district of Gore, and to authorise the magistrates of the said district, to loan a sum of money for that purpose."

The deputation having withdrawn, the said bill was read a first time, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The committee appointed to prepare an address in answer to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's message of the 16th inst. reported that they had done so, and submitted the same to the consideration of the house. Ordered that the report be accepted, and, the address being read.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration.

BILL reported.

EDWARD'S relief bill.
READ 2nd time.

COMMITTED.

THE bill referred to a select committee.

COMMITTEE for that purpose.

SOPER'S relief bill.

RECOMMITTED.

BILL reported.

His Excellency's message with a representation from the Judges of the court of king's bench

COMMITTED.

SELECT committee recommended to prepare an answer thereto.

COMMITTEE for that purpose.

CONFERENCE on Prince Edward district bill report.
New bill recommended.

GORE district Jail & Court house bill.

READ 1st time.

THE address to His Excellency on the representation from the Judges of the King's bench, is reported.

19th & 20th January, 1826.

2nd Session of the 9th Provincial Parliament, 6th Geo. 4th

COMMITTED.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Dr. Strachan in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

ADDRESS reported and

The chairman reported that the committee had taken the address into consideration and recommended it to the adoption of the house.

ORDERED that the report be accepted.

READ a 3rd time, passed and signed.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the address was read a third time, and the question being put, if it do now pass, was carried in the affirmative, whereupon the Speaker signed the same as follows :

THE address.

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland Knight Commander of the Most Honorable 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.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The Legislative Council return their very respectful thanks for Your Excellency's message, transmitting a copy of a representation which Your Excellency has received from the Judges of the court of King's bench, relative to the want of proper accommodation for the sittings of that court, and will most cheerfully concur in providing the means for carrying into effect the object of Your Excellency's recommendation.

(Signed.) W.M. CAMPBELL, Speaker.

Legislative Council chamber, }
19th January, 1826. }

COMMITTEE to present the same.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the honorable Messieurs Crookshank and Wells, were appointed a committee to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to know when he would be pleased to receive the said address, and to present the same.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house adjourned until to-morrow, at 12 o'clock noon.

Friday, 20th January, 1826.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT.

The HONORABLE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Speaker.

The Honorable Messieurs, BABY,

M-GILL,

CLARK,

CROOKSHANK,

STRACHAN,

WELLS,

CAMERON,

DUNN,

RIDOUT,

ALLAN.

Prayers were read.

A DEPUTATION from the Commons' house of assembly being announced, it was admitted and brought up and delivered at the bar of this house, a message in the following words, with certain resolutions of that house.

MESSAGE from assembly with resolutions on Colonial trade.

MR. SPEAKER,

The commons' house of assembly has passed a series of resolutions which it deems it expedient to communicate to the honorable the Legislative council for their concurrence.

(Signed,) JOHN WILLSON,

Speaker.

Commons' House of Assembly, }
19th January, 1826. }

The deputation having withdrawn, the said message and resolutions were read, and,

THE resolutions to be committed to-morrow.

ON MOTION made and seconded, ordered to be referred to a committee of the whole house to-morrow,

SOPER's relief bill. GENL. Brock's monument bill read 3rd time passed and returned to assembly.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the bill entitled "An Act for the relief of Leonard Soper," and the bill entitled "An act to grant a further sum of money for the completion of the monument to the memory of the late Major General Sir Isaac Brock," were read a third

20th January, 1826.

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor.

time, and the question being put upon each bill respectively, if it do now pass, was carried in the affirmative, whereupon the Speaker signed the same, and they were by the master in chancery, carried down and returned to the Commons' house of assembly.

The committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to know when he would be pleased to receive the address of this house, in answer to his message of the 16th inst. reported that they had done so, and that His Excellency being then ready, it was presented accordingly.

PURSUANT to order the select committee to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act to incorporate certain persons therein mentioned under the style and title of the Desjardin's canal company," reported that they had taken the bill into consideration, and recommended it to the adoption of the house. Ordered that the report be accepted, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the report and bill into consideration.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Baby in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The Chairman reported that the committee had taken the said report and bill into consideration and recommended the bill to the adoption of the house.—Ordered that the report be accepted, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, the bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

A DEPUTATION from the commons' house of Assembly being announced, it was admitted, and brought up for the concurrence of this house, a bill entitled "An act for the relief of Matthew Leech."

The deputation having withdrawn, the said bill was read a first time, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the bill entitled "An act to afford relief to debtors in execution for debt in certain cases," was read a second time, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Wells in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had made some progress in the bill and requested leave to sit again this day three months.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and leave given accordingly.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the bill entitled "An act to provide for the building of a Jail and Court house, in the district of Gore, and to authorise the Magistrates of the said district to loan a sum of money for that purpose," was read a second time, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Cameron in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had made some progress in the bill, and recommended that it be referred to a select committee to prepare amendments thereto in conformity to the instructions of the house.—Ordered that the report be accepted, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, the honorable Messieurs Strachan and Ridout were appointed a committee for that purpose.

The select committee to whom were referred the bills entitled "An act to make provision for a survey of the first, second and third concessions of Fredericksburgh original, and the whole of Fredericksburgh additional," and "An act to authorize and establish a resurvey of the front of the thirteenth concession of the township of Townsend," reported favourably thereon, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take into further consideration the bill entitled "An act to make provision for a survey of the first, second and third concessions of Fredericksburgh original, and the whole of Fredericksburgh additional."

THE address on the representation from the Judges presented.

THE select committee on Desjardin's canal bill, report favorably thereon.

REPORT and bill committed.

BILL reported.

LEECH'S relief bill.

READ 1st time.

Debtor's relief bill.

READ 2nd time.

COMMITTED.

PROGRESS reported with leave to sit again this day three months.

GORE district Jail and Court house bill.

READ 2nd time.

COMMITTED.

THE bill referred to a select committee.

COMMITTEE for that purpose.

THE committee on Fredericksburgh and Townsend survey bills, report favorably thereon.

FREDERICKSBURG survey bill.

20th & 21st January, 1826.

2nd Session of the 9th Provincial Parliament, 6th Geo. 4th.

RECOMMENDED.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Allan in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

BILL reported.

The Chairman reported that the committee had gone through the bill, and recommended it to the adoption of the house. Ordered that the report be accepted, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded the bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

TOWNSEND survey bill.

READ 2nd time.

PURSUANT to the order of the day the bill entitled "An act to authorize and establish a resurvey of the front of the thirteenth concession of the township of townsend," was read a second time, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration.

COMMITTED.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Ridout in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

BILL reported.

The chairman reported that the committee had gone through the bill and recommended it to the adoption of the house.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, the bill was ordered to be read a 3rd time to-morrow.

ON MOTION made and seconded the house adjourned until to-morrow, at 1 o'clock, p. m.

Saturday, 21st January, 1826.

The house met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT.

The HONORABLE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Speaker.

" " Messieurs BABY,

M'GILL,

CLARK,

CROOKSHANK,

STRACHAN,

WELLS,

CAMERON,

DUNN,

RIDOUT,

ALLAN.

Prayers were read.

MIDLAND district division bill.

A DEPUTATION from the Commons' house of assembly being announced, it was admitted and brought up for the concurrence of this house, a bill entitled "An act to divide the "Midland district and erect the county of Prince Edward into a separate district.

READ 1st time.

The deputation having withdrawn, the said bill was read a first time.

LONDON district Town bill, and

A DEPUTATION from the Commons' house of assembly being announced, it was admitted and brought up for the concurrence of this house, a bill entitled "An act to establish "the district town of the district of London in a more central position than at present, and "to annex the townships of Walpole and Rainham to the county of Haldimand in the district "of Niagara," and a bill entitled "An act to provide for the erection of a Gaol and court "house in the district of London, and to authorize the imposing an additional rate for that "purpose."

LONDON district Gaol & Court house bill.

READ 1st time.

The deputation having withdrawn the said bills were read a first time, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, ordered to be read a second time on monday next.

FREDERICKSBURG survey bill.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the bills entitled "An act to make provision for a "survey of the first, second and third concessions of Fredericksburg original, and the whole "of Fredericksburg additional," "An act to incorporate certain persons therein mentioned "under the style and title of Desjardin's canal company," and "An act to authorize and "establish a resurvey of the front of the 13th concession of the township of Townsend," were read a third time; & the question being put upon each bill respectively, if it do now pass, was carried in the affirmative, whereupon the Speaker signed the same, & the said bills were by the Master in Chancery, carried down and returned to the commons' house of assembly.

DESJARDIN'S canal bill, and Townsend survey bill, severally read a 3rd. time, passed and returned to assembly.

21st January, 1826.

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take into consideration the resolutions of the house of assembly on Colonial trade.

Resolutions on Colonial Trade.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Allan in the chair.

COMMITTED.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The Chairman reported that the committee had made some progress therein and recommended that a conference be requested with the commons' house of assembly on the subject matter thereof.

PROGRESS reported, & a conference recommended.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, the honorable Messieurs Clark and Strachan were appointed a committee for that purpose.

COMMITTEE for that purpose.

A MESSAGE in the following words, was by the Master in chancery, carried down and delivered to the Commons' house of assembly.

MR. SPEAKER,

The honorable the Legislative council request a conference with the Commons' house of assembly on the subject matter of the resolutions sent up from that house respecting the Colonial trade, and have appointed a committee of two members, who will be ready to meet a committee of the Commons' house of assembly for that purpose in the joint committee room, on monday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

MESSAGE to assembly requesting the conference.

(Signed.) WM. CAMPBELL,

Speaker.

Legislative Council chamber, }
21st January, 1826. }

The select committee to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act for the relief of James Edwards," reported favourably thereon.

THE committee on Edward's relief bill, report favorably.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the report and bill into consideration.

REPORT and bill committed.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Baby in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The Chairman reported that the committee had taken the said report and bill into consideration and recommended the bill to the adoption of the house.—Ordered that the report be accepted, and,

BILL reported.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the bill was ordered to be read a third time on Monday next.

The select committee appointed to prepare amendments to the bill entitled "An act to provide for the building of a Jail and Court house, in the district of Gore, and to authorise the Magistrates of the said district to loan a sum of money for that purpose," reported certain amendments which they recommended to the adoption of the house.

THE committee on Gore district Jail & Court house bill. REPORT amendments.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and the amendments being read,

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration.

AMENDMENTS committed.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. McGill in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had taken the said amendments into consideration and recommended them to the adoption of the house.

RECOMMENDED to the adoption of the house.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, the amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill as amended read a third time on Monday next.

A DEPUTATION from the Commons' house of assembly being announced, it was admitted and brought up and delivered at the bar of this house, a message in the following words:

MR. SPEAKER,

21st & 23rd January, 1826.

2nd Session of the 9th Provincial Parliament, 6th Geo. 4th.

MESSAGE from assembly granting conference on the resolutions on Colonial trade.

The commons' house of assembly has acceded to the request of the honorable the legislative council for a conference on the subject matter of the resolutions sent up from this house on the 20th inst. respecting the colonial trade, and has appointed a committee of four of its members, who will be ready to meet the committee of the honorable the legislative council, at the time and place appointed.

(Signed,) JOHN WILLSON, Speaker.

Commons' House of Assembly, }
21st January, 1826. }

The deputation having withdrawn, the said message was read.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house adjourned until Monday next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Monday, 23rd January, 1826.

The house met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT.

The HONORABLE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Speaker.

“ “ Messieurs BABY,
M-GILL,
CLARK,
CROOKSHANK,
STRACHAN,
WELLS,
CAMERON,
DUNN,
RIDOUT,
ALLAN.

Prayers were read.

EDWARD'S relief bill, and GORE district Jail and court house bill as amended, severally read a 3rd time, passed and returned to assembly.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the bills entitled "An act for the relief of James Edwards." and "An act to provide for the building a Jail and court house in the district of Gore. and to authorise the magistrates of the said district, to loan a sum of money for that purpose." as amended, were read a third time. and the question being put upon each bill respectively, if it do now pass. was carried in the affirmative, whereupon the Speaker signed the same, and they were by the master in chancery, carried down and returned to the Commons' house of assembly.

LEECH'S relief bill READ 2nd time

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the bill entitled "An act for the relief of Matthew Leech," was read a second time, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Clark in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

PROGRESS reported with leave to sit again this day three months.

The chairman reported that the committee had made some progress in the bill and requested leave to sit again this day three months.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and leave given accordingly.

LONDON district Town bill.

PURSUANT to the order of the day the bill entitled "An act to establish the district town of the district of London in a more central position than at present. and to annex the townships of Walpole and Rainham to the county of Haldimand in the district of Niagara," was read a second time, and,

READ 2nd time.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Crookshank in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

PROGRESS reported and referred to a select committee.

The chairman reported that the committee had made some progress in the bill and recommended that it be referred to a select committee to report thereon.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and,

COMMITTEE for that purpose.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the honorable Messieurs Clark, Strachan and Wells were appointed a committee for that purpose.

23rd January, 1826.

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the bill entitled "An act to provide for the erection of a Gaol and court house in the district of London, and to authorize the imposing an additional rate for that purpose." was read a second time, and,

LONDON district Gaol & Court house bill, read 2nd time.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Dr. Strachan in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

COMMITTED.

The chairman reported that the committee had taken the bill into consideration and recommended that it be referred to the committee appointed to take into consideration the bill entitled "An act to establish the district town of the district of London in a more central position than at present, and to annex the townships of Walpole and Rainham to the county of Haldimand in the district of Niagara."

REFERRED to the Select Committee on the preceding bill.

ORDERED that the report be accepted.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house adjourned during pleasure.

THE HOUSE FORMED.

The select committee to whom were referred the bills entitled "An act to establish the district town of the district of London in a more central position than at present, and to annex the townships of Walpole and Rainham to the county of Haldimand in the district of Niagara," and "An act to provide for the erection of a Gaol and Court house in the district of London and to authorise the imposing an additional rate for that purpose," reported favourably on the said bills, and,

THE committee report favorably on the bills.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the bill entitled "An act to establish the district town of the district of London in a more central position than at present and to annex the townships of Walpole and Rainham to the county of Haldimand in the district of Niagara," was recommended.

LONDON district town bill.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Crookshank in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

RECOMMENDED.

The chairman reported that the committee had gone through the said bill and recommended it to the adoption of the house.—Ordered that the report be accepted, and,

BILL reported.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the bill entitled "An act to provide for the erection of a Gaol and Court house in the district of London and to authorise the imposing an additional rate for that purpose," was recommended.

LONDON district Gaol & Court house bill.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Dr. Strachan in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

RECOMMENDED.

The chairman reported that the committee had gone through the bill and recommended it to the adoption of the house.

BILL reported.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, the bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The honorable Mr. Clark moved that it be,

RESOLVED, that as the change of the suits of the district towns of the Gore and London districts may be productive of loss to individuals possessing property in the towns of Hamilton and Victoria, this house will concur in any provision having for its object a reasonable indemnification for the same to be paid out of the funds of the aforesaid districts.

Mr. Clark's resolution on London and Gore district Towns.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the said resolution into consideration.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Wells in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

COMMITTED.

The chairman reported that the committee had made some progress therein, and requested leave to sit again to-morrow.

PROGRESS reported.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and leave given accordingly.

23rd January, 1826.

2nd Session of the 9th Provincial Parliament, 6th Geo. 4th.

THE committee appointed to prepare a joint address to the King on losses, report an address.

The select committee appointed to prepare a joint address to the King on the subject of losses during the late war, reported an address which they recommended to the adoption of the house.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and, the address being read.

ON MOTION made and seconded, was ordered to be committed to-morrow.

THE committee on the resolutions on colonial trade report.

The select committee appointed to take into consideration the resolutions of the commons' house of assembly on the colonial trade, reported thereon, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration.

COMMITTED.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Allan in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

RESOLUTIONS adopted.

The Chairman reported that the committee had taken the report into consideration, and recommended the resolutions to the adoption of the house.

(APPENDIX G.)

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and,

COMMITTEE to prepare an address in pursuance thereof.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the honorable Messieurs Clark and Strachan were appointed a committee to prepare, with a committee of the commons' house of assembly, a joint address in pursuance of the said resolutions.

A MESSAGE in the following words being signed by the Speaker, was by the Master in chancery carried down and delivered to the Commons' house of assembly.

MR. SPEAKER,

MESSAGE to assembly for that purpose.

The honorable the legislative council, have concurred in the resolutions on the subject of the Colonial trade sent up on the 20th inst. and have appointed a committee of two members who will be ready to meet a committee of the commons' house of assembly, in the joint committee room, at 2 o'clock, P. M. to-morrow, for the purpose of preparing a joint address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor pursuant to the last resolution.

(Signed.) Wm. CAMPBELL, Speaker.

Legislative Council chamber, }
23rd January, 1826. }

REPORT of the select committee on civil rights.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take into consideration the report of the select committee on the subject of the civil rights of certain inhabitants of this province.

COMMITTED.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Wells in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

PROGRESS reported.

The chairman reported that the committee had taken the report into consideration had made some progress therein, and requested leave to sit again to-morrow.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and leave given accordingly.

MIDLAND district division bill. READ 2nd time.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the bill entitled "An act to divide the Midland district, and erect the county of Prince Edward into a separate district," was read a second time, and the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration.

COMMITTED.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Crookshank in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

PROGRESS reported.

The chairman reported the committee had made some progress in the bill, and requested leave to sit again to-morrow.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and leave given accordingly.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house adjourned until to-morrow, at 2 o'clock,

P. M.

Tuesday, 24th January, 1826.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

24th January, 1826.

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor.

PRESENT.

- The HONORABLE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Speaker.
- The Honorable Messieurs, BABY,
- M·GILL,
- CLARK,
- CROOKSHANK,
- STRACHAN,
- WELLS,
- CAMERON,
- DUNN,
- RIDOUT,
- ALLAN.

Prayers were read.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the bills entitled "An act to establish the district town of the district of London in a more central position than at present, and to annex the townships of Walpole and Rainham to the county of Haldimand in the district of Niagara," and "An act to provide for the erection of a Gaol and Court house in the district of London and to authorise the imposing an additional rate for that purpose," were read a third time, and the question being put upon each bill respectively, if it do now pass, was carried in the affirmative, whereupon the Speaker signed the same, and they were by the master in chancery, carried down and returned to the Commons' house of assembly.

LONDON district Town bill, and,

LONDON district Gaol & Court house bill, read a 3rd time, passed and returned to the assembly.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take into consideration the Address to His Majesty on the subject of losses sustained during the late war.

Address to His Majesty on losses.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Cameron in the chair.

COMMITTED.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had taken the address into consideration and recommended it to the adoption of the house.

Address reported.

ORDERED that the report be accepted.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the address was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time this day.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the address to His Majesty on the subject of losses sustained during the late war, was read a third time, and the question being put, if it do now pass, was carried in the affirmative, whereupon the Speaker signed the same, and it was by the master in chancery, with a message in the following words, carried down and delivered to the commons' house of assembly.

READ 3rd time, passed and sent to assembly with the following

MR. SPEAKER,

The honorable the legislative council have passed an address to His majesty, on the subject of losses sustained during the late war, to which the concurrence of the commons' house of assembly is requested.

MESSAGE.

(Signed.) WM. CAMPBELL,

Legislative Council chamber, }
24th January, 1826. }

Speaker.

A DEPUTATION from the Commons' house of assembly being announced, it was admitted, and brought up and delivered at the bar of this house a Message in the following words, with an address accompanying the same.

MR. SPEAKER,

The Commons house of assembly has passed an address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the subject of the future accommodation of the Provincial Legislature, to which the concurrence, of the honorable the legislative council is requested.

Message from assembly with an address on the future accommodation of the Legislature.

(Signed.) JOHN WILLSON,

Commons' House of Assembly, }
24th January, 1826. }

Speaker.

The deputation having withdrawn, the said message and address were read, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, the address was ordered to be read a second time tomorrow.

24th & 25th January, 1826.

2nd Session of the 9th Provincial Parliament, 6th Geo. 4th.

REPORT ON CIVIL RIGHTS.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take into further consideration the report of the select committee on the civil rights of certain inhabitants of this province.

RECOMMENDED.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Wells in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

AMENDMENTS REPORTED.

The Chairman reported that the committee had taken the report into consideration, and had made some amendments thereto, which they recommended to the adoption of the house.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and,

ADOPTED.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the report as amended was adopted.

(APPENDIX H.)

ADDRESS to the King on losses, returned from assembly with its concurrence.

A DEPUTATION from the Commons' house of assembly being announced, it was admitted and brought up and returned the address to His Majesty on the subject of losses sustained during the late war, in which that house had concurred.

A DEPUTATION from the Commons' house of assembly being announced, it was admitted, and brought up and delivered at the bar of this house, a message in the following words, with certain resolutions of that house.

MR. SPEAKER,

MESSAGE from assembly with resolutions on civil rights.

The commons' house of assembly has passed certain resolutions (APPENDIX I.) on the subject matter of the bill entitled "An act to confirm and quiet in the possession of their estates and to admit to the civil rights of subjects, certain classes of persons therein mentioned," and of the bill entitled, "An act to secure to certain inhabitants of this province rights and privileges of British subjects," which it deems expedient to communicate to the honorable the legislative council, and has acceded to the request of that honorable body for a free conference on that subject.

(Signed,) JOHN WILLSON, Speaker.

Commons' House of Assembly, }
24th January, 1826. }

The deputation having withdrawn, the said message and resolutions were read.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house adjourned until to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Wednesday, 25th January, 1826.

The house met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT.

The HONORABLE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Speaker,

- " " Messieurs BABY,
- M'GILL,
- CLARK,
- CROOKSHANK,
- STRACHAN,
- WELLS.
- CAMERON,
- DUNN,
- RIDOUT,
- ALLAN.

Prayers were read.

ADDRESS to His Excellency on the prorogation, ordered.

ON MOTION made and seconded, ordered that an address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to extend the period announced for the prorogation of the legislature until Saturday next.

COMMITTEE to prepare the same.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the honorable Messieurs Wells and Ridout were appointed a committee to prepare the same.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house adjourned during pleasure.

THE HOUSE FORMED.

ADDRESS reported.

The committee appointed to prepare an address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor praying that His Excellency would be pleased to extend the period announced for the prorogation of the legislature until Saturday next, reported that they had done so, and now submitted the address to the consideration of the house.

25th January, 1826.

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and the address being read.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Ridout in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had taken the address into consideration and recommended it to the adoption of the house.

ORDERED that the report be accepted.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the address was read a third time, and the question being put, if it do now pass, was carried in the affirmative, whereupon the Speaker signed the same.

A DEPUTATION from the commons' house of assembly being announced, it was admitted, and brought up and delivered at the bar of this house a message in the following words, with a resolution accompanying the same.

Mr. SPEAKER,

The commons' house of assembly has concurred in the resolutions respecting a survey of the river St. Lawrence reported by the joint committee of the last session of the present parliament, upon the Internal navigation of the province and has passed another resolution on the same subject, which it herewith communicates to the honorable the legislative council and respectfully requests the concurrence of that honorable house thereto.

(Signed) JOHN WILLSON,

Speaker.

Commons' House of Assembly, }
24th January, 1826. }

The deputation having withdrawn the said message and resolution were read, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, ordered that the resolution be committed this day.

A DEPUTATION from the commons' house of assembly being announced, it was admitted and brought up for the concurrence of this house, a bill entitled "An act to grant to His majesty a certain sum of money to be applied in making, repairing, and amending highways and bridges in this province."

The deputation having withdrawn the said bill was read a first time, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

A DEPUTATION from the Commons' house of assembly being announced, it was admitted and brought up for the concurrence of this house, a bill entitled "An act for granting certain sums of money to His majesty, to enable His majesty to defray the expense of the administration of justice and the support of the civil government of this province, for the years 1825 and 1826."

The deputation having withdrawn, the said bill was read a first time, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, ordered to be read a second time this day.

ON MOTION made and seconded the honorable Messieurs Clark and Cameron were appointed a committee to prepare an address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying him to transmit the address to His majesty on the subject of losses sustained during the late war. The said committee reported an address which was read, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Allan in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had taken the address into consideration and recommended it to the adoption of the house.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, the address was ordered to be read a 3rd time this day.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the bill entitled "An act to divide the Midland district, and erect the county of Prince Edward into a separate district." was recommitted.

COMMITTED.

ADOPTED.

READ 3rd time,
passed and signed.

MESSAGE from as-
sembly respecting a
survey of the Saint
Lawrence.

HIGHWAYS and
bridges bill.

READ 1st time.

SUPPLIES bill.

READ 1st time.

COMMITTEE to pre-
pare address to His
Excellency on loss-
es.
ADDRESS reported.

COMMITTED.

The same repor-
ted.

MIDLAND district
division bill.

25th January, 1826.

2nd Session of the 9th Provincial Parliament, 6th Geo. 4th.

RECOMMITTED.

PROGRESS reported with leave to sit again this day three months.

RESOLUTIONS of assembly on civil rights.

COMMITTED.

A free conference thereon recommended.

COMMITTEE for that purpose.

MESSAGE to assembly on same.

INSTRUCTIONS for the Conferees to be prepared by the whole house.

INSTRUCTIONS reported.

ADOPTED.

BRITISH Metallic currency bill.

READ 1st time.

BILL for purchasing certain machinery.

READ 1st time.

BILL to cover certain monies advanced by His Excellency.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.
Mr. Crookshank in the chair.
The Speaker resumed the chair.
The chairman reported that the committee had made some further progress in the bill, and requested leave to sit again this day three months.
ORDERED that the report be accepted, and leave given accordingly.
ON MOTION made and seconded, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take into consideration the resolutions of the Commons' house of assembly, on the subject matter of the two bills relating to the civil rights of certain inhabitants of this province.
HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.
Mr. M'Gill in the chair.
The Speaker resumed the chair.
The chairman reported that the committee had taken the said resolutions into consideration and recommended that a free conference with the Commons' house of assembly be requested thereon.
ORDERED that the report be accepted, and,
ON MOTION made and seconded, the honorable Messieurs Baby, M'Gill, Strachan Wells and Cameron were appointed a committee for that purpose.
A MESSAGE in the following words being signed by the Speaker, was by the Master in chancery carried down and delivered to the Commons' house of assembly.
MR. SPEAKER,
The honorable the legislative council, have appointed a committee of five members who will be ready to meet a committee of the commons' house of assembly, in free conference on the subject matter of the bill, entitled "An act to confirm and quiet in the possession of their estates and to admit to the civil rights of subjects, certain classes of persons therein mentioned," and the bill entitled "An act to secure to certain inhabitants of this province, rights and privileges as British subjects."
(Signed.) Wm. CAMPBELL,
Speaker.
Legislative Council chamber, }
25th January, 1826. }
ON MOTION made and seconded, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to prepare instructions for the committee of free conference on the subject contained in the foregoing message.
HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.
Mr. Baby in the chair.
The Speaker resumed the chair.
The chairman reported the committee had prepared certain instructions which they recommended to the adoption of the house.
ORDERED that the report be accepted, and the instructions were adopted accordingly.
A DEPUTATION from the commons' house of assembly being announced it was admitted and brought up for the concurrence of this house, a bill, entitled "An act to repeal part of an act passed in the thirty-sixth year of His late majesty's reign entitled "An act for the better regulation of certain coins current in this province, and to make further provision for the regulation of the British Silver and Copper coinage current in this province."
The deputation having withdrawn the said bill was read a first time, and,
ON MOTION made and seconded, ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.
A DEPUTATION from the Commons' house of assembly being announced, it was admitted and brought up for the concurrence of this house, a bill entitled "An act to grant a sum of money to His majesty, for the purchase of certain machinery now used in deepening the waters at Burlington bay."
The deputation having withdrawn, the said bill was read a first time, and,
ON MOTION made and seconded, ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.
A DEPUTATION from the commons' house of assembly being announced, it was admitted and brought up for the concurrence of this house, a bill entitled "An act to make good certain monies issued and advanced by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in pursuance of an address of the house of assembly."

25th & 26th January, 1826.

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor.

The deputation having withdrawn, the said bill was read a first time, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the honorable Messieurs Crookshank and Allan were appointed a committee, to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to know when he would be pleased to receive the address of this house, praying for an extension of the period for the prorogation of the legislature.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take into consideration the joint address, respecting the future accommodation of the provincial legislature.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Clark in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had gone through the address and recommended it to the adoption of the house.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, the address was read a third time, and the question being put, if it do now pass, was carried in the affirmative, whereupon the Speaker signed the same, and it was with a message in the following words, carried down and delivered to the Commons' house of assembly.

MR. SPEAKER,

The honorable the legislative council have concurred in the address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the subject of the future accommodation of the provincial legislature, and have appointed a committee of two members, who will be ready at 11 o'clock, A. M. to-morrow, to wait jointly with a committee of the Commons' house of assembly upon His Excellency to know when he will be pleased to receive the said address and to present the same.

(Signed.) W. M. CAMPBELL,

Speaker.

Legislative Council chamber,
25th January, 1826.

ON MOTION made and seconded the honorable Messieurs Crookshank and Allan were appointed a committee for that purpose.

PURSUANT to order the address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor praying him to transmit the joint address to His majesty on the subject of losses, was read a third time, and the question being put, if it do now pass, was carried in the affirmative, whereupon the Speaker signed the same.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house adjourned until to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Thursday, 26th January, 1826.

The house met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT.

The HONORABLE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Speaker,

“ “ Messieurs BABY,

M'GILL,

CLARK,

CROOKSHANK,

STRACHAN,

WELLS,

CAMERON,

DUNN,

RIDOUT,

ALLAN.

Prayers were read.

PURSUANT to the order of the day the bill entitled "An act for granting certain sums of money to His majesty, to enable His majesty to defray the expense of the administration of justice and the support of the civil government of this province, for the years 1825 and 1826," was read a second time, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration.

READ 1st. time.

COMMITTEE to present address on prorogation.

ADDRESS on the future accommodation of the legislature.

COMMITTED.

ADOPTED.

READ 3rd time, passed & sent down to assembly.

MESSAGE from assembly concurring in the address on the future accommodation of the legislature.

COMMITTEE to present the same.

THE ADDRESS to His Excellency on losses, passed and signed.

SUPPLIES BILL.

READ 2nd time.

26th January, 1826.

2nd Session of the 9th Provincial Parliament, 6th Geo. 4th

COMMITTED.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Clark in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

BILL reported.

The chairman reported that the committee had gone through the bill and recommended it to the adoption of the house.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, the bill was ordered to be read a third time this day.

ADDRESS on prorogation presented.

The committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to know when he would be pleased to receive the address on the subject of the prorogation of the legislature and to present the same, reported that they had done so, as follows :

THE address.

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Mailland Knight Commander of the Most Honorable 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.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The legislative council humbly beg leave to represent to Your Excellency that the multiplicity of business, which, from circumstances out of their control, still remains unfinished, renders it impossible by any exertion on their part, to complete the same by the time announced by Your Excellency for proroguing the legislature; the legislative council therefore most respectfully entreat of Your Excellency graciously to extend the period of prorogation until Saturday next.

(Signed.) Wm. CAMPBELL,
Speaker.

Legislative Council chamber, }
25th January, 1826. }

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

His Excellency's reply.

I shall take the subject of your address, by which I understand that the business now before you cannot be completed before Saturday next, into consideration.

THE address on the future accommodation of the Legislature, to be presented at 2 o'clock this day.

The committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to know when he would be pleased to receive the joint address on the subject of the future accommodation of the provincial legislature, reported that they had done so, and that His Excellency had been pleased to appoint 2 o'clock this day, for that purpose.

HIGHWAYS and bridges bill.
READ 2nd. time.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the bill entitled "An act to grant to His majesty a certain sum of money to be applied in making, repairing, and amending highways and bridges in this province," was read a second time, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration.

COMMITTED.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Crookshank in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair:

BILL reported.

The chairman reported that the committee had gone through the bill and recommended it to the adoption of the house.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, the bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

ADDRESS to His Excellency on losses sent down to assembly.

The address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor praying him to transmit the joint address to His majesty on losses sustained during the late war, to be laid at the foot of the throne, with a message in the following words, was by the master in chancery, carried down and delivered to the Commons' house of assembly.

MR. SPEAKER,

MESSAGE to assembly for its concurrence.

The honorable the legislative council have passed an address to His Excellency the lieutenant Governor intreating him to cause the joint address to His majesty on the subject of losses to be laid at the foot of the throne, which they now communicate for the concurrence of the Commons' house of assembly.

(Signed.) Wm. CAMPBELL,
Speaker.

Legislative Council chamber }
26th January, 1826. }

26th January, 1826.

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the bill entitled "An act to repeal part of an act passed in the thirty-sixth year of His late majesty's reign entitled "An act for the better regulation of certain coins current in this province, and to make further provision for the regulation of the British Silver and Copper coinage current in this province," was read a second time, and,

METALLIC CURRENCY bill.

READ 2nd time.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Dr. Strachan in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

COMMITTED.

The chairman reported that the committee had gone through the bill and recommended it to the adoption of the house.—Ordered that the report be accepted, and,

BILL reported.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

A DEPUTATION from the commons' house of assembly being announced it was admitted and brought up and returned the address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying him to transmit the joint address to His majesty on the subject of losses sustained during the late war to be laid at the foot of the throne, in which that house had concurred.

ADDRESS to His Excellency on losses returned from assembly with its concurrence.

PURSUANT to the order of the day the bill entitled "An act to grant a sum of money to His majesty for the purchase of certain machinery now used in deepening the waters at Burlington bay," was read a second time, and,

THE bill for purchasing certain machinery.
READ 2nd time.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Wells in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

COMMITTED.

The chairman reported that the committee had gone through the bill and recommended it to the adoption of the house.

BILL reported.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, the bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

PURSUANT to the order of the day the bill entitled "An act to make good certain monies issued and advanced by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in pursuance of an address of the house of assembly," was read a second time, and,

The bill to cover certain monies advanced by His Excellency
READ 2nd time.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Dunn in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

COMMITTED.

The chairman reported that the committee had gone through the bill and recommended it to the adoption of the house.

BILL reported.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, the bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take into consideration Mr. Clark's motion of the 21st instant.

Mr. Clark's motion on the London and Gore district Towns.
COMMITTED.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Cameron in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

PROGRESS reported.

The chairman reported that the committee had made some progress therein.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take into consideration the resolution of the house of assembly on internal navigation, received on the 25th instant.

RESOLUTION of assembly on internal navigation.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

COMMITTED.

26th January, 1826.

2nd Session of the 9th Provincial Parliament, 6th Geo. 4th.

Mr. Ridout in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The Chairman reported that the committee had taken the said resolution into consideration and recommended it to the adoption of the house.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, the resolution was adopted accordingly.

(APPENDIX K.)

ON MOTION made and seconded, the honorable Messieurs Clark and Dunn were appointed a committee to report on the contingent accounts of this house.

The committee appointed to meet a committee of the commons' house of assembly in free conference, on the bills relating to the civil rights of certain inhabitants of this province.

REPORTED,

That after much discussion and an unsuccessful attempt on the part of the conferees of the legislative council, to induce the conferees of the house of assembly to concur in certain proposed modifications of the first of the said bills, the conferees of that house proposed the following resolution as the result of their unanimous opinion to be adopted by the joint committee of conference, viz:

"That if there are Aliens in this province no act of the provincial legislature can naturalize them;" which resolution being in the opinion of the conferees of the legislative council, decidedly at variance with the instructions they had received, and indeed incompatible with any thing which they could have proposed, it precluded all further proceedings of the joint committee of conference.

ORDERED that the said report be received.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take into consideration, the address to His majesty on the subject of the civil rights of certain inhabitants of this province.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Allan in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The Chairman reported that the committee had taken the address into consideration, and had made some amendments thereto, which they recommended to the adoption of the house.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded the amendments were read, and the address as amended, ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

ON MOTION made and seconded, ordered that 300 copies be printed of the bills entitled "An act to confirm and quiet in the possession of their estates and to admit to the civil rights of subjects, certain classes of persons therein mentioned," & "An act to secure to certain inhabitants of this province rights and privileges of British subjects," with the report and Appendix of the select committee of this house thereon.

The committee appointed to wait with a committee of the commons' house of assembly upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the address on the subject of the future accommodation of the provincial legislature, reported that they had presented the same as follows:

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland Knight-Commander of the Most Honorable 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.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the legislative council and commons of Upper Canada in provincial parliament assembled beg leave to express our grateful thanks to Your Excellency for the accommodation which has been provided for the use of the legislature, since the destruction of the parliament house by fire, and to request that Your Excellency will be pleased to inform us whether a site can be obtained for the erection of new buildings, for the use of the legislature on the east or west of Simcoe place. We humbly pray that Your

RESOLUTION adopted.

COMMITTEE on contingent accounts.

COMMITTEE of conference on civil rights.

Their report.

ADDRESS to His Majesty on civil rights,

COMMITTED.

REPORTED with amendments.

THE address as amended, to be read a 3rd time to-morrow.

THREE hundred copies of the bills on civil rights with the report and Appendix of the select committee thereon, ordered to be printed.

THE address on the future accommodation of the Legislature, presented.

THE address.

26th & 27th January, 1826.

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor.

Excellency will be pleased to suffer the Legislature, if possible, to occupy the present building until a proper one can be erected for which steps will be taken without delay.

(Signed) Wm. CAMPBELL, Speaker.
Legislative Council chamber, }
25th January, 1826. }

(Signed) JOHN WILLSON, Speaker.
Commons' House of Assembly, }
25th January, 1826. }

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply.

Honorable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen.

I shall be happy to consent to the appropriation of a site for the erection of buildings for the future accommodation of the legislature, on either the east or west side of Simcoe place, which ever may be found most expedient. And I hope that an arrangement may be effected by which the legislature may, in the mean time, be enabled to occupy the provincial Hospital without interfering materially with the object for which it was erected.

The committee appointed to report on the contingent accounts of this house, recommended the same to the favorable consideration of the house.

ORDERED that the report be accepted.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the report into consideration.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Baby in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had gone through the report and recommended it to the adoption of the house.

ORDERED that the report be accepted.

ON MOTION made and seconded the honorable Messieurs Wells and Dunn were appointed a committee to prepare an address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor praying him to transmit the address to His majesty on the subject of the civil rights of certain inhabitants of this province, to be laid at the foot of the throne.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house adjourned until to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Friday, 27th January, 1826.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT.

The HONORABLE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Speaker.

The Honorable Messieurs, BABY,

M-GILL,

CLARK,

CROOKSHANK,

STRACHAN,

WELLS,

CAMERON,

RIDOUT,

ALLAN.

Prayers were read.

PURSUANT to the order of the day, the bills entitled "An act for granting certain sums of money to His majesty, to enable His majesty to defray the expense of the administration of justice and the support of the civil government of this province, for the years 1825 and 1826," "An act to grant to His majesty a certain sum of money to be applied in making, repairing, and amending highways and bridges in this province." "An act to repeal part of an act passed in the thirty-sixth year of His late majesty's reign entitled "An act for the better regulation of certain coins current in this province," and to make further provision for the regulation of the British Silver and Copper coinage current in this province." "An act to grant a sum of money to His majesty for the purchase of certain machinery now used in deepening the waters at Burlington bay," and "An act to make good certain monies

His Excellency's reply.

COMMITTEE on contingent accounts, report favorably.

REPORT committed.

ADOPTED.

COMMITTEE to prepare an address to Excellency on civil rights.

SUPPLY BILL.

HIGHWAYS and bridges bill.

METALLIC currency bill.

Bill for purchasing certain machinery, and,

27th January, 1826.

2nd Session of the 9th Provincial Parliament, 6th Geo. 4th.

The bill to cover certain monies advanced by His Excellency, severally read 3rd time, passed and returned to assembly.

issued and advanced by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in pursuance of an address of the house of assembly," were read a third time, and the question being put upon each bill respectively, if it do now pass, was carried in the affirmative, whereupon the Speaker signed the same, and they were by the master in chancery, carried down and returned to the Commons' house of assembly.

ADDRESS to His Majesty on civil rights, read 3d time, passed and signed.

PURSUANT to the order of the day the address to His majesty on the subject of the civil rights of certain inhabitants of this province, was read a third time, and the question being put if it do now pass, was carried in the affirmative, whereupon the Speaker signed the same.

ADDRESS to His Excellency on civil rights reported by the select committee.

The committee appointed to prepare an address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor praying him to cause the address to His majesty on the civil rights of certain inhabitants of this province to be laid at the foot of the throne, reported an address which was read; and

COMMITTED.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Wells in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

ADDRESS reported.

The Chairman reported that the committee had taken the address into consideration, and recommended it to the adoption of the house.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, the address was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time this day.

MILITIA pension bill.

A DEPUTATION from the Commons' house of assembly being announced, it was admitted and brought up for the concurrence of this house, a bill entitled "An act to repeal part of and amend and continue the laws now in force for the payment of Militia pensions."

READ 1st time.

The deputation having withdrawn, the said bill was read a first time, and,

44th rule of the house dispensed with.

ON MOTION made and seconded, ordered that the 44th rule of the house be dispensed with for the remainder of the session, and, the bill having been read a second time;

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration.

COMMITTED.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Clark in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

BILL reported.

The chairman reported that the committee had gone through the bill and recommended it to the adoption of the house.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, the bill was read a third time, and the question being put, if it do now pass, was carried in the affirmative, whereupon the Speaker signed the same, and it was by the master in chancery carried down and returned to the commons' house of assembly.

READ 3rd time, passed & returned to assembly.

A MESSAGE in the following words, was by the Master in chancery, carried down and delivered to the Commons' house of assembly.

MR. SPEAKER,

MESSAGE to assembly concurring in the resolution on the survey of the St. Lawrence, &c.

The honorable the legislative council have concurred in the resolution respecting a survey of the river St. Lawrence communicated to this house on the 24th inst. and have appointed a committee of two members who will be ready at 2 o'clock this day, to meet a committee of the commons' house of assembly, in the joint committee room, for the purpose of preparing a joint address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor relative thereto.

(Signed.)

WM. CAMPBELL,

Speaker.

Legislative Council chamber }
27th January, 1826. }

COMMITTEE for that purpose.

ON MOTION made and seconded the honorable Messieurs Clark and Crookshank were appointed a committee for that purpose.

A DEPUTATION from the Commons' house of assembly being announced, it was admitted, and brought up and delivered at the bar of this house, messages in the following words:

27th January, 1826.

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor.

MR. SPEAKER,

The Commons' house of assembly has concurred in the several addresses reported by the joint committee on trade.

(Signed.) JOHN WILLSON, Speaker.

Commons' House of Assembly, }
27th January, 1826. }

MESSAGE from assembly concurring in the several addresses on trade.

MR. SPEAKER,

The commons' house of assembly has appointed a committee of four of its members who will meet the committee appointed by the honorable the legislative council for the purpose of drafting an address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the subject of a survey of the river St. Lawrence, at the time and place appointed.

(Signed.) JOHN WILLSON, Speaker.

Commons' House of Assembly, }
27th January, 1826. }

MESSAGE from assembly to prepare a joint address on a survey of the St. Lawrence.

The deputation having withdrawn, the said messages were read.

The committee appointed to prepare with a committee of the commons' house of assembly joint addresses to His Majesty, and to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the subject of colonial trade, reported certain addresses, which being read.

ADDRESSES on colonial trade, reported by the joint committee.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Crookshank in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The Chairman reported that the committee had taken the said addresses into consideration and recommended them to the adoption of the house.

COMMITTED.

ADOPTED.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, the addresses were ordered to be engrossed and read a third time this day.

The committee appointed to prepare with a committee of the commons' house of assembly a joint address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the subject of Internal navigation, reported an address which was read; and,

COMMITTEE on internal navigation. REPORT address.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Wells in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had gone through the said address and recommended it to the adoption of the house.

COMMITTED.

ADOPTED.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, the address was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time this day.

A DEPUTATION from the commons' house of assembly being announced, it was admitted, and brought up for the concurrence of this house a bill entitled "An act to grant to His Majesty a sum of money for the encouragement of manufacturing paper in this province." and a bill entitled "An act to protect certain inhabitants of the county of Middlesex in the possession of their lands during the continuance thereof."

A bill to encourage the manufacturing of paper, and a bill to protect certain inhabitants of Middlesex.

The deputation having withdrawn the said bills were read a first time, and,

READ 1st. time.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the bill entitled "An act to grant to His majesty a sum of money for the encouragement of manufacturing paper in this province," was read a second time, and the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration.

The bill to encourage the manufacture of paper, read 2nd time.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Wells in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

COMMITTED.

27th January, 1826.

2nd Session of the 9th Provincial Parliament, 6th Geo. 4th

BILL reported. The chairman reported that the committee had gone through the bill and recommended it to the adoption of the house. Ordered that the report be accepted.

READ 3rd time, passed and signed. **ON MOTION** made and seconded, the said bill was read a third time, and the question being put, if it do now pass, was carried in the affirmative, whereupon the Speaker signed the same.

The bill to protect certain inhabitants of Middlesex, read 2nd time. **ON MOTION** made and seconded, the bill entitled "An act to protect certain inhabitants of the county of Middlesex in the possession of their lands during the continuance thereof," was read a second time: and the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration.

COMMITTED. **HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.**
Mr. Ridout in the chair.
The Speaker resumed the chair.

BILL reported. The chairman reported that the committee had gone through the bill and recommended it to the adoption of the house.

ORDERED that the report be accepted.

READ 3rd time, passed, and, with the bill to encourage the manufacture of paper, returned to assembly. **ON MOTION** made and seconded, the said bill was read a third time, and the question being put, if it do now pass, was carried in the affirmative, whereupon the Speaker signed the same, and it was with the bill entitled "An act to grant to His majesty a sum of money for the encouragement of manufacturing paper in this province," carried down by the master in chancery, to the Commons' house of assembly.

ADDRESS on internal navigation, read 3rd time, passed and sent to assembly. **PURSUANT** to order the address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on Internal navigation was read a third time; and the question being put, if it do now pass, was carried in the affirmative, whereupon the Speaker signed the same, and it was by the Master in chancery carried down and delivered to the Commons' house of assembly.

COMMITTEE to know when the addresses on civil rights would be received. **ON MOTION** made and seconded, the honorable Messieurs Baby and Allan were appointed a committee to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to know when he would be pleased to receive the addresses of this house, to His majesty and to himself, on the subject of civil rights.

His Excellency appoints 2 o'clock to-morrow. The committee reported that they had done so, and that His Excellency had been pleased to appoint to-morrow, at 2 o'clock, p. m. for that purpose.

MESSAGE from assembly concurring in the address on the survey of the St. Lawrence. A **DEPUTATION** from the Commons' house of assembly being announced, it was admitted, and brought up and delivered at the bar of this house, a Message in the following words:
MR. SPEAKER,
The commons' house of assembly has concurred in the address reported from the joint committee on the subject of the survey of the Saint Lawrence.
(Signed,) **JOHN WILLSON,** Speaker.
Commons' House of Assembly, }
27th January, 1826. }

The deputation having withdrawn, the said message was read.

Bill granting money for certain purposes. A **DEPUTATION** from the Commons' house of assembly being announced, it was admitted and brought up for the concurrence of this house, a bill entitled "An act to grant to His Majesty a sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned."

READ 1st time. The deputation having withdrawn, the said bill was read a first time.

READ 2nd time. **ON MOTION** made and seconded, the said bill was read a second time, and the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration.

COMMITTED. **HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.**
Mr. Allan in the chair.
The Speaker resumed the chair.

PROGRESS reported with leave to sit again this day three months. The chairman reported that the committee had made some progress in the bill and requested leave to sit again this day three months.

ADDRESS on internal navigation returned from assembly with its concurrence. **ORDERED** that the report be accepted, and leave given accordingly.

A **DEPUTATION** from the Commons' house of assembly being announced, it was admitted, and brought up and returned the joint address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on Internal navigation, in which that house had concurred.

27th January, 1826.

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor.

A DEPUTATION from the Commons' house of assembly being announced, it was admitted and brought up for the concurrence of this house, a bill entitled "An act to provide for the improvement of the Light house on Gibraltar Point, and for imposing duties for defraying the charge of the same, and for erecting other Light houses in this province."

LIGHT house bill.

The deputation having withdrawn, the said bill was read a first time.

READ 1st time.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the bill was read a second time and the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration.

READ 2nd time.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Crookshank in the chair.

COMMITTED.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The Chairman reported that the committee had made some progress in the bill and recommended that a conference be requested with the commons' house of assembly on the subject matter thereof.

PROGRESS reported, and a conference recommended.

ORDERED that the report be accepted.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the honorable Messieurs Baby and Allan were appointed a committee for that purpose; and a message in the following words was by the Master in chancery, carried down and delivered to the Commons' house of assembly.

COMMITTEE for that purpose.

MR. SPEAKER,

The honorable the legislative council request a conference with the Commons' house of assembly on the subject matter of the bill entitled "An act to provide for the improvement of the Light house on Gibraltar point, and for imposing duties for defraying the charge of the same and for erecting other Light houses in this province," and have appointed a committee of two members, who are now ready to meet a committee of that house in the joint committee room.

MESSAGE to assembly requesting the conference.

(Signed.) Wm. CAMPBELL, Speaker.

Legislative Council chamber }
27th January, 1826. }

PURSUANT to order the joint addresses to His majesty and to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the Colonial trade were read a 3rd time, and the question being put, if they do now pass, were carried in the affirmative, whereupon the Speaker signed the same, and they were by the master in chancery, carried down to the Commons' house of assembly.

The ADDRESSES on colonial trade, read 3rd time, passed and sent to assembly.

A DEPUTATION from the Commons' house of assembly being announced, it was admitted, and brought up and returned the addresses to His Majesty, and to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the colonial trade, in which that house had concurred.

ADDRESSES on colonial trade, returned from assembly concurring.

The deputation also brought up for the concurrence of this house a bill entitled "An act to grant a sum of money to His majesty to enable His majesty to compensate the services of certain persons therein mentioned," and a bill entitled "An act to authorize certain persons therein named, and their successors to hold certain lands for the purpose therein mentioned."

A bill granting money to compensate certain persons, and, a bill authorising certain persons to hold lands.

The deputation having withdrawn the said bills were read a first time, and,

READ 1st time.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the bill entitled "An act to grant a sum of money to His majesty to enable His majesty to compensate the services of certain persons therein mentioned," was read a second time, and the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration.

The bill granting money to compensate certain persons.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Clark in the chair.

COMMITTED.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had gone through the bill and recommended it to the adoption of the house.

BILL reported.

ORDERED that the report be accepted.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the said bill was read a third time, and the question being put, if it do now pass, was carried in the affirmative, whereupon the Speaker signed the same.

READ 3rd time, passed and signed.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the bill entitled "An act to authorize certain persons therein named, and their successors, to hold certain lands for the purposes therein mentioned," was read a second time, and the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration.

The bill authorising certain persons to hold lands, read 2nd time.

27th & 28th January, 1826.

2nd Session of the 9th Provincial Parliament, 6th Geo. 4th.

COMMITTED.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Baby in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

BILL reported.

The chairman reported that the committee had gone through the bill and recommended it to the adoption of the house.

ORDERED that the report be accepted.

READ 3d time, passed and signed.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the said bill was read a third time, and the question being put, if it do now pass, was carried in the affirmative, whereupon the Speaker signed the same.

COMMITTEE of conference on the light house bill.

The committee appointed to confer with a committee of the commons' house of assembly on the bill entitled "An act to provide for the improvement of the Light house on Gibraltar point, and for imposing duties for defraying the charge of the same, and for erecting other Light houses in this province." reported that they had met the conferees of that house. Whereupon the said bill was recommitted.

REPORT.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Crookshank in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

THE bill recommitted.

BILL reported.

The chairman reported that the committee had gone through the bill and recommended it to the adoption of the house.

ORDERED that the report be accepted.

READ third time passed and signed.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the bill was read a third time, and the question being put if it do now pass, was carried in the affirmative, whereupon the Speaker signed the same.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house adjourned until to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, A. M

Saturday, 28th January, 1826.

The house met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT.

The HONORABLE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Speaker.

" " Messieurs BABY,

M'GILL,

CLARK,

CROOKSHANK.

STRACHAN,

WELLS.

CAMERON.

DUNN,

RIDOUT,

ALLAN.

Prayers were read.

THE bill granting money to compensate certain persons

THE bill authorizing certain persons to hold lands, and

THE Light-house bill returned to assembly.

The bills entitled "An act to grant a sum of money to His majesty to enable His majesty to compensate the services of certain persons therein mentioned,"—"An act to authorize certain persons therein named and their successors, to hold certain lands for the purposes therein mentioned," and "An act to provide for the improvement of the Light-house on Gibraltar point and for imposing duties for defraying the charge of the same, and for erecting other Light-houses in this province," with a message in the following words, was by the master in chancery, carried down and delivered to the Commons' house of assembly.

MR. SPEAKER,

MESSAGE to assembly appointing a committee to know when His Excellency would receive the several joint addresses.

The honorable the legislative council have appointed a committee of two members, who will be ready at 12 o'clock to-morrow, to wait with a committee of the commons' house of assembly, upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to know when he would be pleased to receive the several joint addresses of the two houses of the legislature to His majesty and to himself, on various subjects.

(Signed.)

W. M. CAMPBELL,

Speaker.

Legislative Council chamber, }
27th January, 1826. }

28th January, 1826.

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor.

The honorable Messieurs Clark and Crookshank were appointed a committee accordingly.

A DEPUTATION from the Commons' house of assembly being announced, it was admitted, and brought up for the concurrence of this house a bill entitled "An act to authorize the raising by debenture a sum of money to be applied in erecting buildings for the use of the legislature," and a bill entitled "An act to continue for a limited time An act passed in the fourth year of His majesty's reign, entitled "An act to restrain the selling of Beer, Ale, Cider and other liquors not spirituous, in certain towns and villages in this province, and to regulate the manner of licencing Ale houses within the same."

The deputation having withdrawn, the said bills were read a first time, and, ON MOTION made and seconded, ordered to be read a second time this day.

The committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to know when he would be pleased to receive the several joint addresses to His majesty and to himself, reported that they had done so, and that His Excellency had been pleased to appoint monday next at a quarter of an hour before eleven o'clock, A. M. for the address on the improvement of the navigation of the Saint Lawrence, and at eleven o'clock of the same day for the others.

PURSUANT to the order of the day the bill entitled "An act to authorize the raising by debenture a sum of money to be applied in erecting buildings for the use of the legislature," was read a second time, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Dr. Strachan in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had made some progress in the bill and recommended that a conference be requested with the commons' house of assembly on the subject matter thereof.

ORDERED that the report be accepted

ON MOTION made and seconded, the honorable Messieurs Baby and Crookshank were appointed a committee for that purpose; and a message in the following words being signed by the Speaker, was by the master in chancery carried down and delivered to the Commons' house of assembly.

MR. SPEAKER,

The honorable the legislative council request a conference with the Commons' house of assembly on the subject matter of the bill entitled "An act to authorize the raising by debenture a sum of money to be applied in erecting buildings for the use of the legislature," and have appointed a committee of two members, who are now ready to meet a committee of the Commons' house of assembly, in the joint committee room for that purpose.

(Signed.) Wm. CAMPBELL,

Speaker.

Legislative Council chamber, }
28th January, 1826. }

PURSUANT to order the bill entitled "An act to continue for a limited time an act passed in the fourth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled "An act to restrain the selling of Beer, Ale, Cider and other liquors not spirituous in certain towns and villages in this province, and to regulate the manner of licencing Ale houses within the same," was read a second time, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take the same into consideration.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Wells in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had gone through the bill and recommended it to the adoption of the house. Ordered that the report be accepted, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, the said bill was read a third time; and the question being put, if it do now pass, was carried in the affirmative, whereupon the Speaker signed the same, and it was by the Master in chancery, carried down and returned to the Commons' house of assembly.

COMMITTEE for that purpose.

A bill for the erection of a Parliament house, and a

Bill for licencing Ale houses.

READ 1st time.

His Excellency appoints the time when he would be pleased to receive the several joint addresses.

The bill for the erection of a Parliament house.

READ 2nd time.

COMMITTED.

PROGRESS reported, and a conference recommended.

COMMITTEE for that purpose.

MESSAGE to assembly requesting the conference.

ALE house Licence bill.

Read 2nd time.

COMMITTED.

BILL reported.

READ third time, passed & returned to assembly.

28th & 30th January, 1826.

2nd Session of the 9th Provincial Parliament, 6th Geo. 4th.

The time for receiving the addresses on civil rights altered.

The honorable the Speaker informed the house, that he had received an intimation from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that it would be more convenient to him to receive this house with its addresses, on the subject of the civil rights of certain inhabitants of this province, at 11 o'clock, on Monday next, than at the time formerly appointed.

The committee of conference on the bill for the erection of a Parliament house report &c.

The committee appointed to confer with a committee of the commons' house of assembly on the subject matter of the bill entitled "An act to authorise the raising by debenture, a sum of money to be applied in erecting buildings for the use of the legislature," reported that they had met the conferees of that house, and had agreed upon a report which was read.

MESSAGE from assembly concurring in the joint report on colonial trade.

A DEPUTATION from the commons' house of assembly being announced, it was admitted, and brought up and delivered at the bar of this house a message in the following words:

MR. SPEAKER,

The Commons' house of assembly has concurred in the report of the joint committee of conference on the subject of colonial trade.

(Signed.)

JOHN WILLSON,
Speaker.

Commons' House of Assembly, }
28th January, 1826. }

The deputation having withdrawn, the said message was read.

A DEPUTATION from the commons' house of assembly being announced it was admitted, and brought up and delivered at the bar of this house, a message in the following words:

MR. SPEAKER,

The commons' house of assembly has received the report of the committee of conference upon the subject of the bill entitled "An act to authorise the raising by debenture a sum of money to be applied in erecting buildings for the use of the legislature," and conceiving the nomination of commissioners in bills of this description not unusual, and considering that the late period of the session will not admit of a search into precedents, trusts the honorable the legislative council will not, on this occasion, persist in the objection.

(Signed)

JOHN WILLSON,

Speaker.

Commons' House of Assembly, }
28th January, 1826. }

The Deputation having withdrawn the said message was read.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the bill entitled "An act to authorize the raising by Debenture a sum of money to be applied in erecting Buildings for the use of the Legislature," was recommitted:

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

Dr. Strachan in the chair.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had gone through the bill and recommended it to the adoption of the house.

ORDERED that the report be accepted, and,

ON MOTION made and seconded, the said bill was read a third time and the question being put if it do now pass, was carried in the affirmative, whereupon the Speaker signed the same, and it was by the master in chancery carried down and returned to the Commons' house of assembly.

ON MOTION made and seconded, the house adjourned until monday next, at 11 o'clock;

A. M.

Monday, 30th January, 1826.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT.

The HONORABLE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Speaker.

The Honorable Messieurs, BABY,

M'GILL,

CLARK,

CROOKSHANK,

STRACHAN;

WELLS,

THE bill for the erection of Parliament buildings.

RECOMMITTED

BILL reported.

READ 3rd time. passed and returned to assembly.

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SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor.

CAMERON,
DUNN,
RIDOUT,
ALLAN.

Prayers were read.

The Committee appointed to wait with a Committee of the Commons' House of Assembly on His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Joint Address on the subject of the Improvement of the Navigation of the Saint Lawrence,—reported that they had presented the same as follows:—

Address on the survey of the St. Lawrence, presented.

To his Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland Knight Commander of the Most Honorable 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 address.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

We his Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects the Legislative council and house of Assembly, in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to represent to your Excellency that we have concurred in certain Resolutions which we beg leave to lay before your Excellency respecting the survey of the River St. Lawrence, with a view to the improvement of its navigation; and we humbly pray your Excellency will be pleased to give directions for the said survey, and for the procuring the estimates contemplated in the resolutions, and the expences attending the same, shall be made good to your Excellency by the Legislature at its next Session.

(Signed.) W. M. CAMPBELL,

Legislative Council chamber, }
27th January, 1826. }

Speaker.

(Signed.) • JOHN WILLSON,

Commons' House of Assembly, }
27th January, 1826. }

Speaker.

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen.

I shall not fail to endeavour to procure for you, before the next session of the Legislature, the information requested in your joint address.

His Excellency's reply.

At eleven o'clock the Speaker, Members and Officers of the House proceeded to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to present the Address of this House, praying him to transmit the Address to His Majesty on the subject of civil Rights to be laid at the foot of the Throne, which were delivered as follow:—

The whole house present the addresses on civil rights.

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland Knight Commander of the Most Honorable 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.

Address to His Excellency on civil rights.

May it please Your Excellency,

The Legislative Council having failed in their endeavours to induce the Commons' House of Assembly to concur with them in carrying into effect the object of your Excellency's messages of the 15th and 22d of November last, respecting Aliens, have felt it their duty, as the only resource now left to them of showing their anxiety upon the measure recommended, to offer an humble Address to His Majesty, praying our Most Gracious Sovereign will be pleased to recommend to His Imperial parliament to take the subject into its serious consideration, as one most highly important to the prosperity and security of the Province.

The Legislative Council most respectfully entreat that your Excellency will be pleased to cause their Address to His Majesty to be laid at the foot of the Throne.

(Signed.) W. M. CAMPBELL,

Legislative Council chamber, }
27th January, 1826. }

Speaker.

TO the Kings most excellent Majesty
Most gracious Sovereign,

Address to His majesty on civil rights.

We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the Legislative Council of Upper Canada in Provincial parliament assembled, beg leave to represent to your Majesty, that we received with great satisfaction the communication of His Excellency Sir Peregrine

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Maitland your Majesty's Lieutenant Governor of this Province, that he had received your Majesty's express sanction to assent to such Legislative enactment as may confer the civil rights and privileges of British subjects upon such citizens of the United States and other Foreigners now resident in the Province as are in truth Aliens, although they may have hitherto enjoyed without question the rights of Subjects.

We further beg leave to represent to your Majesty, that in consequence of this gracious communication we passed a Bill, by which we intended to confer, without reserve, the rights privileges and immunities of British subjects upon all persons now resident in this province who have been formerly Citizens of the United States, and have never been naturalized by any Act of the British parliament, and likewise upon persons who have come from other Foreign countries, and upon reduced Officers and discharged soldiers of foreign corps late in your Majesty's service, which was sent down in the usual manner for the concurrence of the House of Assembly.

We beg leave further to represent to your Majesty, that the said bill was virtually rejected by the House of Assembly, and such enactments proposed, as were, in our opinion, at variance with law and fact, and inconsistent with the safety and welfare of the Province; and as there is no prospect that this Legislature will agree in any proper method of carrying your Majesty's most gracious intentions respecting Aliens residing in this Province into effect, we most humbly supplicate that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to recommend to your parliament to confer upon such American Citizens and other Foreigners now resident in this province as are not subjects, all the rights and privileges of natives, and to pass such a naturalization Law with respect to persons hereafter coming into the Province, as shall be adapted to our circumstances and situations and applicable to the citizens of the United States in common with other foreigners.

We beg leave to offer to your Majesty our grateful thanks for the liberal policy which has been pursued by your majesty in affording encouragement and assistance to persons disposed to emigrate to this Province from the several portions of the United Kingdom, and particularly from Ireland, and in providing for their support, until by their own exertions they become enabled to maintain themselves and to contribute by their industry to the prosperity of this valuable Colony.

We beg also to assure your Majesty that we have witnessed with great thankfulness the persevering and successful exertions of your Majesty's government in conducting and fostering the military settlement, by which a happy and contented population of not less than twelve thousand persons, the greater number of whom have spent their earlier years in your Majesty's service, are industriously employed in cultivating a country between the Rivers Ottawa and St. Lawrence which was lately a wilderness, and are adding greatly to the safety and prosperity of this part of your Majesty's dominions.

We feel much pleasure in expressing our confident assurance that the liberal policy which has thus been pursued by your Majesty, will find an ample reward and the most powerful motives to its continuance in the additional strength and security which it confers upon a colony, ever distinguished by the favour of your majesty and of your majesty's royal father, our late venerable Sovereign, in the impulse which it imparts to the commercial and agricultural interests of the colony, and in the gratifying spectacle which it exhibits of many thousands of your Majesty's subjects living in happiness and plenty, and in dutiful obedience to the laws, when if they had remained in the United Kingdom, they might, under less favourable circumstances, have been an incumbrance upon society instead of promoting its peace and welfare.

(Signed) Wm. CAMPBELL,
Speaker.

Legislative Council }
27th January 1826. }

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply :

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

I return you my thanks for the attention you have bestowed upon the measure alluded to in your address, and recommended by me to your consideration at the opening of the session. I am entirely satisfied with the desire you have shewn to carry into effect the benevolent intentions of His Majesty's government towards those persons for the benefit of whom that measure was intended.

I shall not fail to take an early opportunity of transmitting your address to His Majesty's

His Excellency's
reply.

30th January, 1826.

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor.

principal Secretary of state for the colonies, accompanied with your request that it may be laid at the foot of the throne.

The Speaker, members and officers of the house being returned to the council chamber,
THE HOUSE FORMED.

The honorable the Speaker informed the house that he had a copy of His Excellency's answer to the address, which he read, and it was again read by the clerk.

The same reported by the Speaker.

At 12 o'clock the Speaker, members and officers of both houses proceeded to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to present the several joint addresses to His Majesty, and to himself, on the subject of losses sustained during the late war, and on colonial trade, which were presented accordingly as follow :

The two houses present the several joint address.

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland Knight Commander of the Most Honorable 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.

Joint address to His Excellency on losses.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The legislative council and house of assembly in provincial parliament assembled, have agreed in a joint address to His majesty praying that our Most Gracious Sovereign would be pleased to recommend to the Imperial parliament, to provide such relief for the sufferers in this province, as will complete the indemnity for their losses sustained during the late war with the United States of America.

They therefore entreat that Your Excellency will be pleased to cause their address to His Majesty to be laid at the foot of the throne.

(Signed.) Wm. CAMPBELL,
Speaker.

Legislative Council chamber }
26th January, 1826. }

(Signed) JOHN WILLSON,
Speaker.

Commons' House of Assembly, }
26th January, 1826. }

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign.

Joint address to His Majesty on losses.

We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the legislative council and commons' of Upper Canada in provincial parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to approach Your Majesty with our earnest supplications in behalf of that class of our fellow subjects, in this province, who suffered losses from the invasion of the enemy during the late war with the United States of America.

We desire humbly to represent to Your Majesty that the claims of the sufferers have been twice examined, and reported upon in obedience to Your Majesty's orders and that according to the second examination of them, they are found to amount to about one hundred and eighty thousand pounds sterling, of which Your Majesty has been most graciously pleased to direct the payment of sixty five thousand pounds sterling to be made to the claimants, a relief which they have received with the greatest thankfulness, and for which, on their behalf, we have already offered to your Majesty our most humble and grateful acknowledgments.

Finding ourselves unable from the resources of this colony, to contribute equally with your Majesty for their relief, we applied ourselves to the Legislature of your Majesty's Province of Lower Canada, through Your Majesty's Governor in Chief in the hope that they would unite with us in imposing such additional duties upon merchandize imported into Quebec for the consumption of both Provinces, as might enable us to extend the relief so long sought for by the sufferers, and so justly due to the extreme hardship of their case.

We have been unsuccessful in this application; and being again earnestly pressed by the claimants, we now, as our last hope, implore Your Majesty to submit their case with Your Majesty's favourable recommendation to the consideration of the Imperial parliament in the humble assurance that their magnanimity and benevolence, of which all quarters of the Globe exhibit the most honorable testimonies, will lead them readily to second Your Majesty's disposition in favour of the sufferers.

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We will not here enumerate the many and great proofs of the humanity of the British nation, which has prompted them to relieve the miseries inflicted by war upon British Subjects in other colonies of the empire, and in many instances to relieve the sufferings which war tempest or famine have brought upon the people of foreign nations.

Whatever may be the issue of our present application, we shall ever experience the same pleasure in reflecting upon and beholding those glorious acts of munificence of our parent state, for the relief of the unfortunate in other countries. We are not so ungenerous as to seek to establish from those instances of national benevolence, the grounds of a claim which cannot fairly be resisted; but we cannot but avow, that, in common with those for whom we intercede, we find in them the most flattering grounds for hope, that our prayers may at length be successful.

We also, may it please Your majesty, disclaim the opinion, that because we inhabit a colony remote from the United Kingdom, and excluded by our Geographical position from a direct intercourse by sea with other countries, we are, therefore, not equally interested with other subjects of Your Majesty, in every event that can tend to the strength and prosperity of the Empire, and equally bound to share in the dangers and misfortunes of any war which may be necessary to vindicate the honor of Your majesty's crown, or to maintain the rights of the British nation: but we humbly beg to represent, that from the desire of the United States of America to possess themselves of this province the misfortunes of a war engaged in ostensibly for other purposes, fell principally upon this portion of your Majesty's dominions, and that the inhabitants of the district of Niagara, and of the new Western districts, were throughout the whole period of the contest, exposed to the calamity of having their homes made the seat of war, and during a great part of the time in possession of the enemy; that besides the interruption of their labor, they inevitably suffered in consequence the destruction of their buildings the devastation of their farms and the spoliation of every description of personal property; and that many who were before in comfortable and independant circumstances, were by these losses reduced to ruin.

We are fully assured from the relief already graciously afforded by Your majesty to the sufferers, that Your majesty does not desire that those persons should be left to bear so disproportionate a share of the misfortunes of war, who in the course of it evinced so ardent a loyalty and such unshaken attachment to Your majesty's crown. If it is due to them, that by the generous aid of their country, they should, after the contest, be placed on as good a footing as their fellow subjects, in other parts of the province, they can but look for indemnity to the parent state or to the legislature of this province.

We trust that Your majesty will not think we have manifested any unwillingness to bear to the utmost, our proportion of the consequences of war, when we inform Your majesty, that during the contest we appropriated such means as were in our power to the charges of our defence, and that since the peace we have paid out of our limited revenue, more than forty-two thousand pounds, sterling, in pensions to the wounded militia men and to the widows and children of those who perished in the contest; and that we do at present bear a very considerable annual charge for pensions of the same description.

We therefore venture to hope, that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to recommend to the imperial parliament, to provide such relief for the sufferers as will complete the indemnity for their losses sustained during the late war.

(Signed.) Wm. CAMPBELL,
Speaker.

Legislative Council, }
23rd January, 1826. }

(Signed) JOHN WILLSON,
Speaker.

Commons' House of Assembly, }
24th January, 1826. }

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply:

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen,

I shall take an early opportunity of transmitting to His majesty's government your joint address, to the king, on the subject of losses sustained by the inhabitants of this province during the war with the United States of America, and of requesting that it may be recommended to his majesty's favorable consideration.

His Excellency's
reply.

30th January, 1826.

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor.

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland Knight Commander of the Most Honorable 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.

JOINT address
to His Excellency
on colonial trade.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We His majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the Legislative council and house of Assembly of Upper Canada in provincial parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to represent to Your Excellency, that impressed with the most grateful sense of the liberal footing upon which the commerce of this colony has been placed by the acts recently passed by the Imperial parliament for the regulation of the colonial trade, we have united in an humble address of thanks to our most gracious Sovereign, which we humbly pray Your Excellency will be pleased to transmit to His majesty's secretary of state for the colonies, to be laid at the foot of His majesty's throne.

We beg leave further to represent to Your Excellency, that there are circumstances which in a particular manner apply to this colony from its situation remote from the sea. and its contiguity along a whole line of frontier to a foreign country having the same natural productions which render in a great measure inapplicable some of the details of that general system of colonial trade which has been recently established. and we trust that these circumstances will appear to afford satisfactory reasons for our desiring some exceptions from the operation of laws of which the general principles are so highly advantageous to us, as well as to the other colonies of His majesty. The recent relaxation in the British corn laws in favor of the British North American colonies, although it is of very limited duration, and although the operation of the measure is confined to the admission of wheat, demands nevertheless our most grateful acknowledgements as it manifests a disposition in the Imperial government to encourage the agriculture of the colonies so far as may be done consistently with the domestic interests of the United Kingdom.

We beg leave, however, to represent to Your Excellency, that it is extremely desirable for the effectual encouragement of the agriculture of this province, that flour should be admitted as well as wheat, the produce of this country, into the ports of the United Kingdom not only on account of the greater facility and diminished cost of transport, but also because such produce when manufactured into flour and sent in that state to Quebec, is in a condition to be forwarded to the West Indies and other markets to which wheat cannot be sent by reason of the climate, and it would thus be in the power of the exporter to avail himself of the most profitable market which the circumstances of the moment might present.

We also beg leave to represent to Your Excellency, that in order to secure sufficient protection and encouragement to the growth and manufacture of tobacco in this province, a greater abatement is required from the import duty payable in the United Kingdom than that which was formerly prayed for by the legislature of this province and which has been graciously conceded by the Imperial parliament, and that it is desirable to intercede for a further remission of six pence, per pound, of the duties paid upon tobacco, the growth of this province.

Having given particular attention to the provisions of the recent British statutes for regulating the trade of the colonies, we beg to submit to Your Excellency, that it would tend much to the advantage and convenience of the people of this province, if ashes, raw hides, tallow, plants, shrubs and trees, also garden and other seeds, gypsum, paper used for printing, and the carriages of persons removing into or passing through this province, could be admitted to be imported from the United states of America, free of duty. That it is highly important to the revenue of this province, and necessary for the encouragement of its native productions, that salt imported from the United States of America, should continue to be subject to duty as it has always hitherto been; and that to that end the duty of sixpence per bushel heretofore imposed by provincial acts, should be either imposed by an act of the Imperial parliament, or that the legislature of this province should be permitted to make such regulations in respect thereof from time to time, as may appear expedient. That it would tend to the prosperity of this province if the legislature thereof were permitted to impose such duties as they might think proper, upon fresh fruit and vegetables brought from the United states, or, if that were thought inexpedient, that those articles should be subjected to general ad valorem duty. That the interruption of direct intercourse with England during a great part of the year, makes it very desirable that we should be permitted to import from the United States on payment of a moderate duty, such British books as may be republished in the United states and, more especially periodical works, which from their possessing rather a temporary than a permanent interest, lose much of their value before the return of navigation enables us to import them directly from England.

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We beg leave further to represent to Your Excellency, that by the construction given in Lower Canada to the British trade acts, the duties upon articles imported from the United States of America, which have been entered in this province, and upon which duties have been paid here, are exacted in Lower Canada in the same manner as if they had been directly imported into that province, without regard to the previous entry of such articles, and to the payment of duties thereon in this province; and that such a construction if it can be reconciled to the provisions of the law, is injurious to the fair interests of this province by giving to Lower Canada the whole advantage of foreign trade, in articles not consumed there, but intended merely to pass through that colony in the way to trans-atlantic markets.

Upon these different subjects we beg leave earnestly, to apply to Your Excellency, humbly requesting that Your Excellency will be pleased to intercede with His majesty's government, in respect to the several matters contained in this address.

(Signed.) W.M. CAMPBELL,

Legislative Council chamber, }
27th January, 1826. }

Speaker.

(Signed) JOHN WILLSON,

Commons' House of Assembly, }
27th January, 1826. }

Speaker.

TO the Kings most excellent Majesty.

Most gracious Sovereign,

Joint address to His Majesty on colonial trade.

We Your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the legislative council and house of assembly of Upper Canada, in provincial parliament assembled, beseech Your majesty graciously to accept our most humble thanks for the very liberal footing upon which the commerce of this province, has been recently placed by the wisdom and munificence of Your majesty's councils.

Your majesty's faithful Subjects in this province, have ever been so effectually protected by their sovereign amidst the dangers of war, and so generously and carefully fostered in peace, that they have felt it equally their duty and their interest, to submit with cheerfulness to such regulations of their intercourse with the other dominions of Your majesty, & with foreign states as were deemed necessary for the general welfare of the British empire: But, although fully confiding in the wisdom and justice of Your majesty's councils, we have never regarded with impatience those restrictions, which by the late acts of the imperial parliament have been so liberally removed, we do not the less rejoice that in this season of peace, the enlightened councils of Your majesty have found it to be consistent with the interests of the great empire, over which Your majesty so happily and gloriously rules, to abolish those commercial prohibitions and restraints which had hitherto been considered a necessary part of the colonial system.

Possessing the privileges of commerce, to which we have thus been admitted, and enjoying at the same time, in common with our fellow subjects of the United Kingdom, the blessings of a free constitution, we behold in our subjection to Your majesty's crown, the best assurance of our welfare and security, unattended with a single disadvantage; and we, therefore, anticipate with confidence, that future times will exhibit the most gratifying effects of Your majesty's councils, in the increased opulence and strength of this portion of your dominions, and in the constant and zealous attachment of its inhabitants, to Your majesty's royal person and government.

We fervently pray, that the supreme disposer of human events, may long preserve Your majesty, to guide by your councils, the destinies of the mighty empire, to which it is our glory to belong, and to dispense the blessings of paternal care and affection through every part of our majesty's extended dominions.

(Signed.) W.M. CAMPBELL,

Legislative Council chamber, }
27th January, 1826. }

Speaker.

(Signed,) JOHN WILLSON,

Commons' House of Assembly, }
27th January, 1826. }

Speaker.

30th January, 1826.

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor.

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen.

I shall take an early opportunity of transmitting to His majesty's principal Secretary of state, for the colonies, your joint address to the King, expressing your gratitude for the benefits conferred on this colony, by the great relaxation in the commercial system of the mother country. And I shall readily submit for the favorable consideration of His majesty's government, your sentiments respecting the different objects adverted to in this joint address.

The Speaker, members and officers of the house being returned to the council chamber,
THE HOUSE FORMED.

The honorable the Speaker informed the house that he had copies of His Excellency's answers to the several addresses, which he read, and they were again read (*pro forma*) by the clerk.

ON MOTION made and seconded, ordered that one hundred copies of the Journals of the present session, be printed during the recess.

At 2 o'clock, P. M. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, being come to the house, and seated on the throne, the gentleman usher of the black rod, was ordered to direct the immediate attendance of the Speaker, members and officers, of the house of assembly, at the bar of this house; and, they being come thereto, His Excellency was pleased, in His Majesty's name, to assent to the following bills:

1.—An act to prevent the operation in this province, of An act of parliament made in England, in the twenty-first year of the reign of His late Majesty King James the first, entitled "An act to prevent the destroying and murdering of bastard children," and to make other provisions in lieu thereof."

2.—An act to dispense with the necessity of actually pronouncing sentence of death in certain cases of capital conviction.

3.—An act to make further and more effectual provision for the prevention of accidents by fire, in the several police towns in this province.

4.—An act to repeal part of and extend the provisions of An act passed in the fourth year of His majesty's reign, entitled "An act to make more ample provision for regulating the police of the town of Kingston."

5.—An act to authorise the government, to borrow a certain sum of money upon debenture, to be loaned to the Welland Canal Company.

6.—An act to repeal parts of and explain, and amend the several acts of this province, relating to the Welland Canal Company.

7.—An act to encourage the progress of useful arts within this province.

8.—An act to impose a tax upon dogs, in certain towns in this province.

9.—An act to continue and amend, An act passed in the second year of the reign of George the 4th, entitled "An act for assigning limits to the respective Gaols within this province."

10.—An act for the relief of Leonard Soper.

11.—An act to make provision for a survey of the first, second, and third concessions of Fredericksburgh original and the whole of Fredericksburgh additional.

12.—An act to incorporate certain persons therein mentioned, under the style and title of the Desjardin's Canal Company.

13.—An act to authorise and establish a resurvey of the front of the thirteenth concession of the township of Townsend.

14.—An act to grant a further sum of money for the completion of the monument to the memory of the late Major General Sir Isaac Brock.

15.—An act for the relief of James Edwards.

16.—An act to establish the district town of the district of London, in a more central position than at present, and to annex the townships of Walpole and Ramham to the county of Haldimand, in the district of Niagara.

His Excellency's
reply.

BILLS assented to.

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17.—An act to provide for the erection of a Gaol and court house, in the district of London, and to authorise the imposing an additional rate for that purpose.

18.—An act to grant to His majesty a certain sum of money to be applied in making, repairing, and amending, highways and bridges in this province.

19.—An act for granting certain sums of money to His majesty to enable His majesty, to defray the expence of the administration of Justice, and the support of the civil government of this province, for the years one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

20.—An act to repeal part of an act passed in the thirty-sixth year of His late majesty's reign entitled "An act for the better regulating of certain coins current in this province" and to make further provisions for the regulation of the British silver and copper coinage current in this province.

21.—An act to grant a sum of money to His majesty for the purchase of certain machinery now used in deepening the waters at Burlington Bay.

22.—An act to make good certain monies issued and advanced by His Excellency the Lieutenant governor in pursuance of an address of the house of assembly.

23.—An act to repeal part of, amend and continue the Laws now in force for the payment of militia pensions,

24.—An act to grant His majesty a sum of money for the encouragement of manufacturing paper in this province.

25.—An act to protect certain inhabitants in the county of Middlesex in the possession of their lands during the continuance thereof.

26.—An act to grant a sum of money to His majesty, to enable His majesty to compensate the services of certain persons therein mentioned.

27.—An act to authorise certain persons therein named and their successors, to hold certain lands for the purposes therein mentioned.

28.—An act to provide for the improvement of the light-house on Gibraltar Point and for imposing duties for defraying the charge of the same, and for erecting other light-houses in this province.

29.—An act to authorise the raising by debenture a sum of money to be applied in erecting buildings for the use of the Legislature.

30.—An act to continue for a limited time an act passed in the fourth year of His majesty's reign entitled "an act to restrain the selling of beer, ale, cider and other liquors not spiritous in certain towns and villages in this province, and to regulate the manner of licencing ale houses within the same.

After which His Excellency was pleased to address the two houses of the legislature in the following words:—

Honorable gentlemen of the legislative council, and gentlemen of the house of assembly,

You have now been so long a period in session, that it is due to other branches of the public service, as well as to your private convenience, that I should relieve you from a further attendance in the provincial parliament.

I am happy to find that some portion of your time has been employed in advancing works of public improvement, which, if fostered by ourselves with the same zeal for the prosperity of this colony which animates the councils of the parent state, must produce additional causes for that contentment and thankfulness, which ought to pervade a population enjoying every blessing of security freedom and peace.

Gentlemen of the house of assembly,

I thank you in the name of His majesty for the supplies which you have granted to enable me to provide for the administration of justice, and the civil service of the government for the past and present years, and for the timely assistance which you afforded to your afflicted fellow subjects in the province of New Brunswick. I have received from the lieutenant governor of that colony, an expression of the grateful sense which His Excellency and the people entertain of the affectionate sympathy and liberality manifested toward them in this country.

His Excellency's
speech at the pro-
rogation.

30th January, 1826.

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen,

I have much satisfaction in assenting to the bill which you have passed in pursuance of the recommendation of His majesty's government for facilitating the circulation of the British silver coinage in this province. Your joint address of thanks to His majesty, for the very liberal regulations which have recently been established in regard to the trade of this colony, will be as acceptable to His majesty, as it is Honorable to yourselves.

To exhibit a just sense of benefits received, is due to the character of a generous people, at the same time that it is necessary to their best interests, that a mutual confidence should in reality exist between them and their government, without which the great end of civil society can be but imperfectly attained.

I regret that the gracious recommendation of His majesty, in behalf of certain inhabitants of this province whose civil rights are liable to question, has not been met in all the branches of the legislature with the feeling it might have been expected to call forth, and that its object should have been defeated in any quarter, by a want of confidence so difficult to reconcile with those unvarying expressions of gratitude to a most munificent government, which I have ever witnessed with the greatest satisfaction, from my knowledge of the paternal care and protection by which they were so abundantly deserved. I am unwilling to entertain the belief that any considerable number of the people of this province, can have been insensible to the kindness and protection which they have uniformly received from His majesty's government, and I have therefore entire confidence, that the good sense and good feeling of those whom it was the wish of the government to relieve, will readily correct any delusion which may have been excited.

In putting a period to this session I should refrain I think improperly from expressing the sentiments which I reluctantly entertain, if I forbore to declare, that while in this valuable province, the natural effects of times and circumstances highly propitious, are presenting on every side the most encouraging prospects, something has recently been wanting to our proportionate progression in all that can render a country happy, virtuous, and great, which the best directed efforts of government, without the cordial co-operation of the legislature can never supply. I hope, however, that the legislature may meet again in times equally propitious to the province, and with a common feeling of anxiety, to improve to the utmost, those great natural advantages with which the people of this colony are singularly blest; and which our excellent laws and constitution, and our connection with a great and generous nation will enable us, when assisted by our own exertions, most fully to enjoy.

The honorable the Speaker of the Legislative council, then said. "It is His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's will and pleasure, that the provincial parliament be prorogued to the ninth day of March next, to be then here holden; and this provincial parliament is prorogued accordingly."

Parliament prorogued.

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TO THE

JOURNAL

OF THE

HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

2nd. Session, of the 9th Provincial Parliament.

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APPENDIX

TO THE

JOURNAL

OF THE

HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

2nd. Session, of the 9th Provincial Parliament.

APPENDIX A. See Journal page 16.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

UPPER CANADA.

SCHEDULE OF ACCOUNTS, prepared to be laid before the second Session
of the ninth Provincial Parliament.

- No. 1 Statement of Duties collected at the Port of Quebec, from the 6th April to 10th October, 1824.
- 2 Statement of Duties collected at the Port of Quebec, from the 11th October 1824 to 5th April, 1825.
- 3 General Statement of the Receiver General's Receipts and Payments of Provincial Revenue, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive.
- 4 Abstract of Warrants issued on the Receiver General, under the several Provincial Enactments, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive.
- 5 General Statement of the Receiver General's Receipts and Payments of Provincial Revenue, from the 1st July to the 7th November, 1825.
- 6 Abstract of Warrants issued on the Receiver General, under the several Provincial Enactments, from the 1st July to the 7th November, 1825.
- 7 Statement of Receipts and Payments on account of the Appropriation for the Civil Government, completing the service of the year 1824—with an abstract of the Warrants issued on account thereof, annexed.
- 8 Statement of Receipts and Payments on account of the Appropriation of £2,500 annually, by Statute, of 56 Geo. 3, Cap. 26, from 1st January to 7th November, 1825—with an abstract of the Warrants issued on account thereof, annexed.
- 9 Account of Revenue from Shop, Tavern, Still, and Wholesale Dealer's Licences, from 5th January to 5th October, 1825, with the names of the persons licensed.
- 10 Account of Revenue from Duties on Merchandise, imported from the United States, from 1st January to 30th September, 1825.
- 11 Account of Revenue from Licences issued to Hawkers and Pedlars, from 1st January to 30th September, 1825.
- 12 Account of Revenue from Licences to Auctioneers, and on Sales at Auction, from 1st January to 30th September, 1825.
- 13 Estimate for the Civil List, for the year 1825.
- 14 Estimate for the Civil List, for the year 1826.
- 15 General Estimate of the Expenditure and Resources of the Province, for the year 1826.
- 16 Account of Monies outstanding in the hands of Inspectors and Collectors, on the 7th November, 1825.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
7th November, 1825. }

(Signed)

J. BABY, Inspector General.

No 1.

(COPY.)

General Statement of one-fifth of the Duties levied, at the Port of Quebec, in the Quarters ending the fifth July, and tenth October 1824, payable to Upper Canada, first January, 1825, agreeably to the Act of the Imperial Parliament, 3d Geo. 4, Cap. 119, Section 24, including one-fifth of the Duties hitherto omitted, which were levied under the Imperial Act, 3d Geo. 4, Cap. 44 and 45, in the Quarter ended fifth April, 1823; and also, £181 0 10 Currency, the amount of the Salary, &c. of the Inspector of Merchandise at Coteau du Lac, refunded under the report of Council of sixth September, 1824.

Amount of Duties actually received, per Account A.	85401	19	11½
Deduct outstanding Bonds, of the Quarters ending fifth July and tenth October, under the Acts,—33d, 35th, and 41st Geo. 3d,	14,565	14	5
53d Geo. 3d,	4,573	17	9
55th Geo. 3d,	15,058	17	7
	34198	9	9
Add Duties collected in the half year from eleventh October, 1822, to the Quarter ending fifth April, and up to first May, 1823, under the 3d Geo. 4, Cap. 44 and 45, which were not stated, owing to the Collector's not having then rendered an account thereof, but which he has since paid to the Receiver General,	51203	10	2½
	43	5	0
Carried forward.	51246	15	2½

(APPENDIX A.) See Journal page 16.

	Brought forward,	51246	15	2½
	One-fifth,	10249	7	0½
Less proportion of the Expenses of Collection, as per Account B,	- - -	285	6	0
	Currency,	£9964	1	0½
	Sterling,	£8967	12	11

AUDIT OFFICE, QUEBEC, 31st December, 1824.

(Signed) W. B. COLTMAN, *Chairman of the Committee of Council for the Audit of Public Accounts.*

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, 7th November, 1825.

A true copy, J. SCARLET



ACCOUNT A.

Duties Collected in the Quarters ended 5th July and 10th October, 1824.

Under British Act, 14th Geo. 3d.	Under British Act. 3d Geo. 4th, c. 44 & 45.	Under British Act, 3d Geo. 4th, c. 119.	Under Provincial acts, 33d, 35th & 41st Geo. 3d.	Under Provincial acts, 53d Geo. 3. c. 11 & 55. Geo 3, c. 2.	Under Provincial Act, 55th Geo. 3d, c. 3.
11210 17 9	616 16 1½	612 13 4	12208 19 10	9814 15 4½	6984 7 10½
12618 1 8	39 5 0	2248 11 1¼	13625 7 0	6298 10 4¼	9756 2 5
23828 19 5	656 1 1½	2861 4 5¼	25834 6 10	16113 5 8¼	16113 5 8¼
					25834 6 10
					2861 4 5¼
					656 1 1½
					23828 19 5
					86034 7 10
Less amount of Drawbacks granted under the Act 35th Geo. 3d, c. 9,					
			July quarter	96 18 8	
			October do.	88 0 4	
				184 19 0	
Amount of Drawbacks granted under the Act 14th Geo. 3d, c. 88, by order of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury,			278 6 6		
Duties returned on 36 Chests of Tea, per St. Lawrence, Captain Douglass,			11 17 6		
Duties returned on 30000 refined Sugar overpaid by mistake,			112 10 0		
		Sterling.	402 14 0	447 8 10½	632 7 10¼
				Currency.	£85401 19 11½

A true Copy,

J. SCARLET.

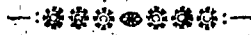
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ACCOUNT B.

Amount of incidents upon the Collection of Duties under Provincial Acts 33d. 35th and 41st Geo. 3d, during the Quarters ended 5th July and 10th October, 1824,	1054	9	5
Allowance of 3 per cent. on the Collection of Duties under the Provincial Acts for the Quarters ended 5th July and 10th October 1824, except under 3d Geo. 3d, c. 11 & 55, Geo. 3d, c. 2, on which no per centage is allowed,*	1277	4	11
	2331	14	4
One-fifth to be paid by Upper Canada,	466	6	10
Deduct one year and 354 days of the half of the Salary of the Inspector of Merchandize at Coteau du-Lac, at £150 Sterling per annum, and £18 Sterling for house rent, heretofore charged to Upper Canada, from 12th July 1822 to 1st July 1824—this charge having been objected to on the part of Upper Canada. from the period of Mr. Wilson's decease, it has been determined to refund the amount paid from that period, and no longer to continue the charge. £162 10 Sterling,	181	0	10
	£285	6	00

*The allowance to the Collector of this per centage has not been made by the Provincial Legislature, but the amount is included in this account as the same is claimed by the Collector and the claim not yet finally decided upon by the Executive Council.

A true Copy,
J. SCARLET.



No 2.

Copy.

General Statement of one-fourth of the Duties raised under Acts of the Province at the Port of Quebec from 11th October 1824, to the Quarter ended 5th April, and up to 1st May 1825, the period when all the remaining Bonds became due, which are payable to Upper Canada 1st July 1825, agreeably to the Act of the Imperial Parliament 3d Geo. 4th, cap 119, sec. 24.

AMOUNT OF DUTIES RECEIVED,			
Bonds outstanding per statement rendered to 10th October 1824,	As per account A.*	12532	0 10½
		34198	9 9
		46730	10 7½
Less—Proportion of the Expenses of Collection,	Per Account B.†	271	11 4½
	One-fourth,	£46458	19 2½
	Currency.‡	11614	14 9½
	Sterling:	10453	5 3

Quebec, 3d August, 1825.

(Signed)

W. B. COLTMAN,

Chairman of the Executive Council

for the Audit of Public Accounts.

A true Copy,
J. SCARLET.

* This sum should be £12352 0 10½. The Accountant of Lower Canada having, in transferring the amount of Duties received from "Account A." to the "General Statement," transposed two figures, the amount payable to Upper Canada is thereby affected and reduced from £11614 14 9½ to £11569 14 9½, making a difference of £45, currency. There is likewise an error in deducting the expenses of Collection †£271 11 4½ instead of £1086 5 6½, making a further reduction of £203 13 6, currency, making a nett total of ‡£11366 1 3½, currency.

Inspector General's Office,

7th November, 1825.

J. BABY,

Inspector General

(APPENDIX A.) See Journal page 16.

Copy.

ACCOUNT A.

Duties Collected at the Port of Quebec under the Provincial Acts in Quarter ending 5th January and 5th April, 1825.

Under Provincial Acts 33d, 35th & 41st Geo. 3d.	Under Provincial Acts 53d Geo. 3d, c. 11 & 55, Geo. 3d, c. 2.	Under Provincial Acts 55th Geo. 3d, c. 3.	
4719 13 0	3861 17 9½	3779 10 1 3861 17 9½ 4719 13 0	in the Qr. ending 5th Jan'y.
Nil.	Nil.	12361 0 10½ Nil.	in the Qr. ending 5th April.
Deduct amount of Drawback under 35th Geo. 3d, c. 9.		9 0 0	
		12352 0 10½	

Quebec, 3d August, 1825.

(Signed) W. B. COLTMAN,
Chairman of Executive Council,
for the Audit of Public Accounts.

A true Copy,
J. SCARLET.

Copy.

ACCOUNT B.

Amount of Incidents upon the Collection of Duties under the Provincial Acts during the Quarter ending the 5th January, 1825, viz. under

33d, 35th and 41st Geo. 3d,	804	12	9½
53rd Geo. 3d, cap. 11 & 55, Geo. 3d, cap. 2.	20	4	0
55th Geo. 3d, cap. 3,	6	14	8
Allowance of 3 per cent. on the Collection of Duties under the Provincial Acts, amounting to 2490 3 1 during the Quarter ending 5th January 1825, after deducting those under 53d Geo. 3d, c. 11 & 55, Geo. 3d c. 2, on which no per centage is allowed,*	831	11	5½
	254	14	1
	1086	5	6½
Of these Incidents one fourth to be paid by Upper Canada,	271	11	4½

* The Allowance to the Collector of this per centage has not been made by the Provincial Legislature, but the amount is included in this account as desired by the Collector and the whole subject under consideration.

Quebec, 3d August, 1825.

(Signed) W. B. COLTMAN,
Chairman of Executive Council
for Audit of Public Accounts.

A true Copy.
J. SCARLET.

(APPENDIX A.) See Journal page 16.

(No. 3.)

UPPER CANADA.

GENERAL STATEMENT of the Receiver General's Receipts and Payments of the Provincial Revenue,
from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive.



RECEIPTS.

	Currency.		
To Amount of the balance in the Receiver General's hands on the 31st December, 1824, as per account No. 5, furnished,	17425	2	7½
To amount received from the Receiver General of Lower Canada as this Province's proportion of Import Duties collected at the Port of Quebec from 5th April to 10th October, 1824.	6128	16	0½
To Amount received from the Bank of Upper Canada, being the fourth dividend of 4 per cent. on the Amount of stock paid into the said Bank.	325	0	0
To Amount repaid by John Macaulay, Esq. of the money issued to him on account of the improvement of internal navigation,	234	18	6½
To Amount received from Inspectors on account of Duties on Shop, Tavern, Still, and Wholesale Dealers' Licences,	3374	11	2
To Amount received from Collectors on account of Duties on Imports,	1624	17	6½
On Auctioneers, &c.	23	16	5½
On Hawkers' and Pedlars,	104	10	0
On Tonnage on Vessels.	00	6	1½
To Amount received from Magistrates for Duties on Ale and Beer Licences.	7	0	0
£	29248	18	6¼

PAYMENTS.

	Currency.		
By Amount of Warrants issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the Receiver General of the Province as per Abstract No. 4,	18935	14	6
By Amount of the Receiver General's allowance of 3½ per cent. on the sum of £6128 16 0½ received from Lower Canada,	214	10	1½
By amount of the Receiver General's allowance of 3 per cent. on the sum of £5694 19 10½ received from Collectors, Inspectors, the Bank of Upper Canada, &c.	170	15	11½
By Amount of the balance in the hands of the Receiver General on the 30th June, 1825,	9927	16	10½
£	29248	18	6¼

NOTE.—Of this balance £3500 is specially appropriated to the uses of the Burlington Canal by Statute 4th Geo. 4th, c. 8, £4500 of the sum borrowed having been issued to the Commissioners.

Inspector General's Office, 7th November, 1825.

J. BABY,
Inspector General.

UPPER CANADA.



ABSTRACT of Warrants issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the Receiver General of the Province under the several enactments of the Provincial Legislature, between the 1st January and the 30th of June 1825, inclusive.

ENACTMENTS.	TO WHOM PAID—AND FOR WHAT SERVICE.	CURRENCY.		
59 Geo. 3, cap. 13,	The Honorable James Baby, Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts, being his half year's Salary from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive,			202 15 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 Geo. 4, cap. 6.	Colonel Nathaniel Coffin, Adjutant General of Militia, being his half year's Salary from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive,	182	10 0	
" " "	Colonel Nathaniel Coffin, Adjutant General of Militia, being his half year's Allowance for the Contingencies of his office from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive,	42	10 0	225
1 Geo. 4, cap. 27.	Lieutenant Colonel James Fitzgibbon, Assistant Adjutant General of Militia, being his half year's Salary from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive,			100
2 Geo. 4, cap. 4.	Edward M'Mahon, Esquire, Agent for paying Militia Pensions, being his half year's Salary from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive,	50		
" " "	Edward M'Mahon, Esquire, Agent for paying Militia Pensions, being his allowance for the contingencies of his office from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive,	25		75
41 Geo. 3, cap. 12.	John Powell, Esquire, Clerk of the Honourable Legislative Council, being his half year's Salary from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive,	62	10	
" " "	D'Arcy Boulton, junior, Esquire, Master in Chancery, being his half year's Salary from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive,	25		
" " "	The Rev. William Macaulay, Chaplain to the Honourable Legislative Council, being his half year's Salary from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive,	25		
" " "	William Lee, Esquire, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, being his half year's Salary from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive,	25		
" " "	Mr. Hugh Carfrae, Door-keeper to the Honourable Legislative Council, being his half year's allowance, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive,	10		
" " "	Grant Powell, Esquire, Clerk of the house of Assembly, being his half year's Salary, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive,	62	10	
" " "	The Reverend Robert Addison, Chaplain to the house of Assembly, being his half year's Salary, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive,	25		
" " "	Allan M'Nabb, Esq. Sergeant at Arms, being his half year's Salary, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive,	25		
" " "	Mr. William Knott, door-keeper to the house of Assembly, being his half year's allowance, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive,	10		
	Continued, £	270		602 15 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

(APPENDIX A.) See Journal page 16.

	Continued £	270		602 15 6½
41 Geo. 3, cap. 12.	John Powell, Esquire, Clerk of the Honorable Legislative Council, being the Allowance for Copying Clerks in his Office, during the first Session of the ninth Provincial Parliament	25		
" " "	Grant Powell, Esquire, Clerk of the House of Assembly, being the Allowance for Copying Clerks in his Office, during the first Session of the ninth Provincial Parliament	25		
" " "	Levius P. Sherwood, late Speaker of the House of Assembly, being to complete his Salary for four years, as Speaker of said House,	104	13 2	
" " "	John Wilson, Esquire, Speaker of the House of Assembly, being his half year's Salary, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive,	100		
48 Geo. 3, cap 6,	John Powell, Esquire, Clerk of the Honourable Legislative Council, being his half year's additional Salary, from the 1st July to the 31st Dec. 1824, inclusive,	37	10	524 13 2
" " "	Grant Powell, Esquire, Clerk of the House of Assembly, being his half year's additional Salary, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive,	37	10	
2 Geo. 4, cap. 26.	Samuel P. Jarvis, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, being his half year's Salary, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive			75
2 Geo. 4, cap. 21.	The Rev'd. Robert Addison, Chaplain of the House of Assembly, being his half year's Pension, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive,			25
2 Geo. 4, cap. 5.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esquire, Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being half a year's Interest due to the said Bank, on Government Debentures held by it, for £5,000, from the 10th July, 1824, to the 9th February, 1825, inclusive,	150		
" " "	Thomas Clark and Samuel Street, Esquires, being for the redemption of a Debenture held by them bearing date and issued the 15th September, 1821,	6668	13 4	
" " "	Thomas Clark and Samuel Street, Esquires, being 154 days Interest due on a Government Debenture held by them for £6,666 13 4, and bearing date the 15th September, 1821, from the 15th September, 1824, to the 15th February, 1825, Inclusive,	168	15 4	
2 Geo. 4, cap. 9.	William M. Jarvis, Esquire, Sheriff of the Gore District, being his Salary from the 7th May to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive	32	10 3½	5983 3 8
" " "	Alexander M'Donell, Esquire, Sheriff of the Ottawa District, being his half year's Salary, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive	25		
" " "	Donald M'Donell, Esquire, Sheriff of the Eastern District being his half year's Salary, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive,	25		
" " "	John Spencer, Esquire, Sheriff of the Newcastle District, being his half year's Salary, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive,	25		
" " "	Richard Leonard, Esquire, Sheriff of the Niagara District, being his half year's Salary, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive,	25		
" " "	William Hands, Esquire, Sheriff of the Western District, being his half year's Salary, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive,	25		
" " "	James H. Powell, Esquire, Sheriff of the Bathurst District, being two year's Salary to him, from the 1st January, 1823, to the 31st Dec. 1824, inclusive,	100		
48 Geo. 3, cap. 16, & } 4 Geo. 4, cap. 27, & 28 }	Mr. Samuel Armour, Teacher of the Home District School, being his half year's Salary, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive,	50		257 10 3½
	Continued £	50		8495 7 8

(APPENDIX A.) See Journal page 16.

		Continued £	50	8495 7 8
48 Geo. 3, cap. 16. & } 1 Geo. 4, cap. 27, & 28 }	The Rev. William Macaulay, teacher of the Newcastle district School, being his half year's Salary from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive,		50	
" " "	Mr. Rosington Elms, teacher of the Johnstown district School, being his half year's Salary, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive,		50	
" " "	Mr. John Stewart, Teacher of the Bathurst district School, being his half year's Salary, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive,		50	
" " "	The Rev. John Willson, Teacher of the Midland district School, being his half year's Salary from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive,		50	
" " "	The Rev. John McLaurin, Teacher of the Ottawa district School, being his half year's Salary, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive,		50	
" " "	Mr. David Robertson, Teacher of the Western District School, being his half year's Salary from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive, -		50	
" " "	Mr. George Ryerson, Teacher of the London District School, being his half year's Salary from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive -		50	
" " "	Mr. Thomas Creen, Teacher of the Niagara District School, being his half year's Salary from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive, -		50	
" " "	The Rev. Harry Leith, Teacher of the Eastern District School, being his half year's Salary from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive, -		50	
" " "	Mr. John Law, Teacher of the Gore District School, being his half year's Salary from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive, - -		50	
4 Geo. 4, cap. 8.	James Carrol, being his half year's pension from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive, -		10	550
2 Geo. 4, cap. 20.	Mrs. Elizabeth Law, being her half year's pension from the 1st July, to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive,		10	
2 Geo. 4, cap. 25.	John White, being his half year's pension from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824 inclusive, -		10	
56 Geo. 3, cap. 12.	Mrs. Catharine McLeod, being one year's Pension to her from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive, - - - -		20	
56 Geo. 3, cap. 13.	Charlotte Moyer, Guardian of the child of the late Abraham Overholt, being one year's pension due to said child from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive - - - -		20	
2 Geo. 4, cap. 24.	Peter Miller, being his half year's pension from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive,		10	
4 Geo. 4, cap. 25.	Thomas Ridout, Esquire, Surveyor General, being to enable him to defray the expenses incurred for the re-survey and correction of the Eastern side line of the Township of Cramahe in the district of Newcastle,			80
60 Geo. 3, cap 7, & } 4 Geo. 4, cap 26. }	The Honourable Neil McLean, Treasurer of the Eastern District, being the sum appropriated for the use of Common Schools in said District for the year commencing the 7th March, 1824, - - - -		250	
" " "	John Watson, Esquire, Treasurer of the Bathurst district, being the sum appropriated for the use of common Schools in said district for the year commencing the 19th March, 1824, ,		250	
" " "	Adiel Sherwood, Esquire, Treasurer of the Johnstown district, being the sum appropriated for the use of common Schools in said district for the year commencing the 7th March, 1824,		250	90 7 6
		Continued, £	750	9215 15 2

(APPENDIX A.) See Journal page 16.

		Continued £	750	9215 15 2
60 Geo. 3, cap. 7, & 4 Geo. 4, cap. 26.	Donald McDonald, Esquire, Treasurer of the Ottawa District, being part of the sum appropriated for the use of Common Schools in said District for the year commencing the 1st June, 1824	120		
" " "	John Harris, Esquire, Treasurer of the London District, being the sum appropriated for the use of Common Schools in said District for the year commencing the 1st June, 1824,	250		1120
4 Geo. 4, cap. 24.	Christopher Widmer, Esquire, being six months' Interest due on a Government Debenture held by him for £1000, Currency, from the 23d July, 1824, to the 22d January, 1825, inclusive,	30		
" " "	Thomas Clark and Samuel Street, Esquires, being six months' Interest due on Government debentures held by them for £15000, Currency, from the 20th August, 1824, to the 19th February, 1825, inclusive,	450		480
2 Geo. 4, cap. 5.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esquire, Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months' Interest due on Government Debentures held by the said Bank for £6656 13 4, Currency, from the 16th September, 1824, to the 15th March, 1825, inclusive,			200
4 Geo. 4, cap. 8 & 16.	Thomas Clark and Samuel Street, Esquires, being six months' interest due on government debentures held by them for £8000, currency, from the 23d June to 22d December, 1824,, inclusive,	240		
" " "	Do. Do. being six months on the same Debentures from the 23d December, 1824, to the 22d June, 1825.	240		480
56 Geo. 3, cap. 26.	The Honourable John Henry Dunn, Receiver General for the use of Government, being the sum appropriated towards the support of the Civil Government of the province for the year commencing the 1st of April, 1825,			2500
4 Geo. 4, cap. 8.	William Chisholm, Esquire, one of the Commissioners of the Burlington Canal, being a further sum on account of the appropriation made towards carrying into effect the provisions of said act			2000
Address of Assembly of 13th April, 1825.	John Powell, Esquire, Clerk of the Honourable the Legislative Council, being to enable him to pay the contingent expenses of his office during the late session,	332	12	1
" " "	William Lee, Esquire, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, being to enable him to pay certain contingent expenses of the Honourable the Legislative Council during the late session,	236	12	4½
" " "	Grant Powell, Clerk of the Commons House of Assembly, being to enable him to pay certain contingent expenses of his office during the late session,	1815	7	4
" " "	Grant Powell, Esquire, being to enable him to pay the contingent expenses of the office of the Serjeant at Arms during the late session of the Legislature,	555	7	6½
				2939 19 4
			Total, £	18935 14 6

(APPENDIX A.) See Journal page 16.

AGGREGATE.



		CURRENCY.
59 Geo. 3, cap. 13	Inspector General's salary,	202 15 6½
4 — 4 — 6	Adjutant General of Militia	225
4 — 4 — 27	Assistant Adjutant General of Militia	100
2 — 4 — 4	Militia pension Agent , , , , ,	75
41 — 3 — 12	Officers of the Legislature , , , , ,	524 13 2
48 — 3 — 6	Clerks of the Legislature , , , , ,	75
2 — 4 — 26	Clerk of the crown in chancery , , , , ,	25
2 — 4 — 21	The Reverend Robert Addison's pension , , , , ,	25
2 — 4 — 5	Debenture, Redemption and Interest , , , , ,	6985 8 8
2 — 4 — 9	Sheriff's Salaries , , , , ,	257 10 3½
28 — 3 — 16&c.	District School Appropriation, , , , ,	550
4 — 4 — 8&c.	Six Pensioners , , , , ,	80
4 — 4 — 25	Expense of a re-survey in Township of Cramahe, , , , ,	90 7 6
60 — 3 — 7&c.	Common School Appropriations , , , , ,	1120
4 — 4 — 24	Interest on Debentures , , , , ,	480
2 — 4 — 5	Do. Do. , , , , ,	200
4 — 4 — 8& 16	Do. Do. , , , , ,	480
56 — 3 — 26	Civil Government Appropriations , , , , ,	2500
4 — 4 — 8	Burlington Canal , , , , ,	2000
Address of Assembly	Contingencies of the Legislature , , , , ,	2939 19 4
		£ 18935 14 6

Inspector General's Office,
7th November, 1825.
J. BABY,
Inspector General.

UPPER CANADA.

GENERAL STATEMENT of the Receiver General's Receipts and Payments of the Provincial Revenue, from the 1st of July to the 7th of November, 1825.

RECEIPTS.	Currency.			PAYMENTS.	Currency.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Amount of the Balance in the Receiver General's hands on the 30th June, 1825 as per accompanying Account, No. 3,	9927	16	10 ¹¹ / ₁₆	By Amount of warrants issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the Receiver General of the Province, as per Abstract No. 6, , ,	4070	14	8 ¹ / ₂
To Amount received from the Receiver General of Lower Canada, as this Province's proportion of Import Duties, under provincial statutes, from 10th October, 1824, to 5th April, 1825,	*11614	14	9 ¹ / ₂	By Amount of the Receiver General's allowance of 3 ¹ / ₂ per cent on the sum of £11,614 14s. 9 ¹ / ₂ d. received from Lower Canada, , , ,	406	10	3 ¹ / ₂
To Amount charged in the Receiver General's Accounts for the years 1821 and 1822, of 3 per cent. on the Loan of £25,000 effected under Provincial statute of 2d Geo. 4, ch. 5, in lieu of which a specific compensation is to be made,	750	0	0	By Amount of the Receiver General's allowance of 3 per cent. on the sum of £3,649 17s. 6 ³ / ₄ d. received from Collectors, Inspectors, the Upper Canada Bank, &c. , , ,	109	9	11
To Amount received from the Bank of Upper Canada, being the 5th dividend of 4 per cent. on the amount of Stock paid in to the said Bank,	325	0	0	By Amount of the Balance in the Receiver-General's hands on the 7th November, 1825,	21355	14	3 ¹¹ / ₁₆
To Amount received from Inspectors, Collectors, &c. &c. on account of duties by them collected,	3324	17	6 ¹ / ₂				
£	25,942	9	2 ¹¹ / ₁₆	£	25,942	9	2 ¹¹ / ₁₆

* On reference to Account No. 2, it will be seen, by a Note affixed, that this is not the true sum accruing to Upper Canada for the period stated. The errors will be rectified in a future Account.

† NOTE.—In this Balance is included the sum of £3,500 specially appropriated to the uses of the Burlington Canal by statute, leaving an actual Balance of £17,855 14s. 3¹/₂d. 8-10. It is estimated that £14,635 will yet be required for the year 1825, viz:—

£1,420 for Salaries and Pensions,
 1,000 Common Schools,
 1,111 Interest on Public Debt,
 1,000 Militia Pensions,
 150 Light-House,
 550 District Schools,
 4,404 Civil List of 1825,

£9,635 Exclusive of £5,000 for the redemption of one debenture held by Messrs. Clark & Street.

Inspector-General's Office, 7th November, 1825.

J. BABY, Inspector-General.

(APPENDIX A.) See Journal page 16.

(No. 6.)

UPPER CANADA.

ABSTRACT of Warrants issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the Receiver General of the Province under the several enactments of the Provincial Legislature, between the 1st July and the 7th November, 1825

ENACTMENT.	TO WHOM PAID—AND FOR WHAT SERVICE.	CURRENCY.		
		£	s.	d.
41 Geo. 3. Cap. 12.	John Powell, Esquire, Clerk of the Honorable Legislative Council; being his half year's salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	62	10	
" " "	The Reverend William Macaulay, Chaplain to the Honorable Legislative Council; being his half year's salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	25		
" " "	D'Arcy Boulton, Junior, Esquire, Master in Chancery; being his half year's salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	25		
" " "	Hugh Carfrae, Doorkeeper to the Honorable Legislative Council; being his half year's allowance, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	10		
" " "	Grant Powell, Esquire, Clerk of the house of Assembly; being his half year's salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	62	10	
" " "	William Lee, Esquire, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod; being his half year's salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	25		
" " "	The Reverend Robert Addison, Chaplain of the house of Assembly; being his half year's salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	25		
" " "	Allan McNabb, Esquire Sergeant at Arms; being his half year's salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	25		
" " "	William Knott, Doorkeeper to the House of Assembly; being his half year's salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	10		
				270
48 Geo. 3. Cap. 6.	John Powell, Esquire Clerk of the Honorable Legislative Council; being his half year's additional salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	37	10	
" " "	Grant Powell, Esquire, Clerk of the House of Assembly; being his half year's additional salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	37	10	
				75
2 Geo. 4, Cap. 26,	Samuel P. Jarvis, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery; being his half year's salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,			25
2 Geo. 4, Cap. 21.	The Reverend Robert Addison, Chaplain to the House of Assembly; being his half year's pension, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,			25
59 Geo. 3, Cap. 19.	The Honorable James Baby, inspector general of public provincial accounts; being his half year's salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,			202 15 6½
4 Geo. 4, Cap. 6.	Colonel Nathaniel Coffin, Adjutant General of Militia; being his half year's salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	188	10	
" " "	Colonel Nathaniel Coffin, Adjutant General of militia; being his half year's allowance for the contingencies of his office, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	42	10	
				225
4 Geo. 4, Cap. 27.	Lieutenant Colonel James Fitzgibbon, Assistant Adjutant General of militia; being his half year's salary from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,			100
				922 15 6½

Continued. £

(APPENDIX A.) See Journal page 16.

		Continued, £	£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.
						922	15	6½
2 Geo. 4, Cap. 4,	Edward M. Mahon, Esquire, Agent for paying Militia Pensions; being his half year's salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	50						
" " "	Edward M. Mahon, Esquire, Agent for paying militia pensions; being his half year's allowance for the contingencies of his office, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	25						
2 Geo. 4, Cap. 9.	William M. Jarvis, Esquire, Sheriff of the Gore District; being his half year's salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	25				75		
" " "	Richard Leonard, Esquire Sheriff of the Niagara District; being his half year's salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	25						
" " "	John Spencer, Esquire, Sheriff of the Newcastle District; being his half year's salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	25						
" " "	William Hands, Esquire, Sheriff of the Western District; being his half year's salary from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	25						
" " "	Donald M. Donnell, Esquire, Sheriff of the Eastern District; being his half year's salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	25						
" " "	Alexander M. Donnell, Esquire, Sheriff of the Ottawa District; being his half year's salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	25						
4 Geo. 4, Cap. 16	The Honorable Duncan Cameron, Secretary of the Province being the sum appropriated by said statute for the purpose of obtaining a Standard for Weights and Measures, for this Province. £75 Sterling, equal to					150		
48 Geo. 3, Cap. 16.	Mr. Thomas Creen, Teacher of the Niagara District School; being his half year's Salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	50						
" " "	Mr. George Baxter, Teacher of the Midland District School; being his half year's salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive.	50						
" " "	Mr. Rossington Elms, Teacher of the Johnstown District School; being his half year's salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	50						
" " "	Mr. Samuel Armour, Teacher of the Home District School; being his half year's salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	50						
" " "	The Reverend William McAuly, Teacher of the Newcastle District School; being his half year's salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	50						
" " "	The Reverend Harry Leith, Teacher of the Eastern District School; being his half year's salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive.	50						
" " "	Mr. George Ryerson, Teacher of the London District School; being his half year's salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	50						
" " "	Mr. David Robertson, Teacher of the Western District School, being his half year's salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	50						
4 Geo. 4, Cap. 8.	The Reverend John M. Laurin, Teacher of the Ottawa District School; being his half year's salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,					400		
59 Geo. 3, Cap. 4.	Mr. John Law, Teacher of the Gore District School, being his half year's Salary from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,					50		
4 Geo. 4, Cap. 27.	Mr. John Stewart, Teacher of the Bathurst District School; being his half year's salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,					50		
						1781	2	2½

(APPENDIX A.) See Journal page 16.

		Continued £	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
						1781	2	2½
4 Geo. 4, Cap. 28.	James Carrol; being his half year's pension, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,		10					
2 Geo. 4, Cap. 20.	Mrs. Elizabeth Law; being her half year's pension from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,		10					
2 Geo. 4, Cap. 25.	John White; being his half year's pension, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,		10					
2 Geo. 4, Cap. 24.	Peter Miller; being his half year's pension, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,		10					
			<hr/>			40	0	0
2 Geo. 4, Cap. 5.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esquire, Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada; being six months interest due to said Bank. on Government Debentures held by it for £5000, from the 10th January to the 9th July, 1825, inclusive,					150	0	0
4 Geo. 4, Cap. 24.	Christopher Widmer, Esquire: being six months interest due on Government Debentures held by him for £1,000, from the 23d January to the 22d July, 1825, inclusive,		30					
" " "	Thomas Clark and Samuel Street, Esquires; being six months interest due on Government Debentures held by them for £15000 from the 20th February to the 19th August, 1825, inclusive,		450					
			<hr/>			480	0	0
2 Geo. 4, Cap. 5.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esquire, Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada; being six months' interest due on a Government Debenture held by the said Bank for the sum of £6666 13 4, from the 16th March to the 15th September, 1825, inclusive,					200	0	0
59 Geo. 3, Cap. 7. & 2 Geo. 4, Cap. 16,	Thomas Ridout, Esquire, Surveyor General; being for 133 Supplementary Schedules of Towns and Townships, and seven original Schedules of new Townships, furnished to the District Treasurers for the year ended the 30th June 1825,					23	12	6
60 Geo. 3, Cap. 7.	Thomas Markland, Esquire, Treasurer of the Midland district; being the sum appropriated for the use of common schools in the Midland district, for the year commencing the 7th March, 1824,		250					
" " "	George Hamilton, Esquire, Treasurer of the Gore district; being the sum appropriated for the use of common schools in the Gore district, for the year commencing the 7th March, 1824,		250					
" " "	The honorable William Allan, Treasurer of the Home district; being the sum appropriated for the use of common schools in the Home district, for the year commencing the 7th March, 1824,		250					
" " "	William Hands, Esquire, Treasurer of the Western district; being, together with a balance in his hands unexpended, of £38 18s. 6½d. the amount of the appropriation for the use of common schools in the said district, for the year commencing the 7th March, 1824,		211	1	5½			
			<hr/>			961	1	5½
2 Geo. 4, Cap. 2. & 4 Geo. 4, Cap. 15.	James Gordon, Esquire, one of the Board of Commissioners for the Improvement of the Internal Navigation; being so much of the appropriation of £1,000 issued as was repaid by John Macaulay, Esquire, President of the said Board, the same being now required by the Board,					234	18	6½
2 Geo. 4, Cap. 5.	The honorable John Henry Dunn, Receiver General; being a remuneration of £100 to himself, and £50 each to the two clerks employed under him, for the responsibility and extra labour imposed by the negotiation and arrangement of a loan of twenty thousand pounds.					200	0	0
			<hr/>			4,070	14	8½

(APPENDIX A.) See Journal page 16.

AGGREGATE.

—♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦—

41 Geo. 3, Cap. 12.	Officers of the Legislature,	270	0	0
48 ' 3, ' 6.	Clerks of the Legislature, - - -	75	0	0
2 ' 4, ' 26.	Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, -	25	0	0
2 ' 4, ' 21.	The Rev'd R. Addison's Pension, -	25	0	0
59 ' 3, ' 19.	Inspector General's Salary, - -	202	15	6½
4 ' 4 ' 6.	Colonel Coffin's Salary, &c. - -	225	0	0
4 ' 4 ' 27.	Assistant Adjutant General, - -	100	0	0
2 ' 4 ' 4.	Militia Pension Agent, - - -	75	0	0
2 ' 4 ' 9.	Sheriff's Salaries, - - -	150	0	0
4 ' 4 ' 16,	Weights and Measures, - - -	83	6	8
48 ' 3 ' 16,	Teachers of District Schools, -	400	0	0
4 ' 4 ' 8,	do of Ottawa District School,	50	0	0
59 ' 3 ' 4,	do of Gore do. - - -	50	0	0
4 ' 4 ' 27,	do of Bathurst do. - - -	50	0	0
4 ' 4 ' 28, } &c &c &c }	Four Pensions, - - -	40	0	0
2 ' 4 ' 5 &c.	Interest on Debentures, - - -	830	0	0
59 ' 3 ' 7 &c.	Surveyor General for Schedules, -	23	12	6
60 ' 3 ' 7	Common Schools Appropriation, -	961	1	5½
2 ' 4 ' 2 &c	Improvement of Internal Navigation,	234	18	6½
2 ' 4 ' 5	Remuneration under Debenture Act.	200	0	0
		£ 4070	14	8½

Inspector General's Office,

7th November, 1825.

J. BABY,

Inspector General.

(APPENDIX A.) See Journal page 16.

[No. 7.]

UPPER CANADA.



Statement of the Receiver-General's Receipts and Payments on account of the Appropriation for the Service of the Civil Government of the Province for the year 1824.—Statute 4 Geo. 4 Cap. 25.

RECEIPTS.	Sterling.	PAYMENTS.	Sterling,
	£ s d		£ s d
To Amount of the Balance in hand, as per Statement No. 3, submitted on the 11th January, 1825.	3,837 15 11 ⁷ / ₈	By Amount of Warrants issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the Receiver-General of the Province, as per the annexed Abstract, £3,901 14s. 2 ¹ / ₂ d. currency,	3,511 10 9 1-2
		By Amount of the Balance unexpended, - - - - -	326 5 1 ⁷ / ₈ -10
	£ 3,837 15 11 7-10		£ 3,837 15 11 7-10

Inspector-General's Office, 7th November, 1825.

J. BABY, Inspector-General.

Abstract of Warrants issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the Receiver-General of the Province, payable out of the Appropriation by Statute of 4 Geo. 4 Cap. 25, for the Service of the Civil Government for the year 1824.

	CURRENCY.
	£ s d
To George Hillier, Esquire, Private Secretary; being his half year's salary from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive—184 days at 10s. sterling per day,	102 4 5 1-4
Edward M'Mahon, Esquire; being his half year's salary as Principal Clerk in the Government Office, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive,	101 7 9 1-4
John Lyons, Esquire; being his half year's salary, as Clerk in the Government office, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive,	83 6 8
Thomas Fitzgerald, Esquire; being his half year's salary, as Clerk in the Government Office, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive,	83 6 8
John Small, Esquire, Clerk of the Honorable Executive Council; being in addition to his salary, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive,	55 11 1 1-4
John Beikie, Esquire; being his half year's salary, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive, as Chief Clerk in the Executive Council Office,	101 7 9 1-4
Mr. George Savage; being his half year's salary, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive, as Second Clerk in the Executive Council Office,	83 6 8
William Chewet, Esquire; being as well for his usual daily pay as Senior Surveyor and Draftsman in the Surveyor-General's Department, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive—184 days at 10s. currency per day—as for the customary allowance of 1s. 3d. currency per day for a ration,	103 10 0
William Chewett, Esquire; being his half year's salary as principal clerk in the Surveyor General's office, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive,	101 7 9 1-4
Samuel Ridout, Esquire; being his half year's salary as second clerk in the Surveyor General's office, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive,	101 7 9 1-4
John Hunter; being his half year's allowance as Usher of the Court of King's Bench, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive,	5 0 0
Continued, £	921 16 7 1-2

(APPENDIX A.) See Journal page 16.

	CURRENCY.		
	£	s.	d.
Continued £	921	16	7 1-2
To James Bridgland; being his half year's allowance, as Keeper of the Court of King's Bench, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive,	5	0	0
The Honorable Duncan Cameron, Secretary of the Province; being the amount of his Contingent Account of Fees on public instruments, and the allowance for an office servant and messenger, for the half year ended the 31st December, 1824,	82	17	0
The Honorable Duncan Cameron, Register of the Province; being the amount of his Contingent Account of Fees on public instruments, and the allowance for a clerk, for the half year ended the 31st December, 1824,	97	4	2
George Hillier, Esquire, Private Secretary; being the amount of his Contingent Account of the ordinary and incidental expenses of the Government Office, for the half year ended the 31st December, 1824,	342	17	6 1-2
George Hillier, Esquire, Private Secretary; being the amount of the account of expenses incurred for repairs to the Government-House and premises, and labourers work done on ground attached thereto, for the half year ended the 31st December, 1824,	93	15	4 1-2
Charles Fothergill, Esquire, Government Printer; being the amount allowed in Council of his account against Government for the half year ended the 31st December, 1824,	95	3	11
The Honorable James Baby, Inspector-General of Public Provincial Accounts; being the amount of his account for the ordinary and incidental expenses of his office, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive,	286	9	6 1-2
John Small, Esquire, Clerk of the Honorable Executive Council; being the amount of his account against Government for the half year ended the 31st December, 1824,	141	12	1 1-2
John Small, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown and Pleas; being the amount of his account against Government for the half year ended the 31st December, 1824,	43	19	3
Thomas Ridout, Esquire, Surveyor-General; being the amount of his Contingent Account, for the half year ended the 31st December, 1824,	364	1	4 3-4
John B. Robinson, Esquire, Attorney-General; being the amount of his account against Government, for the half year ended the 31st December, 1824,	445	10	7
Henry John Boulton, Esquire, Solicitor-General; being the amount allowed in Council of his account against Government, for the half year ended the 31st December, 1824,	426	6	5
Mr. William A. Campbell, Clerk of Assize; being the amount allowed in Council of his account, as Clerk of Assize on the Eastern, Bathurst, Johnstown, Midland, and Home Circuits, for the year 1824,	77	7	6
Mr. John C. Cartwright, Acting Clerk of Assize; being the amount of his account, as Acting Clerk of Assize on the London and Gore Circuits, for the year 1824,	37	2	0
The Honorable John Henry Dunn, Receiver General; being the amount of his account against Government, for the half year ended the 31st December, 1824,	238	15	9 1-4
Mr. James King, Clerk of Assize; being the amount of his account against Government, as Clerk of Assize on the Niagara and Newcastle Circuits, for the year 1824,	24	0	6
Samuel P. Jarvis, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery; being the amount allowed in Council of his account, for Fees on public instruments, from the 1st January, 1822, to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive,	196	3	6
John Small, Esquire, Clerk of the Honorable Executive Council; being an additional allowance, for fuel and an office servant, for the year 1824,	20	0	0
John Powell, Esquire, Clerk of Assize; being the amount of his account against Government, as Clerk of Assize for the Western Circuit, for the year 1824,	11	11	0
Currency, £	3901	14	2 1-2
Sterling, £	3,511	10	9 1-2

N. B. The several Accounts mentioned in the above Abstract were furnished, in detail, to the House of Assembly, on the 1st of March last, and have been printed.

Inspector-General's Office, 7th November, 1825.

J. BABY, Inspector-General.

UPPER CANADA.

General Statement of the Receiver-General's Receipts and Payments of the Appropriation of £2,500 annually, by Provincial Statute of 56 Geo. 3d, Cap. 26, from the 1st January to the 7th November, 1825, inclusive.

RECEIPTS.	Currency.	PAYMENTS.	Currency.
	£ s d		£ s d
To Amount of the Balance in the hands of the Receiver-General on the 31st December, 1824,	794 7 58-9	By Amount of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's Warrants on the Receiver-General, from the 1st January to the 7th November, 1825, as per the annexed Abstract, - -	1,801 12 6
To Amount of the Appropriation for the year commencing the 1st April, 1825, pursuant to Statute, - - - -	2,500 0 0	By Amount of the Balance in the Receiver-General's hands on the 7th November, 1825,	1,492 14 11 8-9
£	3,294 7 58-9	£	3,294 7 58-9

Inspector-General's Office, 7th November, 1825.

J. BABY, Inspector-General.

ABSTRACT of Warrants issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the Receiver General of the Province, on the Appropriation of £2,500 Currency, per annum, by Provincial Statute, 56 Geo. 3, Cap. 26.

	CURRENCY
	£ s d
The Honorable William Dummer Powell; being his half year's salary as Speaker of the honorable the Legislative council, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive,	200 0 0
The honorable John McGill, late Receiver-General of the province; being half a year's superannuation allowance, from 1st July to 31st December, 1824, inclusive,	250 0 10
Colonel Nathaniel Coffin, Adjutant General of Militia; being an excess for the contingencies of his office beyond the allowance authorised by an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed in the 4th year of His Majesty's Reign, C. 6, as per his account for the half year ended the 31st December, 1824,	33 2 10
The Honorable Joseph Wells, Chairman of the Board of Claims for losses during the late War; being to enable him to pay the contingent expenses of the Board, for the half year from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1824, inclusive,	232 18 8
The Honorable William Dummer Powell; being his half year's salary, as Speaker of the Honorable the Legislative Council, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	200 0 0
The Honorable John McGill, late Receiver-General of the Province; being half a year's superannuation allowance, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825, inclusive,	250 0 0
The Honorable Duncan Cameron, Secretary of the Province; being together with the amount of the appropriation by Provincial Statute of 4 Geo. 4, Cap. 16, the amount of the cost and charges incurred for a Standard for Weights and Measures received from England, for the use of this Province,	69 19 11
Reuben Alward; being half a year's allowance of pension to him as a private of the Norfolk Militia, disabled by wounds received in action with the enemy, at Fort Eric, during the late War with the United States of America, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1825.	10 0 0
John Beverly Robinson, Esquire, His Majesty's Attorney-General; being to indemnify him for the loss of his Emoluments, in consequence of his being detained in England, in order to afford information to His Majesty's Government on various subjects connected with this Province, £500 sterling,	555 11 1
£	1801 12 6

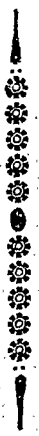
Inspector General's Office, 7th November, 1825.

J. BABY, Inspector General.

(APPENDIX A.) See Journal page 16

No. 9.

UPPER CANADA.



Account of Revenue arising from Duties of Licences issued to Shop-keepers, Inn-keepers, Distillers, and Wholesale Dealers, in the several Districts of the Province, under Provincial Statutes, from the 5th of January 1825, to the 4th October 1825, inclusive, so far as the several Inspectors have reported the same.

DISTRICTS.	INSPECTORS.	SHOP.	INN KEF-PERS.	STILLS GALLONS.	WHOLE SALE.	DUTY ON SHOPS.	DUTY ON INN KEEPERS.	DUTY ON STILLS.	DUTY ON WHOLE SALE.	TOTAL DUTY.			
											Net Revenue.		
Midland,	John Cumming,	44	74	1399½	0	264	162	174	18	9	601	8	9
Johnstown,	Oliver Everts,	31	68	319	0	186	153	39	17	6	379	7	6
Eastern,	Neil McLean,	32	61	22	0	192	84	2	15	0	279	5	0
Newcastle,	Elias Jones,	15	31	840½	2	90	83	105	1	3	288	1	3
Home,	William Allen,	37	44	1420½	1	222	194	177	11	3	598	11	3
Niagara,	Isaac Swazee,	42	62	1568	0	252	168	196	15	0	616	0	0
London,	James Mitchell,	3	23	734	1	18	32	91	0	0	147	0	0
Western,	William Hands,	9	22	345	0	54	22	43	2	6	119	2	6
Gore,	John Wilson,	22	40	1175	0	132	97	146	17	6	376	0	6
Ottawa,	Thomas Mears,	9	18	—	1	54	19	—	0	0	78	0	0
Bathurst,	Anthony Lesslie,	16	32	463	1	96	88	57	17	6	246	17	6
Drummond Islc.	T. G. Anderson.	3	1	—	0	18	1	—	0	0	49	0	0
	Deduct Allowance to Inspectors.												
		263	476	8286½	6	1578	1105	1035	16	3	3748	16	3
						157	110	103	11	7½	371	17	7½
						1420	994	932	4	7½	3376	18	7½

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, 7th November, 1825.

J. BABY,
Inspector General.

UPPER CANADA.

Names of Persons Licensed as Shop-keepers to Retail Spirituous Liquors, between the 5th of January and the 4th October 1825, as reported by the Inspectors.

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

1	Barnabas Brennan,	23	John Mair,
2	Michael Brennan,	24	Archibald Richmond,
3	Asa Norton,	25	Henry Lasher,
4	Charles Aykroyd,	26	William J. Fairfield,
5	James R. Armstrong,	27	Peter McDonald,
6	John Harkes,	28	Allan McPherson,
7	Turpin, & Parker,	29	Neil J. McLean,
8	James Benson,	30	Robert Miller,
9	Charles Willard,	31	McKenzie & Murchison,
10	John Turnbull,	32	Lewis Thorpe,
11	James Dougall,	33	George Cowper,
12	Abraham Truix,	34	William Heath,
13	William Wilson,	35	—————
14	Frederick Keeler,	36	George Ham,
15	Joseph Bruce,	37	Peter Ham,
16	Neil McLeod,	38	E. O. Donovan,
17	Walter McCuniffe, & Co.	39	John Dougall,
18	John Macaulay, & Co.	40	Phillip Ham,
19	Charles Ralphs,	41	Charles Clark,
20	Harvey Wood,	42	John Kirby,
21	Michael Salmon,	43	Thomas Slicer,
22	John Mowatt,	44	Michael Quinn,

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.

1	S. Jones, & Co.	17	Jean B. Bupore,
2	F. P. Jones,	18	W. F. Gates, & Co.
3	Billa Flint jun'r.	19	D. & R. Carley,
4	Steel Smith,	20	Eph'm. Dunham,
5	William Hayes jun'r.	21	C. & J. McDaniel,
6	Paul Glasford,	22	Alexander Morris, & Co.
7	Samuel Thomas jun'r.	23	William P. Loucks,
8	William Jones & Co.	24	John Heck,
9	Charles Jones,	25	John McPharson, & Co.
10	Justus S. Merwin,	26	E. & J. K. Hartwell,
11	Alexander Waugh,	27	Thomas O'Neil,
12	Hiram Spafford,	28	Elnathan Hubbell,
13	Averil, & Hooker,	29	John A. Markley,
14	Do. Do.	30	W. F. Gates, & Wm. Kay,
15	George Brows, & Co.	31	John Demming,
16	Merwin & Church,		

EASTERN DISTRICT.

1	George Robertson,	17	Peter Chesley,
2	William McFarlane,	18	P. VanKoughnett,
3	William Kyle,	19	Robert Colquhoun.
4	Alexander McCorquodale,	20	J. B. Ranger,
5	William Kay,	21	Guy C. Wood,
6	Paul Glasford, & Co.	22	Alexander McDonell,
7	George Brouse,	23	Solomon Chesley,
8	Do.	24	Adam Baker,
9	Peter McIntosh,	25	Angus Roy McDonell,
10	Do.	26	Ronald McDonell,
11	Ira Hawley,	27	Peter Shaver
12	John Stacey,	28	Do
13	Henry Stacy,	29	Donald Chisholm,
14	J. & J. Dunlop,	30	William Cline,
15	James McPharlane,	31	Adam Dixon,
16	William Fraser,	32	McNichol, & McKean.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

1	C. W. & J. C. Spencer,	9	Benjamin Throop,
2	David Smart,	10	James Black,
3	John Leister,	11	John Steel,
4	Robert Fairburn,	12	Sheldon Hawley,
5	Adam H. Meyers,	13	Silas Pearson,
6	John Brown,	14	Charles Anderson,
7	Dugald Campbell,	15	E. & J. Fowke,
8	Dugald Campbell, & Co.		

(APPENDIX A.) See Journal page 16.

HOME DISTRICT.

1	John Robinson,	20	Brooke & Son,
2	John Roddy,	21	J. A. Wilkes,
3	Wood & Anderson,	22	George Robinson,
4	Joseph Cawthra,	23	Sullivan & Stotesbury,
5	John Cawthra,	24	George Munro,
6	John Barnhart,	25	Boulton & Co.
7	Isreal Ranson,	26	George Duggan,
8	Thorn & Parsons,	27	John Munro,
9	Henry Drean,	28	David Stegman,
10	Thomas Carfrae,	29	John Tiers,
11	St. George & Co.	30	Joseph Hunter,
12	John Paul,	31	J. W. Gamble & Co.
13	Peter McDougall	32	William Arthurs,
14	Thomas Robson,	33	W. B. Robinson,
15	Alexander Legge,	34	Thomas Milburne,
16	William Laughton,	35	John McDougall,
17	John Collins.	36	Robert Rutherford,
18	Peter Paterson.	37	Charles Kellar,
19	Daniel Brooke jun'r.		

NIAGARA DISTRICT.

1	David Thornburn,	22	Robert Arwin,
2	Richard Thompson, & Co.	23	Chapman Leach.
3	William Mettleberger,	24	Wm. C. Chase,
4	R. M. Chrysler,	25	Grant, & Kerby,
5	Adam Chrysler.	26	John Warren.
6	Jane Hepburne,	27	John Ross,
7	John Tannyhill,	28	Daniel McDougall,
8	Bernard McCannus,	29	E. McNeiledge, & Co.
9	William D. Miller,	30	J. Keifer, & Co.
10	Richard Woodruff,	31	Henry Griffin,
11	John Daily.	32	William Macklem,
12	Lewis Clement,	33	Robert F. Nellis,
13	Joseph Wilson.	34	Nauvin Austin,
14	Richard FitzGerls,	35	Catharine Leonard,
15	John Tannyhill,	36	John Crooks,
16	John Brown.	37	John Holmes,
17	Adam Brown.	38	William King,
18	Charles Stanton,	39	Jones, Thomas, & Co.
19	Starkwether Brown & Co.	40	Edward McBride,
20	R. M. Long.	41	David Thompson,
21	Gilbert McMicking,	42	John Claus.

LONDON DISTRICT.

1	Henry Webster,	3	Walter Nichol.
2	Cross & Fisher,		

WESTERN DISTRICT.

1	Daniel Pastorius,	6	Duncan McGregor,
2	Alex. McGregor,	7	John B. Baby,
3	Angus Mackintosh,	8	John McGregor,
4	John Wilson,	9	Thomas Parks.
5	Charles Fortier,		

GORE DISTRICT.

1	John A. Wilkes,	12	Hilliard, & Co.
2	Manuel Overfield,	13	Samuel Andross,
3	Lesslie & Sons,	14	Robert Biggar,
4	John Paterson,	15	Alex. Proudfoot,
5	Peter Pottnuff,	16	William Chisholme,
6	J. G. Strawbridge,	17	Job Loder,
7	George Chalmers,	18	Titus G. Simons,
8	Wm. Secord,	19	James Crooks,
9	John Brackenridge, & Co.	20	Wm. B. Sheldon,
10	Finlay, & Robertson,	21	Thomas Perrin,
11	Richardson, & Kirkpatrick,	22	John R. Secord,

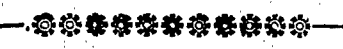
OTTAWA DISTRICT.

1	Alexander Grant,	6	George Hamilton,
2	John G. McIntosh,	7	Ditto.
3	Ditto.	8	George P. Huntingdon,
4	Thomas Mears,	9	William Dunning.
5	Charles Waters,		

(APPENDIX A.) See Journal page 16.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.

1	Billa Flint, jun'r.	6	0	0						
2	B. VanOlinder,	7	10	0						
3	Mary Chamberlain,	3	0	0	38	Michael Monk,	-	-		152 10 0
4	Asahel Hurd,	4	0	0	39	Isaac Cole,	-	-		4 0 0
5	Lyman Stone,	4	0	0	40	John Cox,	-	-		4 0 0
6	Isaac Stone,	4	0	0	41	Peter Cole,	-	-		3 0 0
7	Thomas McCray,	3	0	0	42	John Forrester,	-	-		3 0 0
8	Richard Olmstead,	4	0	0	43	Obadiah Reed, jun'r.	-	-		5 0 0
9	Aaron Merrick,	4	0	0	44	David Shipman,	-	-		3 0 0
10	Stephen Blanchard,	3	0	0	45	Candace Easton,	-	-		4 0 0
11	Ephr'm. Webster,	4	0	0	46	Samuel Gray,	-	-		4 0 0
12	John Dixon,	3	0	0	47	Enos Beach,	-	-		4 0 0
13	Samuel P. Thomas,	4	0	0	48	Nathan Soper,	-	-		5 0 0
14	Samuel Haskins,	3	0	0	49	Dan'l S. Turner,	-	-		4 0 0
15	Daniel L. Baldwin,	4	0	0	50	Andrew Moore,	-	-		3 0 0
16	William Tolman,	4	0	0	51	William Fagan,	-	-		6 0 0
17	David Bockus,	7	10	0	52	Bernard Mooney,	-	-		6 0 0
18	Crymus La Rue,	4	0	0	53	John J. Gilbert,	-	-		6 0 0
19	Urani McNeal,	4	0	0	54	Ann Sparrow,	-	-		5 0 0
20	Ezekiel Glacier,	4	0	0	55	Wm. M'Nish,	-	-		4 0 0
21	John H. Davis,	4	0	0	56	Jos. Beach,	-	-		3 0 0
22	Moses Rose,	3	0	0	57	John Barns,	-	-		3 0 0
23	John Brundage,	4	0	0	58	Parker Webster,	-	-		3 0 0
24	Richard Garlick,	3	0	0	59	B. C. Wright,	-	-		4 0 0
25	John Sellick,	3	0	0	60	Horace C. Wells,	-	-		7 10 0
26	Asa Clothier,	3	0	0	61	John Claghorn,	-	-		7 10 0
27	Jered Seeley,	3	0	0	62	John Gore,	-	-		6 0 0
28	Edoch M. Chase,	6	0	0	63	James B. Howard,	-	-		3 0 0
29	Harvey Sheldon,	3	0	0	64	Calvin Frary,	-	-		4 0 0
30	Ira Lewis,	4	0	0	65	Samuel Davison,	-	-		6 0 0
31	Solomon Landon,	3	0	0	66	Thomas Fraser,	-	-		6 0 0
32	Reuben H. Graves,	6	0	0	67	William Oliver,	-	-		4 0 0
33	Peter Wheeler,	7	10	0	68	Mary Burk,	-	-		3 0 0
34	Samuel Pennock,	5	0	0						
35	Dorman D. Wolf,	3	0	0						
36	C. Salisbury,	5	0	0						
37	Samuel Wilson,	3	0	0						
		CONTINUED.—£			152	10	0			
								Deduct Crown Duty, } £ 289 10 0		
								14 Geo. 3. } £ 136 0 0		
								£ 153 10 0		



EASTERN DISTRICT.

1	J. Tuttle,	3	10	0						
2	Peter Bowen,	3	10	0						
3	William Swayne,	3	0	0						
4	Nat. Monk,	3	10	0	35	Wm. McNairn,	;	;		3 10 0
5	Michael Cook,	3	10	0	36	Wm. Wood,	;	;		3 10 0
6	George Markley,	5	0	0	37	Benjamin Waggoner,	;	;		3 10 0
7	William Baker,	3	10	0	38	John Chesley,	;	;		5 0 0
8	Thomas Bower,	3	10	0	39	Henry Waggoner,	;	;		5 0 0
9	John McEwen,	3	0	0	40	John Gibson,	;	;		3 10 0
10	John A. Wart,	3	10	0	41	Alsaint Chesley,	;	;		5 0 0
11	Levi Bancroft,	3	10	0	42	Duncan McDonell,	;	;		3 0 0
12	Richard Bingham,	3	0	0	43	John Ault,	;	;		3 10 0
13	Philip Munro,	3	10	0	44	Samuel Moss,	;	;		3 10 0
14	John Bockus,	3	10	0	45	L. Stoneburner,	;	;		3 10 0
15	David Derry,	3	0	0	46	Donald McDonell,	;	;		3 10 0
16	Allan Cameron,	3	0	0	47	Alexander McDonell,	;	;		3 10 0
17	Donald McArthur,	3	0	0	48	John Link,	;	;		3 0 0
18	Charles Westley,	3	0	0	49	Donald McPhu,	;	;		3 0 0
19	William Snider,	3	0	0	50	Duncan McMillan,	;	;		3 0 0
20	Rod'k. McLennan,	3	10	0	51	Angus McDonell,	;	;		3 0 0
21	John McLennan,	3	10	0	52	Simon Fraser,	;	;		3 0 0
22	Malcolm McIntosh,	3	10	0	53	Jacob Waggoner,	;	;		3 10 0
23	Murdock McPherson,	3	0	0	54	Nicholas Ault,	;	;		3 10 0
24	John Dixon,	3	0	0	55	Herm's. Cryderman,	;	;		3 0 0
25	E. McLennan,	3	10	0	56	Hector Mansion,	;	;		3 0 0
26	Andrew Summers,	3	10	0	57	Alexander M'Donald,	;	;		3 0 0
27	Wm. McLaughlin,	3	10	0	58	Mary Piere,	;	;		3 0 0
28	Ronald McDonell,	3	10	0	59	John T. Gilman,	;	;		3 0 0
29	Catharine Campbell,	3	10	0	60	Thomas Martial,	;	;		3 0 0
30	John McDonell,	3	0	0	61	John Brown,	;	;		3 0 0
31	Duncan McCulloch,	2	0	0						
32	John McLeod,	3	0	0						
33	Sewel Cutler,	3	10	0						
34	T. Gray,	3	10	0						
		CONTINUED £			114	0	0			
								Deduct Crown Duty, } £ 206 10 0		
								14 Geo. 3. } £ 122 0 0		
								£ 84 10 0		

(APPENDIX A.) See Journal page 16.

		CONTINUED,—£				CONTINUED—£		
46	David Cergill,	213	0 0	57	John Smith,	266	0 0	
47	Kenneth, McDougall,	5	0 0	58	Agnes Rogers,	3	0 0	
48	John Martindale,	5	0 0	59	Ebenezer Plaice,	8	0 0	
49	George Garside,	5	0 0	60	John Bradt Jun'r,	5	0 0	
50	Felix Havens,	4	0 0	61	Edward Dunfield,	4	0 0	
51	Joseph Badsly,	6	0 0	62	Mary Crook,	3	0 0	
52	Cyrenus Hall,	5	0 0					
53	Joseph Vanderlip,	4	0 0			£	292 0 0	
54	James McMillan,	5	0 0				124 0 0	
55	John Brown,	6	0 0					
56	Henry C. Green,	3	0 0					
		CONTINUED—£	266 0 0				£	168 0 0

Deduct Crown Duty,
14 Geo. 3.

LONDON DISTRICT.

						CONTINUED.—£		
1	Jacob Patrick,	3	15 0	16	Sylvanus Reynolds,	50	15 0	
2	Waistcoat Knight,	8	15 0	17	Jacob Vandurer,	3	0 0	
3	Abraham Wilson,	3	10 0	18	Anselm Foster,	3	0 0	
4	William McCoal,	3	15 0	19	John Smith,	3	10 0	
5	Horace S. Omstead,	3	0 0	20	Horace Foster,	4	0 0	
6	Truman Waters,	3	10 0	21	Jacob Sovereign,	3	15 0	
7	Henry Carrol,	3	0 0	22	Nathan Caswell,	3	15 0	
8	Calvin Martin,	3	15 0	23	Joseph Davis,	3	10 0	
9	John Stephens,	3	0 0					
10	Edward Evans,	3	0 0					
11	Louis Wynans,	3	10 0					
12	Joseph Marsaw,	3	10 0					
13	John Loder,	3	15 0					
14	Abraham Carrol,	3	0 0					
15	Francis Siddal,	3	0 0					
		CONTINUED £	50 15 0				£	78 5 0
								46 0 0
							£	32 5 0

Deduct Crown Duty,
14 Geo. 3.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

						CONTINUED—£		
1	D. Langlois,	3	0 0	15	Wm. Firman,	42	0 0	
2	Bapt. S. Armour,	3	0 0	16	Ben. La Valle,	3	0 0	
3	Wm. Ambridge,	3	0 0	17	L. S. Papineau,	3	0 0	
4	Thomas Lewis,	3	0 0	18	D. S. Baldwin,	3	0 0	
5	Joseph Dumarse,	3	0 0	19	Peter Stover,	3	0 0	
6	Charles Morin,	3	0 0	20	A. Degerlais,	3	0 0	
7	Charles Haiesine,	3	0 0	21	Eliza Searl,	3	0 0	
8	Samuel Burton,	3	0 0	22	A. La Grave,	3	0 0	
9	J. B. Soullier,	3	0 0					
10	J. B. Petre,	3	0 0					
11	Francois Pratt,	3	0 0					
12	Antoine Reaume,	3	0 0					
13	William Forsyth,	3	0 0					
14	Francis Beneteare,	3	0 0					
		CONTINUED—£	42 0 0				£	66 0 0
								44 0 0
							£	22 0 0

Deduct Crown Duty,
14 Geo. 3.

GORE DISTRICT.

						CONTINUED—£		
1	Rachel Babcock,	3	0 0	24	James Davis,	103	10 0	
2	William Terryberry,	6	0 0	25	Timothy Pomeroy,	6	0 0	
3	Margaret Terryberry,	3	0 0	26	William Chase,	3	5 0	
4	Joel Wood,	4	10 0	27	P. L. Hagerboom,	4	10 0	
5	George Rosseau,	7	10 0	28	Sylvanus Mott,	6	0 0	
6	Barnabas Howard,	4	0 0	29	Charles Birch,	4	10 0	
7	Jacob Bowman,	4	10 0	30	Andrew Groff,	3	0 0	
8	William Vanderlip,	4	10 0	31	John Underhill,	3	10 0	
9	Edward, Vanderlip,	4	10 0	32	Jonathan Pettit,	4	10 0	
10	Henry Carpenter,	6	0 0	33	Jacob Book,	4	10 0	
11	William Sumner,	6	0 0	34	Asohel Hirlbert,	3	10 0	
12	William Duttin,	5	0 0	35	John Freeman,	5	0 0	
13	Edward Clark,	4	10 0	36	Jacob Spawn,	3	0 0	
14	William Young,	4	10 0	37	Mary Price,	5	0 0	
15	Joseph Moyer,	3	10 0	38	Samuel Carpenter,	4	0 0	
16	Andrew McVan,	3	10 0	39	John Clark,	5	0 0	
17	William Chisholm,	4	0 0	40	John Carey,	3	10 0	
18	Samuel McMasters,	3	0 0					
19	Joseph Reade,	5	0 0					
20	Joseph Rolsten,	5	0 0					
21	John Galbreath,	4	10 0					
22	John Williamson,	4	0 0					
23	J. E. Winslow,	3	10 0					
		CONTINUED—£	103 10 0				£	177 5 0
								80 0 0
							£	97 5 0

Deduct Crown Duty,
14 Geo. 3.

(APPENDIX A.) See Journal page 16.

OTTAWA DISTRICT.

1 Daniel Wyman,	3 0 0				
2 Cynthia Calvin,	3 0 0				
3 Godfrey McDonell,	3 0 0				
4 M. A. Vally,	3 0 0				
5 Moses Pattee,	4 0 0				
6 John Wade,	3 0 0				
7 William Moody,	3 0 0				
8 Olmsted Gates,	3 0 0				
9 Samuel Warren,	3 0 0				
10 James Worrill,	3 0 0				
11 John O'Brien,	3 0 0				
12 Rachel Barron,	3 0 0				
CONTINUED—£	37 0 0				
		13 Leve Le Roy,		CONTINUED—£	37 0 0
		14 William Clark,			3 0 0
		15 B. Vanclock,			3 0 0
		16 John Chesser,			3 0 0
		17 Walter Beckwith,			3 0 0
		18 Abner Hager,			3 0 0
				£	55 0 0
				Deduct Crown Duty. }	
				14 Geo. 3d. }	36 0 0
				£	19 0 0



BATHURST DISTRICT.

1 John Gammel,	8 0 0				
2 Duncan Ferguson,	4 0 0				
3 Alexander Snider,	4 0 0				
4 James McArthur,	4 0 0				
5 Donald McMillan,	5 0 0				
6 Richard McArthey,	5 0 0				
7 Jane Blair,	3 0 0				
8 Garret, FitzGerald,	4 0 0				
9 William Vaughan,	4 0 0				
10 Orlando Chapman,	5 0 0				
11 Andrew Hill,	5 0 0				
12 Peter Kerr,	4 0 0				
13 George Edge,	4 0 0				
14 John Balderston,	4 0 0				
15 James Armstrong,	4 0 0				
16 Joseph Lagary,	4 0 0				
17 Daniel Shipman,	8 0 0				
18 Alexander Morris,	8 0 0				
CONTINUED—£	87 0 0				
		19 George Wilson,		CONTINUED—£	87 0 0
		20 E. Cameron,			5 0 0
		21 William Mattheson,			3 0 0
		22 Robert Ferguson,			6 0 0
		23 Alpheus Rogers,			4 0 0
		24 Charles, Hollister,			5 0 0
		25 Sylvester Dempsey,			5 0 0
		26 Roger Moore,			4 0 0
		27 Pat Nolan,			6 0 0
		28 James Loudiee,			8 0 0
		29 Hesam Ingello,			4 0 0
		30 William Bradley,			3 0 0
		31 Thomas McAdam,			4 0 0
		32 Daniel McLeod,			5 0 0
					3 0 0
				£	152 0 0
				Deduct Crown Duty 14. Geo. 3.	64 0 0
				£	88 0 0



DRUMMOND ISLAND.

1—James Fraser,	3 0 0
Deduct Crown Duty 14. Geo 3.	2 0 0
£	1 0 0

RECAPITULATION.

Midland,	74	162	10 0
Johustown,	68	153	10 0
Eastern,	61	84	10 0
Newcastle,	31	83	0 0
Home,	44	194	0 0
Niagara,	62	168	0 0
London,	23	32	5 0
Western	22	22	0 0
Gore,	40	97	5 0
Ottawa,	18	19	0 0
Bathurst,	32	88	0 0
Drummond Island,	1	1	0 0
	476	£ 1105	0 0

(APPENDIX A.) See Journal page 16.

Names of Persons Licensed as Distillers, between the 5th of January and the 4th October 1825, as reported by the Inspectors.

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

		Gallons.			
1	Johnson Smith,	109			
2	Stephen Warner,	143½			
3	George & Samuel Detler,	79			
4	John Rennie,	51½			
5	Jesse Henderson,	58			
6	Samuel Williams,	58			
7	Richard Lowe,	62½			
8	Lewis Thorpe,	165			
9	Billings Fairfield,	177			
10	Cyrenus Forshee,	46½			
11	James McGregor,	150			
12	Tobias W. Meyers,	60			
13	John Darling,	58			
14	Job Ceasar,	71½			
15	Abner Nash,	60			
16	Jacob Howell,	50	1399 1-2—	a 2s. 6d.	174 18 9

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.

		Gallons.			
1	C. H. Bellomy	50			
2	Ditto,	48			
3	John Mackintosh,	70			
4	Jones & Daggit,	61			
5	Skinner & McCormack,	30			
6	Samuel Chaffey,	60	319—	a 2s. 6d.	39 17 6

EASTERN DISTRICT.

		Gallons.			
1	Donald McDonell	—	22—	a 2s 6d	2 15 0

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

		Gallons.			
1	John McEvers,	32½			
2	James Deyell,	20			
3	John Robinson,	41			
4	Frederick Hutton,	159			
5	Joel Dean,	80			
6	Joseph A Keeler,	40			
7	Eliakim Barnhart	67½			
8	Squires & Mudget,	60			
9	Johnson Grover,	50			
10	Cornelius Webster,	139½			
11	John D. Smith,	121			
12	David Cummings,	30	840 ½ —	a 2s 6d	105 1 3

HOME DISTRICT.

		Gallons.			
1	John Cawthra,	160			
2	Reuben Hudson,	66			
3	James Andrews,	228			
4	A. Whipple,	52			
5	Abraham Reecer,	60			
6	J. McDougall,	76½			
7	Herbert Matthews,	65			
8	Francis Leys,	81			
9	George Playter,	73			
10	Samuel Chew,	40			
11	William B. Robinson,	144			
12	John B. Warren,	50			
13	Charles S. Murray,	180			
14	John Scarlet,	85			
15	John Crosby,	60	1420 1-2	a 2s 6d.	177 11 3

CONTINUED

4001 1-2

500 3 9

(APPENDIX A.) See Journal page 16.

NIAGARA DISTRICT.

CONTINUED.			Gallons.	4001 1-2	a	2s 6d	500 3 9
1	Norman Austen,	; ;	50				
2	Hezekiah Smith,	; ;	49				
3	Abraham Zavitz	; ;	65				
4	Glover Bennett,	; ;	95				
5	William Hepburne,	; ;	166				
6	William H. Servos,	; ;	58½				
7	William H. Merritt,	; ;	120				
8	Jacob Beam,	; ;	60				
9	George Keifer,	; ;	75				
10	Samuel Street,	; ;	75				
11	Matthias Hawn,	; ;	60				
12	Joseph Shirk,	; ;	35½				
13	Nicholas Barmore,	; ;	75				
14	James Macklem,	; ;	135				
15	Thomas Walker,	; ;	130				
16	Robert Kirkpatrick,	; ;	103				
17	John McMicking,	; ;	36				
18	William Crooks,	; ;	100				
19	Henry Nelles,	; ;	80	1568—	a	2s. 6d.	196 0 0

LONDON DISTRICT.

			Gallons.				
1	Job Loder,	, ,	170				
2	John Kirkpatrick,	, ,	140				
3	William Wilson,	, ,	134				
4	D. Campbell,	, ,	200				
5	R. L. McKenny,	, ,	22				
6	Alexander McIntyre,	, ,	66	743—	a	2s. 6d.	91 15 0

WESTERN DISTRICT.

			Gallons.				
1	Gordon Buchannon,	, ,	60				
2	Christopher Arnold,	, ,	75				
3	William Cosgrave,	, ,	50½				
4	Thomas Boyd,	, ,	62½				
5	Robert Flemming,	, ,	97	345—	a	2s 6d	43 2 6

GORE DISTRICT.

			Gallons.				
1	James Stewart,	, ,	80				
2	Jonathan Davis,	, ,	50				
3	James Shaff,	, ,	70				
4	Titus G. Simons,	, ,	98½				
5	Job Lodor,	, ,	250				
6	Matthew Crooks,	, ,	75				
7	Andrew Van Every,	, ,	44				
8	Jacob Thorp,	, ,	20				
9	Robert Coultard,	, ,	160				
10	Samuel Smith,	, ,	50				
11	John K. Simons,	, ,	108½				
12	Racey & Secord,	, ,	89				
13	John Secord,	, ,	80	1175—	a	2s 6d.	146 17 6

BATHURST DISTRICT.

			Gallons.				
1	William Graham,	- - -	58				
2	Thomas Deachman,	- - -	37				
3	D. Ferguson,	- - -	52				
4	Joseph Waits,	- - -	51½				
5	W. Ranken,	- - -	85½				
6	S. Shipman,	- - -	53				
7	J. Delisle,	- - -	97				
8	G. T. Burke,	- - -	29	463—	a	2s 6d	57 17 6

TOTAL. 8286 1-2 £ 1035 16 3

RECAPITULATION.

Midland,	,	,	,	,	1399 1-2	£	174 18 9
Johnstown,	,	,	,	,	349		39 17 6
Eastern,	,	,	,	,	22		2 15 0
Newcastle,	,	,	,	,	840 1-2		105 1 3
Home,	,	,	,	,	1120 1-2		177 11 3
Niagara,	,	,	,	,	1568		196 0 0
London,	,	,	,	,	734		91 15 0
Western,	,	,	,	,	315		43 2 0
Gore,	,	,	,	,	1175		146 17 6
Bathurst,	,	,	,	,	463		57 17 6
					8286 1-2	£	1035 16 3

—:*****:—

Names of Persons Licensed as Wholesale Dealers in Spirituous Liquors from the 5th January to the 4th October 1825, as reported by the Inspectors.

—:*****:—

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

Charles Biggar,	,	,	,	,	£ 5 0 0		
Simon Closson,	,	,	,	,	5 0 0		10 0 0
					—	£	

—:*****:—

HOME DISTRICT.

M. & R. Meighan,	,	,	,	,			5 0 0
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—:*****:—

LONDON DISTRICT.

Daniel Ross,	,	,	,	,			5 0 0
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—:*****:—

OTTAWA DISTRICT.

Peter St. Julien,	,	,	,	,			5 0 0
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—:*****:—

BATHURST DISTRICT.

J. D. Weatherley,	,	,	,	,			5 0 0
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£ 30 0 0

Inspector-General's Office,

7th November, 1825.

JAMES BABY,

Inspector General.

H.

(APPENDIX A.) See Journal page 16.

(No. 10.)

UPPER CANADA.



Abstract Account of Revenue arising from Duties on Merchandize imported from the United States at the several Ports within the Province, from the 1st of January to the 30th of September, 1825, as far as the Collectors have reported the same.

PORT.	COLLECTOR.	WHOLE COLLECTION.	EXPENSE OF COLLECTION.	NETT REVENUE.
River Rasin,	John Catteron,	14 5 51-2	7 2 83-4	7 2 83-4
Cornwall,	John Crysler,	32 13 7	16 6 91-2	16 6 91-2
Prescott.	Alpheus Jones,	472 13 1	100 0 0	372 13 1
Brockville,	L. P. Sherwood,	289 17 2	100 0 0	189 17 2
Gananoque,	Joel Stone,	22 4 101-2	11 2 51-4	11 2 51-4
Kingston,	C. A. Hagerman,	967 11 4	100 0 0	867 11 4
Bellville,	Robert Smith,	40 8 0	20 4 0	20 4 0
Hallowell	Andrew Deacon,	53 15 31-4	26 17 71-2	26 17 73-4
Port Hope,	M. F. Whitehead,	84 0 73-4	42 0 33-4	42 0 4
Newcastle,	James Richardson,	57 14 01-2	28 17 01-4	28 17 01-4
York,	William Allan,	214 18 1	100 0 0	114 18 1
Burlington,	John Chisholm,	129 1 01-2	64 10 61-4	64 10 61-4
Niagara,	Thomas M'Cormick,	353 8 5	100 0 0	253 8 5
Queenston,	Robert Grant,	362 7 9	100 0 0	262 7 9
Chippawa,	Robert Kirkpatrick,	20 16 11	10 8 51-2	10 8 51-2
Fort Erie,	John Warren,	40 14 71-2	20 7 33-4	20 7 33-4
Dover,	George J. Ryse,	19 17 33-4	9 18 73-4	9 18 8
Port Talbot,	Mahlon Burwell,	20 1 21-4	10 0 7	10 0 71-4
Amherstburg,	John Wilson,	125 18 3	62 19 11-2	62 19 11-2
Sandwich.	William Hands,	63 3 6	31 11 9	31 11 9
Drummond Island,	T. G. Anderson,	45 14 0	22 17 0	22 17 0
		£ 3,431 4 61-2	985 4 33-4	2446 0 23-4

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, 7th November, 1825.

J. BABY, Inspector General.



(No. 11.)

UPPER CANADA.

Account of Revenue from Licences issued to Hawkers and Pedlars from the 1st of January to the 30th of September, 1825, as per returns from Collectors.

PORT.	NAME OF PEDLAR.	DESCRIPTION.	DUTY.	TOTAL.
Niagara,	Dennis O'Brine,	Foot Pedlar,	5 0 0	40 0 0
"	Patrick M'Manus,	do.	5 0 0	
"	B. Salisbury,	One Horse,	10 0 0	
"	Henry Herrick,	do.	10 0 0	
"	M'Laughlin,	do.	10 0 0	
Dover,	Caleb Sherman,	do.		10 0 0
River Rasin,	William Hamilton,	Foot Pedlar,	5 0 0	35 0 0
"	William Tracy,	do.	5 0 0	
"	Richard Moores,	One Horse,	10 0 0	
"	James Cooper,	Foot Pedlar,	5 0 0	
"	Thomas Moloy,	do.	5 0 0	
"	Peter Swiney,	do.	5 0 0	
Fort Erie,	Chauncey Ray,	One Horse,	10 0 0	20 0 0
"	N. B. Moore,	do.	10 0 0	
Kingston,	L. Morgan,	Foot Pedlar,	5 0 0	25 0 0
"	Hugh Maden,	do.	5 0 0	
"	O. Farrel,	One Horse,	10 0 0	
"	James Dickson,	Foot Pedlar,	5 0 0	

(APPENDIX A.) See Journal page 16.

No. 11 continued.

PORT.	NAME OF PEDLAR.	DESCRIPTION.	DUTY.	TOTAL.
Brockville,	Theodorus Doty,	One Horse,	10 0 0	
"	William M. Steens,	do.	10 0 0	20 0 0
Port Hope,	Patrick Tobin,	Foot Pedlar,	5 0 0	
"	Elisha Porter,	One Horse	10 0 0	
"	Dennis Driscoll,	Foot Pedlar,	5 0 0	
"	Henry Griswold,	One Horse,	10 0 0	30 0 0
York,	Walter Daisy,	Foot Pedlar,	5 0 0	
"	M. Mulrooney,	do.	5 0 0	
"	Thomas Stinson,	do.	5 0 0	
"	P. W. Handy,	One Horse,	10 0 0	
"	M. Walsh,	Foot Pedlar,	5 0 0	
"	Patrick M'Gann,	do.	5 0 0	
"	Hugh M'Nally,	do.	5 0 0	40 0 0
Bellville,	James Burney,	One Horse,	10 0 0	
"	D. M'Aulay,	Foot Pedlar,	5 0 0	15 0 0
Cornwall,	Pierre Bruyer,	One Horse,	10 0 0	
"	Michael O'Neal,	Foot Pedlar,	5 0 0	15 0 0
Prescott,		One Horse,		10 0 0
			Whole Collection £	260 0 0
			Deduct allowance to Collectors,	13 0 0
			Nett Revenue, £	247 0 0

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, 7th November, 1825.

J. BABY, Inspector General.



(No. 12.)

UPPER-CANADA.

Account of Revenue from Licences to Auctioneers, and from duties on sales at Auction, collected from the 1st of January to the 30th of September, 1825, so far as reported.

PORT.	PERSONS LICENCES.	DUTY.
Brockville,	James Hall,	5 0 0
"	Benjamin Harrison,	5 0 0
"	Adiel Sherwood,	5 0 0
Kingston,	John Strange,	5 0 0
"	Michael Moran,	5 0 0
"	Peter Molloy,	5 0 0
"	G. F. Corbett,	5 0 0
"	Andrew Ramsay,	5 0 0
Port Hope,	Ebenezer Perry,	5 0 0
York,	M. & R. Meighan,	5 0 0
"	Thomas Mosley,	5 0 0
Burlington,		10 0 0
Sandwich,		5 0 0
Amherstburg	John Hands,	5 0 0
	Daniel Fisher,	5 0 0
ON SALES.		70 0 0
Brockville,	1 2 71-2	
Kingston,	22 5 61-2	
Port Hope,	1 8 5	
York,	4 3 7	
Niagara,	1 0 2	
Sandwich,	1 3 6	31 3 10
Total Collected, £		101 3 10
Deduct Allowance to Collectors,		5 1 2½
Nett Revenue, £		96 2 7½

Inspector General's Office, 7th November, 1825.

(APPENDIX A.) See Journal page 16.

(No. 13.)

UPPER CANADA.

Estimate for the Civil List, for the year 1825.

	AMOUNT of the estimate laid before the legislature on the 11 Jan. 1825	Sums actually paid out of duties under 14th Geo. 3d, cap. 88.	AMOUNT now estimated as necessary to complete the expense for 1825.
Administration of Justice,	2400 0 0	544 16 7 3-4	1255 3 4 1-4
Government office,	1150 0 0	609 1 10	740 18 2
Receiver General's office,	500 0 0	0 0 0	500 0 0
Surveyor General's office,	1500 0 0	571 7 9 1-2	628 12 2 1-2
Executive Council office,	650 0 0	348 14 2 3-4	351 5 9 1-4
Register's and Secretary's office,	400 0 0	144 13 1 1-4	205 6 10 3-4
Inspector General's office,	420 0 0	202 1 3	217 18 9
Government printer,	290 0 0	93 2 2	196 17 10
Printing the Laws,	450 0 0	0 0 0	30 0 0
Repairs &c. Government house,	200 0 0	142 17 3 1-4	57 2 8 3-4
Casual &c. Expenses,	500 0 0	50 18 0 1-2	199 1 11 1-2
STERLING, £	8460 0 0		
		£ 2707 12 4	£ 4282 7 8

Amount already paid out of duties under 14 Geo. 3, as above,

2707 12 4
4282 7 8
£ 6990 0 0

Resources or means of defraying the same.
 Duties under 14 Geo. 3, C. 88, in Upper and Lower Canada,
 Balance of the appropriation for the Civil List for 1824, unexpended,
 as shewn in account No. 7,
 Required to be appropriated by vote of the Legislature,

2700 0 0
326 5 1 1/2
3963 14 10 1/2
£ 6990 0 0

STERLING.

NOTE.—In reference to the difference between the present and former Estimate, the following reasons are assigned.

- “Administration of justice” reduced £600, no second Circuit or Special commission having been deemed requisite.
- “Government office” increased £100, & “Executive Council office” increased £50, the expences of the first six months having exceeded a moiety of the sum named in the former Estimate.
- “Surveyor General's office” reduced £300—the
- “Register's and Secretary's offices” reduced £50—and
- “Casual. &c. Expences reduced £250, the sums now named as necessary, it is thought will be adequate to the Expences of the last six months of the year.
- “Printing the laws” reduced £420—owing to the very few acts passed during the last session and the service being performed by contract, this item has been contracted for at less than £30.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, 7th November, 1825.

J. BABY, Inspector General.

(No. 14.)

UPPER-CANADA.

Estimate for the Civil List, for the year 1826,

Administration of Justice,	1800 0 0
Government Office,	1200 0 0
Receiver General's office,	500 0 0
Surveyor General's office,	1400 0 0
Executive Council office,	650 0 0
Register's and Secretary's office,	400 0 0
Inspector General's office,	420 0 0
Government Printer,	200 0 0
Printing the Laws,	200 0 0
Casual and other Expenses,	500 0 0
	£ 7270 0 0

Resources or means of defraying the same.
 Duties under 14th Geo. 3d, C. 88, in Upper and Lower Canada,
 Required to be appropriated by vote of the Legislature, less so much
 as shall remain unexpended of the appropriation for the year 1825.

3400 0 0
3870 0 0
£ 7270 0 0

STERLING.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, 7th November, 1825.

J. BABY, Inspector General.

(APPENDIX A.) See Journal page 16.

(No. 15.)

UPPER CANADA.

General Estimate of the Expenditure and Resources of the Province, for the year 1826.

EXPENDITURE.	CURRENCY.	RESOURCES.	CURRENCY.
Officers of the Legislature,	1040 0 0	Revenue under 14 Geo. 3d	
Nine Sheriffs,	450 0 0	Cap. 88.	
Eleven District schools	1100 0 0	In Upper Canada, .	1200 0 0
Adjutant General's establishment	650 0 0	In Lower Canada .	2800 0 0
Civil appropriation of 56 Geo. 3d.	2500 0 0		4000 0 0
Inspector General's Salary,	405 11 1	Revenue under Provincial	
Common School appropriations,	2900 0 0	Statutes.	
Six Pensions of £20 each,	120 0 0	In Upper Canada,	6000 0 0
Interest on Public debt,	1440 0 0	In Lower Canada,	20000 0 0
Contingencies of Parliament, 2d Session,	1500 0 0		26000 0 0
Receiver General's Poundage calculated on the Amount of Provincial Resources.	899 10 0	Bank stock Dividends,	650 0 0
Bank Stock Deposits, (if 10 per cent.)	2500 0 0	Balance supposed remaining with the Receiver General, after defraying the Public Charges belonging to 1825.	3000 0 0
Militia Pension List,	1520 0 0		
Militia Pension Agent's Salary, &c.	150 0 0		
Civil list Estimate,	8078 0 0		
Expenses of Light House,	100 0 0		
Redemption of part of the Public Debt,	5000 0 0		
	£ 30353 1 1		£ 33650 0 0

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, 7th November, 1825.

J. BABY, *Inspector-General.*

(No. 16.)

UPPER CANADA.

Account of Monies outstanding in the hands of Inspectors and Collectors on Account of Duties on the 7th November, 1825.

INSPECTORS.	CURRENCY.
James Mitchell,	241 6 1½
John Cumming,	388 3 9
Oliver Everts,	203 2 4
Neil McLean,	106 9 1½
John Wilson,	178 15 11½
Thomas Mears,	22 7 8½
Isaac Swayze,	128 16 2
Anthony Leslie,	1 18 1½
Elias Jones,	16 7 2½
	1287 6 6½
COLLECTORS.	
Thomas McCormack,	90 9 10
John Crysler,	18 13 1½
Robert Kirkpatrick,	45 11 9
John Wilson,	20 6 10
John Warren,	5 8 0½
Late Thomas Dickson,	70 3 5½
Robert Grant,	112 15 2½
C. A. Hagerman,	452 18 11½
Robert Smith,	13 0 6
Andrew Deacon,	92 7 7½
Mahlon Burwell,	16 13 1½
Late J. Muirhead	10 0 0
Alexander Clark,	74 18 10
	1023 7 4
	£ 2310 13 10½

NOTE.—Of this Balance, Mr. Wilson paid, on the 19th of Nov. £100.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, 7th November, 1825.

J. BABY, *Inspector General.*

(APPENDIX B.) See Journal page 24.
REPORT OF THE ARBITRATORS UNDER THE
CANADA TRADE ACT.

—•••••—
 (No. 1.)

THE Arbitrators on the part of the two Provinces, not being able to agree upon a basis for the division of duties, and a preliminary decision by the third Arbitrator having in consequence become indispensable; which decision has established that of the comparative population, as the best criterion to be had, under the impossibility of ascertaining the comparative consumption; the Arbitrator, therefore, for Lower Canada, under all the circumstances of the case, feeling the great importance to both provinces of a definitive award now, in preference to a prolongation of the commission by adjournment to a period when it might be impracticable for the Arbitrators to reassemble, consents that the present population of Lower Canada shall be considered and taken as amounting to four hundred and fifty thousand; but, at the same time, he retains his opinion, that the comparative population of the two provinces, does not furnish an accurate basis for forming an estimate of the consumption of dutiable goods therein respectively.

(Signed)

JOHN RICHARDSON,

Arbitrator on the part of Lower Canada.

Montreal, 22nd July, 1825.

A true copy from the paper in the possession of the third Arbitrator.

(Signed)

JOHN MACAULAY,

Secretary to Arbitrator to Upper Canada.

(No. 2.)

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 His present Majesty's Reign, 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 Honourable James Irvine was duly appointed by commission under the Great Seal of the province of Lower Canada bearing date the nineteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, 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 twenty-four, of duties levied in the said province of Lower Canada under the authority of An Act or Acts passed or to be passed therein, upon goods, wares and commodities imported therein by Sea: And whereas, in pursuance of the said act of the Parliament of the said United Kingdom, the Honourable James Baby was duly appointed by commission under the Great Seal of the province of Upper Canada, bearing date the ninth day of September, in the said year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, Arbitrator on the part of the said province of Upper Canada for ascertaining the said proportion of duties herein before mentioned: And whereas, the said James Irvine and James Baby, the Arbitrators aforesaid, not having agreed in the appointment of a third Arbitrator, the Honourable 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 Windsor the twentieth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, duly appointed the third Arbitrator for ascertaining the said proportion of duties herein before mentioned: And whereas the said James Irvine having become unable by reason of ill health to discharge the duties of his said appointment as Arbitrator as aforesaid, the Honourable John Richardson was in further pursuance of the said Act of the Parliament of the said United Kingdom by commission under the Great Seal of the said province of Lower Canada, bearing date the twenty eighth day of June, in the said year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, duly appointed Arbitrator on the part of the said province of Lower Canada, for ascertaining the said proportion of duties herein before mentioned in the room and stead of the said James Irvine: And whereas the said three Arbitrators, that is to say, the said James Baby the Arbitrator on the part of Upper Canada, the said John Richardson the Arbitrator on the part of Lower Canada, and the said Ward Chipman the third Arbitrator, met at Montreal in Lower Canada on the fifteenth day of this instant month of July, and proceeded to take into consideration the matter referred to them; but the said John Richardson the 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 James Baby being a majority of the said Arbitrators do hereby in further pursuance of the said Act of the said 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 twenty-four, one-fourth 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 & 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 heads and seals at Montreal, in Lower Canada, this twenty-third day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

(Signed)

WARD CHIPMAN,

[L. S.]

(Signed)

JAMES BABY,

[L. S.]

(APPENDIX B.) See Journal page 24.

(No. 3.)

THE undersigned third Arbitrator, having deliberately considered the answers of the Honorable the Arbitrators for the respective provinces to the questions he had the honor to propose to them on the 18th inst. and having understood, from them, that nothing further is to be submitted on the part of either province, begs leave to state his opinion as follows:

The undersigned was desirous in the first place, that the Arbitrators should be furnished with evidence of the actual quantities of dutiable articles passing from the Lower into the Upper province, which evidence if obtained, would have furnished *data* for determining with precision the proportion of duties to be paid to Upper Canada. It is stated by both parties, that it is impracticable to obtain such evidence. It then becomes a question upon what principle an estimate of consumption, shall be founded? The honorable the Arbitrator for Upper Canada maintains that the comparative population of the two provinces, affords a proper basis for this purpose. The honorable the Arbitrator for Lower Canada, contends that the division of duties according to the scale of population would be unjust, because the relative consumption of Rum, an article which is stated to be the chief source of the duties levied at Quebec, is much greater in Lower than in Upper Canada, in which latter province the spirits consumed are chiefly of domestic manufacture. On the other hand the honorable the Arbitrator for Upper Canada, while he asserts that the importation of Rum into that province is still very considerable, contends that any supposed disproportion in the consumption of this article is counterbalanced by a greater proportionate consumption in the upper province of other dutiable articles. But, here again both parties acknowledge that it is impracticable to procure any satisfactory information as to the extent to which an estimate should be modified, by the different degrees of consumption, of different dutiable articles in either province. It is to be observed also, that the honorable the Arbitrator for Lower Canada, does not propose any other basis, for an estimate of consumption in lieu of that of comparative population.

The undersigned, sensibly feels the embarrassments attending this question from the total want of evidence of the amount of consumption in either province, of any of the dutiable articles which are the subject of this arbitration; and, under the circumstances of the case, as submitted to him, he is of opinion that there is no principle for the Arbitrators to adopt as a rule of decision but the comparative population of the two provinces. Should injustice be done to either province by the adoption of this rule, the undersigned has the consolation to reflect, that the period for which the award will be in force is not a long one, and that before another period arrives for establishing the proportion of duties under the Statute, there will be opportunity for either party to devise means for procuring more precise *data* for making the apportionment.

Comparative population being assumed as the basis of the estimate of consumption, the enquiry will be what is the population of the respective provinces? The population of Upper Canada for the present year is ascertained by official returns to be 156,886. It appears that a law has been lately passed in Lower Canada for making an enumeration of population therein, and the undersigned thinks it will be necessary to defer making an award until evidence of the population of the Lower province shall be derived from the returns under this law, unless the honorable the Arbitrators for the respective provinces shall feel themselves at liberty to agree upon an estimate of the population of that province, to be admitted as the basis of an immediate award.

(Signed)

WARD CHIPMAN, *Third Arbitrator.*

Montreal, 21st July, 1825.

(No. 4.)

THE undersigned Arbitrator on the part of the province of Upper Canada has the honor to reply to the five questions proposed on the 18th instant by the honourable the third Arbitrator, as follows:—

With respect to the first question the undersigned begs leave to express his conviction, that there exists no correct evidence relating to the actual amount of dutiable goods which have in late years passed from Lower into Upper Canada for consumption, within the latter province, and that for many reasons it is quite impracticable to obtain authentic information on that point from any source whatever.

By the articles of the provisional agreement subsisting between the provinces from 1795 to 1797, the amount of duties payable to Upper Canada, was established at one eighth of the receipts at the port of Quebec, and this proportion must have been chiefly determined by the supposed amount of the population of Lower Canada. In the month of January, 1797, when another system was adopted, it was attempted to ascertain the actual consumption of Upper Canada by means of an Inspector stationed at the Coteau du Lac, whose business it was to exact reports of all descriptions of dutiable goods passing upwards by land or water carriage, and to make periodical returns to the Governments of the respective provinces.

This system was continued in force until the year 1817, when by a new agreement the proportion of duties on imports payable to Upper Canada was fixed at one-fifth of the whole, which proportion has been received by that province under various circumstances, not requiring present notice, up to the period embraced by this Arbitration.

(APPENDIX B.) *See Journal page 24.*

(No. 4.—Continued.)

On considering the terms of the different agreements thus adverted to, it is evident that great difficulty must have been felt in apportioning to each province its exact share of revenue. At first a fixed amount of one-eighth was paid Upper Canada, which must have been generally estimated by comparing the probable population, and consequent probable consumption of each province. Next the proportion of revenue for the former was attempted to be ascertained by the returns of the Inspector at the Coteau du Lac, and when an experience of twenty years had produced loss to one party and dissatisfaction to both, the insufficiency of that mode of determining the comparative consumption of the provinces became apparent, and it was found necessary to recur to the original system.

The extension of the settlements along the southern bank of the Ottawa River, and the change which had taken place within the period alluded to, in the state of the intercourse between the provinces, combined with various other circumstances, to render the returns of the joint Inspector imperfect and useless. Since the discontinuance of those returns in 1817, no account having any pretensions to accuracy, could be kept of even that part of the importation of dutiable articles into Upper Canada, which followed the channel of the St. Lawrence, and the undersigned is therefore unable to devise any means of procuring evidence either respecting the gross amount of such importations by the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa, or the specific articles of which they were composed, it is to be lamented, that no mode of enquiry that may be adopted, can lead to a correct and satisfactory result.

Upon the second question, the undersigned wishes distinctly to remark, that in his opinion, the proportion of duties to be awarded Upper Canada, can by no method be established with a clearer approximation to correctness, than by assuming the comparative population of the provinces, as the basis of calculation; while it is impracticable to produce the evidence alluded to in the first question of the honorable the third Arbitrator, a reference to the population will furnish the least exceptionable rule to decision, and will approach the truth with as much accuracy as is computable with existing circumstances. The internal connection between the two provinces, arising from their position with respect to each other, their identity of interest, and their commercial intercourse which is daily increasing in extent and value, renders it difficult, and perhaps impossible, to apportion the common revenue in exact measure to each. A reasonable approximation to correctness ought therefore to prove satisfactory to both provinces.

That there are circumstances affecting the consumption of particular descriptions of dutiable articles, in the provinces, as alluded to, in the third question proposed, the undersigned is not disposed to deny. Owing to the difference which exists in the habits of the people, greater quantities of certain dutiable articles are no doubt consumed in one province than another; but, it is not easy to show the precise effect, which this circumstance should have in varying or modifying an estimate of consumption, founded on the basis of comparative population. The want of evidence already adverted to, deprives the Arbitrators of any positive and certain information, relative to the exact degree of modification necessary in such an estimate, if indeed any be required.

Rum is an article which adds largely to the revenue, and it is often said that its consumption in Upper Canada has not only decreased, but it is far below a fifth of the total annual importation. Were this assertion for a moment admitted to be fact, and if there should really be a difference on this head of revenue unfavorable to the claims of that province, the greater consumption of dry goods by its inhabitants would go far towards restoring the proportion. The population of Upper Canada principally depends for clothing on the importation of British manufactures, while their own domestic manufactures supply the wants of the French Canadians.

The distillation of Whiskey in the Western parts of Upper Canada, may have prevented the consumption of Rum from keeping pace with the increased demand for articles subject to the ad valorem duty, but nevertheless the importation of the latter article into the province is still very considerable. It may be worthy of notice, that Whiskey was consumed to a great extent immediately after the war with the United States, and yet the returns of the joint Inspector at Coteau du Lac, imperfect as they were, showed the consumption of Rum in the year 1816, to be one fourth of the importation at Quebec, while of many other articles the proportion, in favor of Upper Canada was still greater. But the use of Whiskey, whatever influence it may be allowed to have on an estimate of consumption founded on the basis of comparative population, is not confined to Upper Canada, but extends also to the Townships of the Lower province.

In addition to these considerations it is to be observed, that the Port of Quebec is the common port of both provinces. A great proportion of the Ships which resort to it, approach the shores of Canada for no other purpose than to convey to Europe the rafts of the Upper province; and it will not be said that the revenue derived from the consumption occasioned by this general resort of sailors and raftsmen for such purposes to Quebec, ought to be applied to the sole benefit of Lower Canada. The sister province has surely a fair claim to participate in the revenue which is thus created, and which must be considerable in its amount.

Besides Rum, *Tea* is an article subject to specific duties which will hereafter become very productive, since the supply annually sent by the East India Company from China will put an end to the baneful practice of smuggling in both provinces. From the peculiar habits of the Upper Canadians it is well known, that each of their families consumes thrice as much tea as a family of the French Canadians, and that on this article therefore the proportion of duties will be greatly in favor of Upper Canada. It is in fact very probable that one half the annual importation of tea will be consumed in that province.

(APPENDIX B.) See Journal page 24.

(No. 4.—Continued.)

Upon the whole the undersigned conceives that though the consumption of particular articles may from various causes be greater in the one province than the other, the difference does not sensibly affect the estimate founded on the basis of comparative population, which appears the surest guide in forming a fair and impartial decision on the question referred to the Arbitrators.

The undersigned has no means of supplying the Honorable the third Arbitrator with the information required in the fourth question. In the agreement in 1795 giving Upper Canada an eighth of the revenue, as well as in that of 1817, assigning an increased proportion of a fifth, the Commissioners no doubt acted on the best means of information within their reach respecting the comparative population and consumption of the provinces. The undersigned has reason to believe that at neither of the periods alluded to, was a formal census taken of the population in either province, and that the Commissioners must therefore have proceeded upon documents less positive and satisfactory.

In reply to the last question, the undersigned begs leave to submit an official paper, dated at the Government House, at York, on the 5th July, 1825, which shews, that according to returns made under the authority of a Provincial Statute, the population of Upper Canada amounts to 156,886 souls.

No official statement has yet appeared of the population of Lower Canada. The undersigned however submits a table, which was published in the year 1822 shewing the number of inhabitants in the various parishes of that province. According to this paper the number is estimated at 364,546. This enumeration of the people is said to have been taken under the superintendance of the Clergy in the various Parishes, and may therefore be considered tolerably accurate.

(Signed)

JAMES BABY,

Arbitrator for Upper Canada.

Montreal, 20th July, 1825.

(No. 5.)

THE Arbitrator on the part of Lower Canada, having taken into consideration, the questions submitted by the honorable the third Arbitrator, dated the 18th instant July, to the Arbitrators of the respective provinces, for the purpose of gaining information, has the honor to reply thereto, as follows: *Viz*:

To question 1st.—It is impracticable to obtain evidence of the amount of dutiable goods, passing from Lower into Upper Canada, and consumed in the latter province, in any manner, which could enable the Arbitrators to found thereupon an award, that would be correct, or even approximated to correctness. On the contrary, any evidence now procurable, would be so vague, and unsatisfactory, as to lead to great error if acted upon.

To question 2nd.—The comparative population of the two provinces, even if accurately ascertained, would not form a proper basis whereon to found an estimate of the consumption within the provinces respectively, because that consumption, depends upon the habits of the people; and in the article of Rum, which is the chief source of the duties levied at Quebec, it is known that the consumption thereof, in Lower Canada, is very great, and that of Corn Spirits trifling in comparison; whereas the consumption of Upper Canada is chiefly of Whiskey, produced by local distillation from materials of its growth, and that of Rum, small in relative proportion: consequently the division of duties, by the scale of population, would be unjust. Were it, however, otherwise, the population is only conjectural, not being founded on enumeration legally made. An Act passed in the last Session of the Legislature of the Lower province for taking a census, which is now in progress of execution, but the result cannot be known before next year.

To question 3rd.—Supposing the comparative population of the two provinces, to be a proper basis for forming an estimate of the consumption of dutiable goods within the respective provinces under modifications, there are no data to be depended upon, whereon any modification could be founded, that would not lead to equal error in practice.

To question 4th.—There is no document, in the possession of the Arbitrator for Lower Canada, to shew that the Commissioners of the two provinces, who concluded the last agreement, relating to the proportion of duties in the year 1817, whereby one-fifth was allowed to Upper Canada, took the comparative population of the two provinces for their basis. The contrary is presumable, from the population being then, as it is now, matter of conjectural estimate, unsupported by actual enumeration: consequently, it cannot be now ascertained with accuracy, what the then population of either province was.

To question 5th.—The Arbitrator for Lower Canada, cannot give any estimate to be depended upon, of the present population of the two provinces. It has been variously stated according to the feelings of the estimators, as to the bearing or effect it might have upon political or other questions, wherein both or either of the provinces have an interest.

(Signed)

JOHN RICHARDSON, *Arbitrator on the part of Lower Canada.*

MONTREAL, 20th July, 1825.

A true copy, from a paper in the possession of the third Arbitrator.

(Signed)

JOHN MACAULAY, *Secretary to the Arbitrator for Upper Canada.*

J.

(APPENDIX B.) See Journal page 24.

(No. 6.)

THE undersigned third Arbitrator begs leave for the purpose of gaining information, to propose to the Honorable the Arbitrators for the respective Provinces, the following questions.

1st.—Is it practicable to obtain such evidence of the actual amount of dutiable goods passing from Lower into Upper Canada, and consumed in the latter province, as will enable the Arbitrators to found thereupon an award that would be correct, or would approximate to correctness?—If this be practicable, from what sources, and in what manner is such evidence to be procured?

2nd.—In the absence of the evidence alluded to in the preceding question, whether or not is the comparative population of the two provinces, a proper basis whereon to found an estimate of the consumption within the respective provinces, of the dutiable articles, which are the subject of this Arbitration? If not, what other basis can be assumed for this purpose?

3rd.—Supposing the comparative population of the two provinces to be a proper basis for forming an estimate of the consumption of dutiable goods within the respective provinces, are there any circumstances affecting the consumption of such dutiable goods, or of any particular kinds of them in either province, which should be admitted to modify or vary an estimate of consumption, founded on the basis of comparative population? And if so, by what means can information be procured as to such circumstances, and the extent to which they should be admitted to modify, or vary such estimate?

4th.—It being stated in the report of the joint committee of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Upper Canada, bearing date the 22nd December 1821, that the Commissioners of the two provinces, who concluded the last agreement relating to the proportion of duties in the year 1817, whereby one-fifth was allotted to Upper Canada, took the comparative population of the two provinces for their basis. Is it known, or can it now be ascertained, what was the amount of the population of the respective provinces which the said Commissioners in 1817 made the basis of their agreement?

5th.—What is the present population of the two provinces respectively and how ascertained?

(Signed)

WARD CHIPMAN, *Third Arbitrator,*
Under the STAT. 3 GEO. 4th CHAP. 119.

Montreal, 18th July, 1825.

A true copy, from a paper in the hands of the third Arbitrator.

(Signed)

JOHN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Arbitrator for Upper Canada.

(No. 7.)

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable 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.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

When I had the honor to transmit for Your Excellency's information, the late award of the Arbitrators establishing the proportion of duties between both provinces, I did not then make known the reasons which induced me to open and carry on the business of the Arbitration in the Lower instead of the Upper province, contrary to which I had reason to feel assured was Your Excellency's expectation, and that generally entertained in Upper Canada.

Feeling myself bound to give such explanation as may tend to remove the censure I may have incurred by the disappointed expectation, I beg humbly to submit the following statement.

After inspecting our respective commissions, the three Arbitrators, on the 15th July, proceeded to discuss the proportion of revenue to be allotted to Upper Canada.

The honorable Arbitrator of Lower Canada, Mr. Richardson, then requested, that, as Upper Canada was the party making the claim, I would submit my statement.

I observed that before entering upon the main subject of the arbitration, I had a few remarks to offer. That I had agreed to come to Montreal as had been explained in my correspondence with the honorable Mr. Irving and the honorable Mr. Chipman, on account of the infirm state of health of the former gentleman, and on that ground I had thus waived the claim, which, as Arbitrator for Upper Canada I had felt myself bound to make for a meeting in that province. Three meetings had been held consequently in Lower Canada; and I felt, that something was due in point of courtesy to my province. Understanding, however, from Mr. Irvine, that the state of his health would not allow him to proceed to Upper Canada, I had resolved to meet that gentleman at Montreal.

(APPENDIX B.) See Journal page 24.

(No. 7.)—Continued.

The unexpected resignation of Mr. Irvine, had however, done away with the reasons, on which I had acted, and I now therefore had to contend that the Arbitration should, on the present occasion, be determined at some place in Upper Canada. I was perfectly ready to acquiesce in the decision of the other gentlemen, but at the same time, I must inform them, that the Government and the people of my province, desired to see one meeting within its limits, and that I was consequently bound to urge it upon the other Arbitrators.

The honorable Mr. Richardson upon hearing this statement represented that, for his part, he could not think of proceeding to Upper Canada; that he had been nominated as Arbitrator for Lower Canada without his previous knowledge or consent; and that he would rather resign his commission than assent to a meeting at any other place than the present. He begged it to be understood, that his objection arose by no means from a discourteous feeling towards Upper Canada, but from the number of important duties pressing on his attention, which rendered it totally impossible for him to accede to my proposition.

The honorable Mr. Chipman expressed himself desirous that both provinces should distinctly understand his sentiments on the subject, and the motives by which he had been induced, in the first instance, to come to Montreal. On the receipt of his commission as third Arbitrator, between the Canadian provinces, he looked in the statute under which he was to act, and for the first time attentively examined its provisions. He then wrote to the Governors of the provinces, signifying the receipt of his commission, and stating that he held himself ready to repair to Canada, on being notified of the time and place where the Arbitrators would meet. He had received a letter from me suggesting a meeting in Upper Canada; but being solicitous to preserve a strict impartiality he consulted His Excellency Sir Howard Douglass, Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, who approved of Mr. Chipman's intention of proceeding to Montreal in the first instance, and there waiting for the Arbitrators for the provinces. He appointed the 30th day of June, as the period when he would be at Montreal. It could not of course be other than a matter of perfect indifference as it respected himself, in what town the meeting was held. He felt in no wise concerned in the meetings of former Arbitrators. He knew nothing on the subject, nor could he give any opinion relative to the point of courtesy between the Provinces. He was under the impression that the Arbitrators for the respective provinces, would between themselves have agreed upon the place of meeting. He had accordingly resolved to repair to Montreal, which was the first place he could reach in Canada, and was besides rather central between York and Quebec, the places where the respective Arbitrators for the provinces resided.

Having thus heard the explanation on this point, I felt myself bound to attend to the objections of the honorable Mr. Richardson, and accordingly proceeded to the discussion of what part of the revenue was to be assigned to Upper Canada, the issue of which, I have had the honor to transmit in the award of the Arbitrators.

All which is humbly submitted.

(Signed)

J. BABY,

Arbitrator for Upper Canada.

YORK, 15th September, 1825.

(No. 8.)

Montreal, Lower Canada,
July 23rd. 1825.

SIR,

In pursuance of the directions of the statute 3rd Geo. 4th, Cap. 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 twenty four.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Excellency's,

Most Obedient, Humble Servants.

(Signed)

WARD CHIPMAN,

Third Arbitrator

(Signed)

J. BABY,

Arbitrator for Upper Canada.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY,

MAJOR GENERAL,

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND,

&c. &c. &c.

TRUE COPY.

(Signed)

G. HILLIER.

REPORT OF THE BURLINGTON BAY CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in North America, &c. &c. &c.

THE Commissioners appointed by Your Excellency, in conformity to the provision of the several acts of the Legislature of this province, for making a navigable Canal between Burlington Bay and Lake Ontario,

MOST RESPECTFULLY REPORT,

That since our last Report, the season has been unfavorable for active operation, and although it was supposed, at the time it was made, that driving of piles must be delayed until the operation of the Dredging machine so far reduced the strata of sand as to facilitate that operation, yet the anxiety of the Contractors to get forward with the undertaking, induced them to persevere in driving them through the whole body of sand which composes the dividing ridge between Lake Ontario and Burlington bay, and have succeeded to the extent above eighty feet at two places. A considerable length of block work has also been put down in Burlington bay; indeed, as much as could be done without the dredging machine. But the difficulty of driving piles through a body of sand sixteen feet deep, (across the beach) is so great, that it is now proposed to be abandoned, except at either side and at both ends of the cut, so as to secure them, and then to reduce this body of sand so as to render the work more easy to be done, as was mentioned in a former report; and to also open a passage for vessels as speedily as possible, finishing the sides of the Canal at a future period, without interfering with its usefulness in the mean time; and as the irons for the dredging machine have arrived from Albany, and the different craft necessary to its use are nearly completed, a short time will suffice to bring it into operation.

The block work sunk last Fall in Lake Ontario, has not withstood the winter's storms so well as was expected; more however from its limited length and unfinished state, than from such a work not being adequate to resist the violence of the waves and ice. A new break-water is now framing, and the remains of the former one will be used to secure the centre of it; and as the season has now arrived when work can be done in Lake Ontario, and a sufficient quantity of timber being provided to complete the whole work, we do not anticipate any delay in the progress of it.

All which is most respectfully submitted.

Burlington Beach,
7th May, 1825.

Signed,

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JAS. CROOKS,
ROBT. NELLES,
JOHN WILLSON,
MANUEL OVERFIELD,
W. CHISHOLM.

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable 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 your Excellency in conformity to the provisions of two several acts passed by the Legislature of this province, for making a navigable canal between Burlington Bay and Lake Ontario.

Most respectfully report,

That the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, wishing to avail themselves of the professional abilities of Mr. Hall, the Engineer, employed by us to superintend the Burlington Bay Canal, we, upon his employing a person of respectability to act in his absence, readily assented to his paying those provinces a visit, which we understand has been advantageous to them; and although his journey was prolonged much beyond the time expected, from contrary winds and bad weather, yet no serious inconvenience has resulted therefrom; and the only regret we feel is, that it should have prevented us from making our report within the time specified by the acts of the Legislature. This delay has been attended with an advantage, however, which we would not now be possessed of, had our report been made at an earlier period, from the circumstance of several heavy gales of wind from the North East testing the sufficiency of the breakwater, which, although not completed, gave protection in one instance to five vessels, and in another to six, which withstood their violence with safety. This is at once a gratifying circumstance, and a proof of the sufficiency of the work. The whole of the south wing of the breakwater being in length two hundred and forty feet, and seventy-five feet of the north wing is now raised to the total height of six feet above the surface of the Lake, nearly filled with stones, and one hundred and thirty-one feet of the decking is completed. The other parts of the works are proceeding with all due diligence, and in order to lay before your Excellency more precise information, as regards its present state of forwardness, we beg leave to submit copies of the Engineer's two last reports on the subject, along with this.

(APPENDIX C.) See Journal page 24.

IN the first undertaking of the kind in Upper Canada, the want of experience, it was foreseen, would be severely felt; and to avoid which as much as possible, we endeavoured to procure contractors from amongst those who had been employed on the Erie Canal, which although not precisely of the same nature with the undertaking committed to our superintendance, yet it was thought persons who had been engaged in it, would possess advantages over every other class of men unused to the direction of a large number of workmen and excavation of any sort, and to a certain extent we were successful, but suffered a severe loss in one of the Contractors at the very commencement, who, to other qualifications for such undertakings, possessed that of much experience gained in the construction of the Harbour at Buffalo. His loss has undoubtedly prevented much from being done, at the same time, those upon whom the contract devolved, have exerted themselves to the utmost; and it is more owing to the nature of the difficulties that have occurred, and which could not have been foreseen nor prevented, than to any remissness on their parts, that they have not completed the work by the time specified in their contract. These difficulties are now well understood and the best possible means within their reach have been adopted to surmount them. Much time has also been lost from the delay necessary to complete the dredging machine, and which was not foreseen, but which has had a tendency to retard the progress of other parts of the work. It is now, however, in full operation, and no doubt is entertained of its capacity to complete the work for which it was intended.

Immediately on the return of the Engineer from our sister provinces, we personally examined the works conjointly with him, and again met at the Beach, on the first instant, the period at which the contractors had undertaken to complete the Canal, when, upon mature consideration, it was decided to prolong the period for its completion to first October, next year; but to be open for vessels to pass and re-pass by 1st July next.— Deeply as we regret the necessity of this arrangement, yet no alternative presented itself to us, and we feel every confidence, that a further delay will not be necessary. All the machinery and materials necessary to complete the undertaking, are now provided and nothing more is necessary, than to follow up the work to its final accomplishment.

At an early period of the undertaking, much doubt was entertained that the sum provided by the Legislature would suffice to construct the Canal, and finish it in all its parts, and the Contractors themselves, seem not to have been aware of the large proportion, the expense of machinery would bear to the whole undertaking, which is judged to be one-fourth part. It is now evident it cannot be done unless a sum equal to the price of the machinery and apparatus employed is added to it, say two thousand pounds; and although we are of opinion they will be of incalculable service in many places in the province, when similar works are undertaken, yet we most respectfully submit to your Excellency, whether this in justice ought to become a charge against the Burlington Bay Canal. The necessity therefore of an application to the Legislature of the province at its approaching session, for the grant of a sum equal in amount to their value, appears indispensable; and we humbly submit a petition for that purpose for your Excellency's approval.

ALL which is most respectfully submitted.

(Signed.)

JAMES CROOKS,
ROBERT NELLES,
MANUEL OVERFIELD,
W. M. JARVIS,

} Commissioners.

10th October, 1825.

A true copy,

(Signed,) G. HILLIER.

REPORT relative to the works at Burlington Beach, for September 1825.

To the Commissioners for making a Canal and Piers at Burlington Beach.

GENTLEMEN,

Having by unavoidable circumstances been detained for a period of thirty-four days between Halifax and Queenston, I was apprehensive that the Contractors at the Beach, would be at a loss for instructions additional to those pointed out in the supplement to my report for May; under this impression I have lost no time in revisiting the Beach where I find the works to be as follow:

The southern division of the Break-water has been finished to the platform, well filled with stone and strongly secured with internal piles; this work is 315 feet in length, 20 feet in width, and 22 feet in height, from the bottom of the water to the top of the road-way, and contains 4,040 cubic yards of stone.

The severe north-east gales of 16th and 20th August, furnished proof of the security of those parts that were in a finished state; they have sustained no injury, while the northern unfinished face suffered considerably. This part of the whole is now under repair, and preparations are making to sink the remainder of this head.

(APPENDIX C.) See Journal page 24.

One hundred feet of the North Ontario pier has likewise been sunk, though not perfected; 162 feet of piling has also been executed. The Beach excavation, continues to be prosecuted at intervals, when the workmen cannot attend to the piers.

After six months' labour the dredging machine has now been brought into operation; this machine appears to be perfect in all its parts, works easy, and with effect. Two expensive fenders have been prepared to accompany the machine in its operations—several new boats and scows have also been found indispensable.

Estimate of the expenditure at Burlington Beach, from the 1st May to the 1st September.

Lumber received upon the Beach, Saw-boards &c. according to the annexed account marked X	\$ 1500 00
Labour during May of 40 Men	
" " June 42 "	
" " July 58 "	
" " August 68 "	
—————or 5,735 days at 5s.	5735 00
Stone furnished by contracts 184½ cords at different prices,	290 00
Labor of teams for 4 months,	400 00
Driving 152 piles at 3 dollars each,	456 00
Expense of dredging machine and fenders exclusive of timber and labor.	
See account No. 2. { Materials \$ 1135 88	
{ Iron 597 41	
	1733 29
A stone boat	140 00
	<u>Dollars 10,254 29</u>
Amount of comparative estimate according to the original calculation,	<u>\$ 7,478 60</u>
CASH received by the Contractors from the 1st May.	
Upon the May report	\$ 2000 00
Upon Sheldon's security	2000 00
Upon Mr. Crooks' Note	200 00
	<u>\$ 4,200 00</u>

As all the machinery has now been prepared for completing every department of this work, the operations of the present month will be exclusively directed to sinking the remainder of the Breakwater securing it properly with piles, and with the dredging machine passing onwards to Lake Ontario, which will be succeeded by sinking of piers or pile-driving as the nature of the ground will admit.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your very obedient servant,

FRANCIS HALL.

(Signed)

Burlington Beach, 8th Sept. 1825.

To the Commissioners for making a Cut and Piers at Burlington Beach.

GENTLEMEN,

During the month of September, and from the date of last report, the prevalence of easterly gales has prevented an extension of the breakwater further than seventy-one feet.

This addition is now raised to the required height, and loaded with stone.

One hundred and thirty-one feet, of the breakwater decking, has been completed.

The Burlington Lake excavation, by the dredging machine, continues; the high winds at present, prevent a determination, by exact measurement, of the quantity excavated.

The total number of piles driven upon the Beach, and in Burlington Lake are 238. No timber has been received upon the Beach, according with the original estimate.

The expense for the present month will be as under,

Raising 71 feet of the Breakwater, 20 feet in width and 24 feet in height,	£102 0 0
Stone 1120 Cubic yards, a. 2s. 6d. per yard,	140 0 0
Decking 131 feet of the Platform,	26 4 0
Proportions of Workmanship and fastenings,	8 14 8
Driving 24 Piles at 15s each,	18 0 0
Allow for excavation 3000 Cubic yards at 3d. per yard,	37 10 0
	<u>£332 8 8</u>

(APPENDIX C.) See Journal page 24.

It is with satisfaction the reporter informs the Commissioners, that the benefits which were expected to result to the public from the completion of this work, has, in its unfinished state, in part been realized.

During the severe gales from the North-east, which commenced about the middle of last month and continued unabated until the 27th, a number of vessels has found secure mooring under the protection of Burlington Breakwater; five Schooners remained under cover several days.

The misfortune of the Union Schooner, having taken the ground, has not diminished the confidence of lake commanders as to the utility of importance of the work, as since that period six vessels have received protection until an abatement of the wind permitted their departure.

(Signed.)

FRANCIS HALL,

Engineer.

Burlington, 1st October, 1825.



BURLINGTON BEACH, 1st Oct. 1825.

To the Commissioners for making a Canal and Piers at Burlington Beach.

GENTLEMEN,

During the month of October notwithstanding the severe and continued gales from the east and north east, an extent of 645 feet of additional Piers has been placed in Lake Ontario, all nearly filled with stone and raised three feet above the surface of the Lake.

The excavation in Burlington Lake is continued, by the deepening machine, a space one hundred yards lineal is now opened to the requisite width and depth.

An additional stone scow, forty feet in length and fourteen feet in width, has been framed and planked.

The Breakwater works continue permanent. No injury has been sustained, or appearances of damage by the late gales.

The work has so effectually protected the late sinking of Piers in Lake Ontario, that no loss of timber or delay has occurred.

Estimate of the works executed at Burlington Beach during the month of October.

Excavation upon Burlington lake 300 x 50 x 12=60,000 cubic feet, or 13,333 cubic yards, minus 2,000 yards, or last month's excavation is 11,333 cubic yards, at 3d. per yard,	£ 141 11 3
Piers 645 feet at contract rate, is £ 806; deduct one-half as under finished	403 0 0
	<hr/>
	544 13 3
Deduct 1-8th per cent	68 5 0
	<hr/>
Balance for Contractors	£ 476 8 3
	<hr/>

In consequence of the advanced state of the season and the difficulty of applying labor to advantage, the number of workmen upon the Beach may be diminished so soon as all the piers in Lake Ontario are laid down.

The excavation may continue until prevented by ice. It is expected that two months' active operations of the dredging machine, will be sufficient to open a clear passage from 12 feet water in Burlington Lake to the same depth in Lake Ontario.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your very Obedt. Servant,

(Signed.)

FRANCIS HALL.

Certified,

(Signed.)

G. HILLIER.

(APPENDIX D.) See Journal page 24.

(No. 1.)

Under An Act passed the First Session of the Eighth Parliament of the Province of Upper-Canada, the following is a return of Debentures issued by His Majesty's Receiver-General, for the sum of twenty-five thousand pounds applied in discharging the arrearages due to Militia Pensioners.

Number and Date of Debentures.		From whom and to whom payable.	Amount of Debentures.	When Payable.	Interest to 7th Nov. 1825.	When Interest was paid	Amount of Debentures Redeemed.	Amount of Interest paid on Debentures respectively.	Full interest to the dates when the Debentures were payable, &c. &c.	Total amount of Debentures outstanding and unredeemed, with interest up to the dates when the same were due and payable respectively, &c. including interest already accrued and paid on the remaining Debentures, viz: No. 1, replaced by the Bank, (as per Debentures Nos 7, 8, and 9.) No. 2, redeemed 15th September, 1824, and No. 3, on the 10th February 1825.
No	Dates.									
1	15 Sept. 1821.	Thomas Clark and Samuel Street, Merchants trading under the firm of Clark & Street		15 Sept. 1822.			6,666 13 4	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0
2	do.			15 do. 1823,			6,666 13 4	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0
3	do.			15 do. 1824.			6,666 13 4	1,368 15 4	1,368 15 4	1,368 15 4
4	10 July, 1822.	The President, Directors and Company of the Chartered Bank of Upper-Canada.	1,666 13 4	10 July, 1823.	333 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$			300 0 0	300 0 0	1,966 13 4
5	do.			1,666 13 4	10 do. 1824.	333 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$			300 0 0	1,966 13 4
6	do.			1,666 13 4	10 do. 1825.	333 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$			300 0 0	1,966 13 4
7	16 Sept. 1822, York.	York.	2,222 4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 Sept. 1823.	419 7 2 $\frac{1}{2}$			400 0 0	400 0 0	2,622 4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
8	do.			2,222 4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 do. 1824.	419 7 2 $\frac{1}{2}$			400 0 0	2,622 4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
9	do.			2,222 4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 do. 1825.	419 7 2 $\frac{1}{2}$			400 0 0	2,622 4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amounting to £			11,666 13 4		2,257 5 0 $\frac{1}{2}$		20,000 0 0	5,068 15 4	5,068 15 4	16,735 8 8

To His Excellency Major General, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B.

Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c. Upper Canada.

Receiver General's Office, York, 5th November, 1825.

JOHN H. DUNN, Receiver-General.

(APPENDIX D.) See Journal page 24.

(No. 2.)

Under the authority of an Act of the Parliament of Upper Canada, passed in the fourth year of the reign of King George the IV. the following is a return of Debentures issued by His Majesty's Receiver-General: Sixteen Thousand Pounds applied towards the service of the Civil Government.

Number and Date of Debentures.	From whom and to whom payable.	Amount of Debentures.		When Payable.	Interest to 7th Nov. 1825.		When Interest was paid	Amount of Debentures Redemed.		Amount of Interest paid on Debentures respectively.		Full interest to the dates when the Debentures were payable, &c. &c.		Total amount of Debentures outstanding and unredeemed, with interest up to the dates when the same are to be due and payable respectively, &c. &c.	
		£	s. d.		£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		
10 23 Jan'y. 1824.	Christopher Widmer, Esq.	333	6 8	23 Jan'y. 1825.	35	16 8				30	0 0	20	0 0	363	6 8
11 do. do.	do. do.	333	6 8	23 do. 1826.	35	16 8				30	0 0	40	0 0	373	6 8
12 do. do.	do. do.	333	6 8	23 do. 1827.	35	16 8				30	0 0	60	0 0	393	6 8
13 20 Feb. 1824.	Thomas Clark and Samuel	5000	0 0	20 Feb. 1825.	515	16 8				450	0 0	300	0 0	5300	0 0
14 do. do.	Street, Merchants trading un-	5000	0 0	20 do. 1826.	515	16 8				450	0 0	600	0 0	5600	0 0
15 do. do.	der the firm of Clark & Street.	5000	0 0	20 do. 1827.	515	16 8				450	0 0	900	0 0	5900	0 0
Amounting to £		16000	0 0		1655	0 0				1440	0 0	1920	0 0	17930	0 0

The half yearly periods on which the same became due respectively.

To His Excellency Major General, SIR PERCIVAL MAITLAND, K. C. B.
Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. Upper Canada.

Receiver General's Office, York, 5th November, 1825.
JOHN H. DUNN, Receiver-General.

(APPENDIX D.) See Journal page 2A.

(No. 3.)

Under the authority of an Act of the Parliament of the Province of Upper-Canada, passed in the fourth year of the reign of George the IVth, the following is a return of Debentures issued by His Majesty's Receiver-General, for the sum of Eight Thousand Pounds, for constructing a Navigable Canal between Burlington Bay and Lake Ontario.

Number and Date of Debentures.	From whom and to whom payable.	Amount of Debentures.		When Payable.	Interest to 7th Nov. 1825.		When Interest was paid.	Amount of Interest paid on Debentures respectively.		Amount of Debentures Redeemed.	Full interest to the dates when the Debentures are payable.		Total amount of Debentures outstanding and unredeemed, with interest up to the dates when the same are to be due and payable respectively, &c.	
		£	s. d.		£	s. d.		£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
16	22 June, 1824,	1000	0 0	22 June, 1826,	82	13 4	<i>The half yearly periods on which the same became due respectively.</i>	60	0 0		120	0 0	1120	0 0
17	do.	1000	0 0	22 do. 1828,	82	13 4		60	0 0		240	0 0	1240	0 0
18	do.	1000	0 0	22 do. 1830,	82	13 4		60	0 0		360	0 0	1360	0 0
19	do.	1900	0 0	22 do. 1832,	82	13 4		60	0 0		480	0 0	1480	0 0
20	do.	1000	0 0	22 do. 1834,	82	13 4		60	0 0		600	0 0	1600	0 0
21	do.	1000	0 0	22 do. 1836,	82	13 4		60	0 0		720	0 0	1720	0 0
22	do.	1000	0 0	22 do. 1838,	82	13 4		60	0 0		840	0 0	1840	0 0
23	do.	1000	0 0	22 do. 1840,	82	13 4		60	0 0		960	0 0	1960	0 0
Amounting to £		8000	0 0		661	6 8		480	0 0		4320	0 0	12320	0 0

To His Excellency Major General, Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B.

Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. Upper Canada.

Receiver General's Office, York, U. C. 5th November, 1825.

JOHN H. DUNN, Receiver-Generat

(APPENDIX B.) See Journal page 24.

RECAPITULATION.

RETURNS.	Amount of Debentures.		Interest to 7th Nov. 1825.		Amount of Debentures Redeemed.		Amount of Interest paid on Debentures.		Full interest to the dates when the Debentures are payable, &c.		Total Amount of Debentures outstanding and unredeemed, with interest up to the dates when the same were due and payable respectively, &c.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Amount of Return No. 1,	11666	13 4	2257	5 04	20000	0 0	5060	15 4	5060	15 4	16735	8 8
Do. of do. No. 2,	16000	0 0	1655	0 0			1440	0 0	1920	0 0	17920	0 0
Do. of do. No. 3,	8000	0 0	661	6 8			480	0 0	4320	0 0	12320	0 0
Aggregate Amount, £	35666	13 4	4573	11 84	20000	0 0	6988	15 4	11308	15 4	46985	8 8
												Currency.

Receiver General's Office,

New York, 5th November, 1825.

JOHN H. DUNN,

Receiver-General.

(APPENDIX E.) See Journal page 40.

(No 1.)

FURTHER REPORT OF THE BURLINGTON BAY COMMISSIONERS.



To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland Knight Commander of the Most Honorable 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 Burlington Bay Commissioners.

Most Respectfully Report,

That since our report of the 10th October last, the tempestuous weather usual at this season of the year, has prevented so large a quantity of work being done on the canal as otherwise would have been the case, and particularly, the dredging and boating of stones, to fill in the piers; notwithstanding which a great extent of these has been sunk in Lake Ontario, and the dredging has been proceeded in, in Burlington Bay, with all due diligence. We beg leave to refer Your Excellency, to a copy of the Engineer's reports for the months of October and November, for a detail of the operations during that period.

The experience of the last Autumn, has fully tested the utility of the work committed to our superintendance, even in its unfinished state, and no doubt is now entertained, either of its ultimate completion or great usefulness when done; and the public seems to call so loudly for an extension of the original plan, that we feel it our duty to state to Your Excellency, that were the Legislature to grant a sufficient sum, in addition to that already provided, and to be repaid in the same manner by a toll, to carry the canal to the Village of Coots Paradise, we feel persuaded nothing could more immediately tend to promote the prosperity, not only of this district, but of those lying in its neighbourhood; and the possession of the machinery, for making this additional cut being in our possession, it appears to follow, as a matter of course, after the completion of the other. With this view of the subject, we humbly request Your Excellency's approbation of an application to the Legislature, for a grant of money equal to the purchase of the machinery now in use at the Beach, and to obtain this last object, which, from its great usefulness and small expense, in proportion to the extent, and conceiving that nearly all the productions of the district will pass through it, holds out a reasonable expectation, that it will redeem itself in as short a period of time as the other.

For Your Excellency's information and that of the Legislature, (should we be so happy as to obtain Your Excellency's approbation of an application to it for funds,) we have procured plans and estimates, by which it appears, the whole distance to be cut is only three miles, great part of which is an open marsh, where the dredging machine can operate to great advantage, and no locks required; and the expense in consequence only £5,000, including the purchase of the machinery; which sum will be reduced considerably, by the sales of apparatus after its completion, unless its retention might be deemed expedient, in case of other works requiring its assistance in this, or other part of the province. The extent of inland navigation which would thus be opened, would be nearly twelve miles, including one of the finest harbours in the world; greatly improving the defences of Burlington heights, if ever occupied, as a military position, and carrying the navigation for vessels into the heart of the country, and into the immediate neighbourhood of the most extensive establishments for manufacturing flour and sawing boards, in Upper Canada.

All which is most respectfully submitted.

(Signed.)

"

"

"

JAMES CROOKS.

MANUEL OVERFIELD.

WM. CHISHOLM.

WM. M. JARVIS.



(No. 2.)

REPORT relative to the works at Burlington Beach,
for the month of November, 1825.

To the Commissioners for making a Canal and Piers at Burlington Beach.

Gentlemen,

The general progress of the works upon the Beach have not advanced so expeditiously during the present month, as previous exertions seemed to indicate.

About 250 feet of additional piers has been sunk, those formerly put down have been raised, and partly loaded with stone; preparations are making to secure the works for the winter.

(APPENDIX E.) See Journal page 40.

(No. 2.—Continued.)

In consequence of the advanced state of the season the workmen have experienced considerable delay in procuring the necessary quantity of stone.

While the weather will permit, the dredging continues with effect; the piling advances very slow, but a considerable supply of square timber, has lately arrived upon the Beach.

From the nature of the last month's operations, it is impossible correctly to estimate the exact quantity of work done, will therefore, leave it for the Commissioners to determine what award may be considered requisite to meet present expenses.

Gentlemen,
I have the honor to be,
Your Obedient Servant,
(Signed.) FRANCIS HALL.

Estimate of work done at Burlington Beach, for November, 1825.

Additional piers 250 feet and 15 feet in width,	£ 313 18 6	
Deduct one-half for underfinishing,		£ 156 19 3
Excavation calculated 8,200 yards, at 3d.		102 10 0
Timber received 7,275 feet according to accompanying statement, at £ 32,		. 30 0 0
Boards received 837 feet,		. 2 5 0
		<hr/>
		£ 291 14 3

The extra raising of piers and quantity of stone, cannot now be properly estimated until the piers are finished.

(Signed.) FRANCIS HALL.

(No. 3.)

Report relative to the Burlington and Dundas Canals.

Having examined the alluvial marsh lands upon the route of a Canal intended to connect the town of Dundas with Burlington Lake, the Reporter begs leave to submit the accompanying map, section and estimates of the probable expense of completing the same.

The canal line is marked with red upon the map; total distance from the basin, purposed at the town of Dundas, to deep water in Burlington Lake, is three miles. Of this extent 440 yards will require to be excavated in the usual manner; the remaining part may be done at comparative little expense by aid of the powerful dredging machine now in operation upon Burlington Beach.

Estimate for a canal 40 feet in the width at water level, depth of water 10 feet, according to the particular estimate £ 4,468 16 0.

Estimate for a canal 31 feet in width at water's surface, and eight feet in depth, according to detailed estimate, £ 3,306 12 0.

By a proper application of labor all this work may be finished by the first of June 1827.

(Signed.) FRANCIS HALL.

Burlington Beach, 2nd December, 1825.

Estimate of the expense of making a Canal from Dundas to Burlington Lake.

Canal 10 feet in depth and 40 feet at Water level.

	yards.	yds.	yrds.		
Canal size	440	× 52 =	22,800	at 7 1-2d.	£ 715 0 0
	444	× 50 =	22,000	7 1-2	687 10 0
	3,520	× 31 =	109,120	3	1364 0 0
	880	× 30 =	26,400	2	220 0 0
Basin	100	× 60 =	6,000	7 1-2	187 10 0
20 per cent for contingencies, management &c.					634 16 0
Estimated expenses for Desjardine's 10,560 yards at 7 1-2d.					660 0 0
					<hr/>
					£ 4,468 16 0

M.

(APPENDIX E.) See Journal page 40.

(No. 3.—Continued.)

Canal 8 feet in depth and 31 feet at Water surface.

Canal size	440 × 40 = 17,600	,	,	,	,	£ 550 0 0
	440 × 40 = 17,600	,	,	,	,	550 0 0
	3520 × 18 = 63,360	,	,	,	,	786 0 0
	880 × 18 = 15,840	,	,	,	,	132 0 0
Basin	100 × 60 = 6,000	,	,	,	,	187 10 0
20 per cent for contingencies, management &c.		,	,	,	,	441 2 0
Estimated expenses for Desjardine's 10,560 yards at 7 1-2d.		,	,	,	,	660 0 0
						<hr/>
						£ 3,306 12 0

(Signed.) FRANCIS HALL.

Burlington Beach, 2nd December, 1825.

(APPENDIX F.) See Journal page 40.

(CIRCULAR.)

(No. 1.)

BRITISH METALLIC CURRENCY.

COPY of a Despatch, from the Right Honorable Earl Bathurst, to His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B. &c. &c. on the expediency of establishing the British metallic currency as the circulating medium in the Colonies.

Downing Street,
May, 1825.

SIR,

His Majesty's government having taken into consideration the expediency of establishing the British Metallic currency as the circulating medium of all the Colonial possessions of the Crown, I transmit to you enclosed an order of His Majesty in Council, declaring that a tender or payment of British Silver coin to the amount of 4s. 4d. should be considered as equivalent to the tender or payment of one Spanish dollar, and so in proportion of any greater or less amount of debt; and also that British copper money should be made a legal tender to the amount of 12d. in one payment in all the British colonies, for its due and proper proportions of British silver money; and I have to signify to you His Majesty's commands, that on the necessary previous arrangements being made with the officer in charge of the Commissariat, you cause the said order to be duly promulgated and carried into execution in the colony under your government. I also transmit for your information, a copy of the circular instructions, which the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have directed to be addressed to the officer in charge of the duties of the Commissariat department in the colonies, by which you will learn the principles and grounds upon which 4s. 4d. of British silver and copper money, is declared to be equivalent to the Spanish dollar.

With a view to give the fullest effect to the intentions of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, I have to direct, that, at the same time that you promulgate the order in Council, public notice be given that the holders of British silver money may demand of the officer in charge of the Commissariat department, Bills upon the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury at thirty days sight, in exchange for any sums whatever tendered by them in British silver money, not less in amount than £ 100,— at the fixed rate of a bill for £ 100 for every £ 103 of British silver money so tendered.

And you will further publicly declare what is the sum of "money of account" to which the British silver money is, in the spirit of these instructions, equivalent. Thus, if the Spanish dollar current is equivalent to 5s. of "money of account," you will declare that 17s. 4d. of British silver and copper money is equal to one pound of such "money of account." If the Spanish dollar is equivalent to 5s. 4d. of the "money of account," 16s. 3d. of British silver and copper money, must be declared equal to one pound of such "money of account"; and if the Spanish dollar is equivalent to 6s. 8d. of "money of account," 13s. of British silver money must be declared equal to one pound of such "money of account." If the actual value of the Spanish dollar in the "money of account" is not furnished by any of these examples, the proportions between the British silver money and the "money of account" may be easily calculated upon the same principle according to the actual value.

(APPENDIX F.) See Journal page 40.

(No. 1.—Continued.)

I have only further to acquaint you that the Lords Commissioners of the treasury, have caused to be shipped for the colony, under your government, the sum of £30,000 in British silver money, and a small supply of Copper money for the service of the Canadas.

I have the honor to be,

&c. &c. &c.

Signed. BATHURST.

Major General

Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B. &c. &c. &c.



(No. 2.)

Commissariat Department.

CIRCULAR No. 89.

Treasury Chambers. 12th February, 1825.

SIR,

THE Lords commissioners of His majesty's Treasury having had under their consideration the rate at which the dollars is issued to the troops at the station under your charge, and having also adverted to the difficulty which exists at many stations of procuring not only the Spanish dollar, but also the proportional parts of the dollar so as to form a convenient medium for the issue of pay to the troops, have determined to send to all the colonies British silver and copper money, which is to be issued for the pay of the Staff and Regimental officers, and the non-commissioned officers and soldiers; and also for the pay of all persons having permanent appointments in any of the Civil departments of the Army at its nominal rate, and they have requested the Secretary of state to make such communications to the Governors of the several Colonies as may ensure its general use as a circulating medium.

With a view of obtaining that object and to secure its circulation without the great fluctuation in the rate of exchange, to which a circulation of Spanish dollars is subject with reference to bills drawn upon this Board in sterling money, I am commanded by their Lordships to direct, that, at certain hours in every day or upon one certain day of each week, you will be prepared to receive British silver money in sums of not less than £103 from any persons whatever, who may tender the same, and that you will grant to such persons bills upon this Board at thirty days sight, for the money so tendered at the fixed rate of a bill for £100 for every £103 silver money. You will of course take care that you do not receive in exchange for bills upon this board any British silver money wantonly or fraudulently defaced or reduced in its true weight, but such only as may be perfect; and you will receive all such money by tale; but a very satisfactory check upon the tale may be obtained by weighing the coin which may be tendered to you in exchange for bills; as every lb. troy should produce by tale £3 6 0 (i. e.) 66 shillings, and therefore £103 to be given in exchange for a bill of £100 should weigh 31lbs. 2oz. 10dwts. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains troy, but which weight may be subject to a slight variation from the fair wear of the coin.

I am further to desire that you will not on any account, or under any pretence, receive British silver money in exchange for bills upon this Board at any other rate than that before specified; and that, whenever, you have British silver money in the chest, you will issue it for the pay of the troops, in preference to every other species of coin. Copper money will be sent to you with the British silver money, and it is to be issued from time to time, at its nominal rate; but my Lords desire that fractions only of less than 6d. may be issued in this coin, unless particularly requested by the persons who are to receive the same.

In the event of your not having sufficient British silver money in the Military chest, for the purpose of making the necessary payments to the troops, you will issue to them, Spanish Dollars as at present, but at the rate of 4s. 4d. per dollar; and you will issue all other dollars or coins, in payment to the troops, at the same proportionate rate with reference to their actual contents in pure silver. A scale of the rates at which some of the coins should be so issued, is inclosed.

The principle upon which their Lordships are pleased to direct the dollar to be issued to the troops, at 52d. each, is, that this is its nearest value as compared to British Standard Silver at 5s. 2d. per oz, being the ancient standard of the silver coin of the realm; and, therefore, in fixing the value of all other coins, with reference to that standard, it is necessary that you should attend, not only to the weight of the coin, but to its contents in pure silver.

A pound troy of standard silver containing 11 oz. 2 dwts. of pure silver, and 18 dwts. of alloy; the proportion between pure and standard silver, may be expressed by the fractions, $\frac{11}{13} = \frac{11}{13}$.

The pound troy of Spanish Dollars, contains 10 oz. 14 dwts. of pure silver, and 1 oz. 6 dwts. of alloy, and the proportion between the gross weight of the Spanish Dollar and its contents in pure silver may be expressed by the fractions, $\frac{11}{13} = \frac{11}{13}$.

(APPENDIX F.) See Journal page 40.

(No. 2.—Continued.)

I am further to direct that in negotiating upon this Board for dollars, or any other coin, (except British silver coin,) you will pursue the present course, and obtain the same upon the most favorable rates of exchange that may be practicable, it not being their Lordship's intention, that any other coins than British silver coins, should be received into the Military chest in exchange for bills upon this board, at any other than the current rate of exchange.

My Lords further desire, that this arrangement with respect to the rate at which British silver money, or dollars, is to be issued in payment to the troops, may take place from the 24th of the month next after date, of the general order, which the Officer commanding the forces, may issue in consequence of the instructions, which will be conveyed to him for giving effect to this measure.

With respect to the mode of paying for supplies of every description, which may have already been agreed or contracted for, my Lords desire, that the payments may be made in every respect, in the same manner, and at the same rates, as the payments would have been made, if the proposed alteration had not been directed; and in all future cases, where articles may be contracted for, my Lords desire that it may be expressly stated in the advertisement for the supply, and also in the contract to be entered into, that the payments are to be made in British silver money, but with a reservation of a power on the part of the Commissary, to pay in bills upon this Board, at the rate of a bill for £100, for every £103 due upon the contract; and which power, you will of course avail yourself of, in all cases where there may be a scarcity of British silver money in the chest.

I am further directed to acquaint you, that it may much facilitate their Lordships' object, in obtaining a circulation of British silver money in all the colonies, if all your sub-accountants at detached stations, where there is a branch of the Military chest, were furnished by you with bills upon this Board, drawn in their favor for sums of £100 each, and with which you might charge them as with cash; and which bills they should be instructed to endorse, over to those persons who may lodge in the Military chest, under their charge, £103 of British silver money for each bill. The regulations now in force for ascertaining the balance of money in the Military chest, will be as equally applicable to Bills as to cash; and with a view to simplify the transaction as much as possible, and to guard against any irregularities, their Lordships have directed me to transmit blank bills which may be used exclusively for the purpose.

I am further directed to acquaint you, that their Lordships have called the attention of the Officer commanding the Forces, to the rates in money, granted as pay to persons holding local, or temporary appointments, and also in lieu of allowances of Forage, Fuel, Lodging, &c. to Regimental and Staff officers; and which rates have been fixed with reference to the expense of the articles, in lieu of which, the money-allowance was granted, and to the value of the currency in which the pay and allowances were issued, with a view to his causing Boards to be assembled for revising the whole of those allowances, and for fixing new rates of pay and allowances in lieu thereof, payable in British Silver money; by which my Lords expect that a nominal reduction will be made in the amount of these allowances, equal, or nearly equal to the difference between the value of the dollar as it has heretofore been issued, and 4s. 4d.

You will also issue to the Officers of all public Departments, to whom you may be called upon to make payments in exchange for their certificates, bills, or drafts, British silver money at its nominal rate; Spanish dollars at 4s. 4d. each, and other dollars and coins, at the same proportionate rate, but the payment of the drafts of the Ordnance Officers, for materials or other articles of supply, under existing contracts, you will of course make in the same manner, and in Coins at the same rate, as the payments would have been made in the event of the foregoing arrangement not having been adopted.

I am further directed to acquaint you, that supplies of British money, will, from time to time, be sent to you, and of the shipments of which you will be duly apprised.

I am Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(APPENDIX F.) See Journal page 40.

(No. 2.—Continued.)

TABLE

Of the gross weight of the contents in pure silver, and of the value computed at the rate of 5s. 2d. per oz. Troy, British standard fineness of the undermentioned silver coins, taken from assays made at the mints of Paris and London, together with the rate at which those coins are to be issued (when British coins are not in the Military Chest) for the pay of the British Troops in the Colonies.—

	Gross weight of the Coins.	Contents in pure Silver.	Value at 5s. 2d. per oz. Standard.	To be issued to the Troops at.
	Grains.	Grains.	s. d.	s. d.
French.				
Piece of five Francs.	385	344.9	4, 0, 16	4, 0
two do.	155	138.8	1, 7, 38	1, 8
Franc.	77½	69.4	0, 9, 69	0, 10
Sicilian.				
Dollar or Scudo	422	348.2	4, 0, 62	4, 1
Piece of 40 grains.	141	117.5	1, 4, 40	1, 5
20 do.	72	59.1	0, 8, 25	0, 9
Spanish.				
Dollar.	416	370.9	4, 3, 79	4, 4
United States of America.				
Dollar.	416	370.1	4, 3, 68	4, 4
East Indies.				
Calcutta Rupee.	192	175.9	2, 0, 56	2, 1
Bombay, or } do.	179	164.7	1, 11, 01	1, 11
Surat. }				

(No. 3.)

AT THE COURT AT CARLTON HOUSE,

23rd. March, 1825.

PRESENT

The King's Most Excellent Majesty, in Council.

WHEREAS it has been represented to His Majesty at this board by the Lords commissioners of His majesty's Treasury, that they have given directions that His majesty's troops serving in the several British colonies and possessions abroad, should in certain cases be paid in British silver and copper money, and that with a view of securing the circulation of such money in those colonies, it would be expedient that an order in council, should be issued, declaring that in all those colonies where the Spanish dollar is now, either by law, fact or practice, considered as a legal tender for the discharge of debts, or where the duties to the government are rated, or collected, or the individuals have a right to pay in that description of coin, that a tender and payment of British silver and Copper money, to the amount of four shillings and four pence, should be considered as equivalent to the tender or payment of one Spanish dollar, and so in proportion for any greater or less amount of debt.

AND WHEREAS, it has been further represented, by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's treasury, that with respect to the Cape of Good Hope, where there are not any Spanish dollars in circulation, but where the circulation consists of silver and paper Rix dollars, as well as of a variety of other coins, which are generally received, and paid with relation to their value, as compared with Rix dollars, it would be expedient that a tender and payment of 1s. 6d. in British silver money, should be considered as equivalent to a tender and payment of one such Rix dollar, so current at the Cape of Good Hope and Ceylon respectively; and so in proportion, for any greater or less sum; and also, that British copper money, should be made a legal tender in all the British colonies, for its due and proper proportions of British silver money, as by law established in Great

(APPENDIX F.) See Journal page 40.

(No. 3.—Continued.)

Britain; but, that no person should be compelled to take more than 12*d.* in copper money, at any one payment. His Majesty having taken the said representation into consideration, is pleased by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to approve of what is therein proposed, and the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, and the Right Honorable Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

(Signed.)

C. C. GREVILLE.

(APPENDIX G.) See Journal page 68.

RESOLUTIONS on Colonial Trade, received from the House of Assembly, and adopted by the Legislative Council.

RESOLVED,

That it is the opinion of this house, that an humble address be presented to His Majesty expressing the most grateful acknowledgments of the very liberal policy which has been established by the several acts of the Imperial parliament recently passed, for regulating the Trade and Navigation of the Colonies.

RESOLVED,

That it is the opinion of this House, that the recent relaxation in the British Corn laws in favor of the British North American Colonies, although it is of very limited duration, and although the operation of the measure is confined to the admission of wheat only, demands nevertheless our most grateful acknowledgments, as it manifests a disposition in the Imperial Government to encourage the agriculture of the colonies, so far as it may be done, consistently with the domestic interests of the United Kingdom.

RESOLVED,

That it is the opinion of this House, that it is extremely desirable for the effectual encouragement of the Agriculture of this Province, that its flour should be admitted as well as wheat, the produce of this Country, into the Ports of the United Kingdom, not only on account of the greater facility and diminished cost and risque of transport, but also because such produce when manufactured into flour, and sent in that state to Quebec, is in a condition to be forwarded to the West Indies and other markets, to which wheat cannot be sent by reason of the climate, and it would thus be in the power of the Exporter, to avail himself of the most profitable market, which the circumstances of the moment might present.

RESOLVED,

That it is the opinion of this House, that to insure a sufficient protection, and encouragement to the growth and manufacture of Tobacco in this Province, a greater abatement is required from the import duty payable in the United Kingdom, than that which was formerly prayed for by the Legislature of this province, and which has been graciously conceded by the Imperial Parliament, and that it is desirable to intercede for a further remission of six-pence per pound of the duties paid upon Tobacco the growth of this Province.

RESOLVED,

That it would tend much to the prosperity and convenience of the people of this Province if the following articles could be admitted to be imported from the United States of America free of duty, to wit:—Ashes, Raw-hides, Tallow, Plants, Shrubs, and Trees alive, garden and other Seeds, Gypsum, printing Paper, the travelling Carriages of persons removing into, or passing through this Province.

RESOLVED,

That it is the opinion of this house, that it is highly important to the revenue of this province, and necessary for the encouragement of its native productions, that salt imported from the United states of America should continue to be subject to duty as it has always hitherto been; and that to that end a duty should be imposed of six pence per bushel by act of the Imperial parliament, or that the legislature of this province should be permitted to make such regulations in respect thereof from time to time, as may appear expedient.

RESOLVED,

That it is the opinion of this house, that it would also tend to the prosperity of this province, if the legislature thereof were permitted to impose such duties as they might deem expedient, upon fresh fruit and vegetables; or, if that were thought inexpedient, that those articles should be subjected to the general ad valorem duty.

(APPENDIX G.) See Journal page 68.

RESOLVED,

That it is very desirable, on account of the interruption of direct intercourse with England during a great part of the year, that we should be permitted to import from the United States, on payment of a moderate duty, such periodical works, originally published in England; as may be reprinted in the United States.

RESOLVED,

That it is expedient to allow all English works republished in America, to be imported into this Province from America, on payment of 15 per cent duty.

RESOLVED,

That by the construction given in Lower Canada to the British Trade Acts, the duties upon articles imported from the United States of America, which have been entered in this Province, and upon which duties have been paid here, are exacted in the same manner as if they had been directly imported into that Province, without regard to the previous entry of such articles, and to the payment of duties thereon in this Province, and that in the opinion of this House, such a construction is not warranted, and is injurious to the fair interests of this Province, by giving to Lower Canada, the whole advantage of a foreign trade in articles not consumed there, but intended merely to pass through that colony in the way to transatlantic markets.

RESOLVED,

That it is the opinion of this house, that an address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying His Excellency to intercede with His Majesty's government upon the several matters embraced in the foregoing resolutions, (the two first excepted.)

Truly extracted from the minutes.

(Signed.)

GRANT POWELL, *Clk. Assy.*

(APPENDIX H.) See Journal page 70.

REPORT &c.
ON
CIVIL RIGHTS.

P. MAITLAND,

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR thinks proper to call the attention of the Legislative Council to a subject, which he has long regarded as one of much importance to the province and of particular interest to a large portion of its inhabitants.

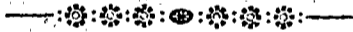
The Legislative Council is aware, that of those persons who have come to this province from foreign countries, and more especially at an early period of its settlement, many had been Citizens of the United States of America and subjects of that government.

Whatever difference of opinion may have formerly prevailed with respect to the civil rights of persons so situated from the circumstance of the United States of America having once been British colonies, the solemn decision of the question in the courts of the mother country, whose laws we have adopted, leaves no room for doubt. And these inhabitants of the province are exposed to the inconvenience of finding those rights denied which they have hitherto enjoyed, but which, whenever they may be questioned, must be decided upon by those to whom the administration of justice is committed, according to law, and without regard to inconveniences which might be much regretted.

There are also in this Province a number of Emigrants from other foreign countries, and many discharged soldiers of foreign corps, who, not having strictly complied with the provisions of those British Statutes under which they might have been entitled to the privileges of subjects, are, equally by law, exposed to the danger of being regarded as aliens.

Of all the persons thus situated the greater part became inhabitants with the knowledge of the government; between those and others it does not appear necessary to discriminate. In the persuasion that they might all be safely received, and acknowledged as subjects, with no other qualifications than those which the Legislature of this Province has from time to time thought it expedient to impose. The Lieutenant Governor has earnestly pressed the subject upon the consideration of His Majesty's government, and has it now in his power to communicate to the Legislative Council, that he has received His Majesty's express sanction to assent to an enactment which may afford relief to such persons as are now in the Province; and the Lieutenant Governor doubts not, that a subject so important will receive the early and attentive consideration of the Legislative Council.

Government House, }
14th November, 1825. }



P. MAITLAND,

The Lieutenant Governor thinks proper to transmit to the Legislative Council, an extract from Earl Bathurst's despatch, as it may the more clearly show the disposition of His Majesty's government, on a subject respecting which the Governor has already communicated with the Legislative Council by message.

Government House, }
22nd November, 1825. }



Extract of a Despatch from the Right Honourable the Earl Bathurst to His Excellency Major General Sir Peregrine Maitland, dated Downing Street, 22nd July, 1825.

"I have had under my consideration the representations which I have had the honour of receiving from you, on the subject of Aliens who have become settlers in the province of Upper Canada, and I regret that it arrived at a period of the Session too late to admit of any measure being proposed to Parliament.

"I am of opinion, that it will be advisable to confer by a Legislative enactment, the civil rights and privileges of British subjects upon such citizens of the United States, as being heretofore settled in Canada, are declared by the judgment of the Courts of Law, in England, and by the opinion of the Law Officers to be Aliens; and of including in the same enactment the disbanded Officers and Soldiers of foreign corps, which were in the British service, and such other foreigners resident in Canada, as are in truth Aliens, although they have hitherto enjoyed, without question, the rights of British subjects."

(APPENDIX H.) See Journal page 70.

“If, therefore, you should deem it expedient to submit to the Legislature of the province, at its next session, a bill for the relief of such persons as are now in the province, I have to convey to you His Majesty’s sanction for assenting to it, notwithstanding the general Royal instruction on that subject, and there is no necessity for you to withhold such bill for the signification of His Majesty’s pleasure, unless it shall pass in such a shape as may make you doubtful of its expediency.”

(TRUE COPY.)

(Signed.)

G. HILLIER.



AN ACT to confirm and quiet in the possession of their Estates, and to admit to the Civil Rights of subjects, certain classes of persons therein mentioned.

WHEREAS many persons have become resident in this province, who having been formerly citizens of the United States of America, and being subjects of the Government of those States, have never been naturalized as British subjects by any Act of Parliament; *And Whereas* there are also in this province many persons who came from other foreign countries, and many reduced Officers and discharged soldiers of foreign corps late in His Majesty’s service, but not being subjects of His Majesty by birth or naturalization; *And Whereas* it is expedient that all such persons should be confirmed and quieted in the possession of their Estates, and should be admitted to the Civil Rights of subjects, with such exceptions as have been from time to time, provided by acts of the Legislature of this province, with respect to persons having been resident in the United States of America, or having taken the oath of Allegiance to their government; *And Whereas His Excellency Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada and Major General Commanding His Majesty’s Forces therein,* has been pleased to signify by Message to both Houses of the Legislature, that he has received His Majesty’s express sanction, to assent to the passing of such enactment as may afford relief to such persons, being now in this province; *Be it therefore enacted,* by the King’s most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of An Act passed in the parliament of Great Britain entitled, An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty’s Reign, entitled, “An Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said province,” and by the authority of the same, that from and after the passing of this act all persons who at the time of the passing thereof are resident inhabitants of this province, shall be deemed, adjudged, and taken within this province, to be His Majesty’s natural born subjects, to all intents, constructions and purposes, as if they, and every of them, had been or were born within this province, so that no Estates of what nature or kind soever, heretofore purchased by them, or any of them within this province, or to which they or any of them shall have become, or may become, in any manner entitled, shall be liable to seizure into the hands of His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, or their titles thereto be otherwise impeached by reason of their having been Aliens, at the time of their making the said purchases, or becoming otherwise entitled, any Statute, Law or thing whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* that all persons who have been at any time heretofore resident inhabitants of this province, and become possessed of real estate therein, other than, and except such as have been, or hereafter may be, under any express provision in the Statutes of this province, declared or found to be Aliens, shall be deemed and taken, to have been natural born subjects of His Majesty, so that neither their title to any real estate within this province, nor the title of any persons claiming under them, shall be in any manner impeached, by any proceeding on the part of His Majesty, His Heirs, or Successors, or otherwise howsoever by reason of their having been Aliens.

III. *Provided always nevertheless, And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* that nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend, to repeal or make void, or in any manner interfere with any Law of this province respecting the qualification of persons entitled to vote in the election of members to be returned to the House of Assembly, or to be returned as members of the said Assembly.

(SIGNED.)

WILLIAM CAMPBELL,

Speaker.

Legislative Council Chamber,)
28th November, 1825. }

(APPENDIX H.) See Journal page 70.

Amendments made by the Commons' house of assembly in and to the Bill, entitled 'An Act to confirm and quiet in the possession of their estates, and to admit to the Civil rights of subjects, certain classes of persons therein mentioned.'

In the Title—After the word "ACT" expunge the remainder of the Title, and insert "to declare the law respecting the civil Rights of certain inhabitants of this Province."

Press, 1 line 1—After the word "WHEREAS" expunge the remainder of the Bill, and insert "a very large portion of the inhabitants of this province is composed of persons, who have come from the United States of America, and who were either natural born British Subjects themselves, or children of natural born British subjects, which said persons have with the knowledge, approbation and encouragement, and in many cases, in consequence of the invitations of His Majesty's government, come into, settled, and been received in this province, and been treated and considered as natural born British subjects, to all intents, constructions and purposes whatsoever, not only entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities, but also subject to all the duties, obligations and responsibilities of natural born British subjects, and have manifested the most loyal attachment to His Majesty's government; *And Whereas* doubts have lately been expressed whether they are entitled to the rights and privileges of British subjects, whereby great uneasiness is likely to be excited in the minds of the people of this Province, and the honor and good faith of His Majesty's government are liable to be impeached; and it is therefore expedient for the purpose of removing those doubts to declare the Law upon the subject: Be it therefore declared and enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the parliament of Great Britain, entitled "An act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His majesty's reign, entitled "An Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said province," and by the authority of the same, that all persons who were born, or whose fathers, or paternal grandfathers were born in His majesty's dominions, and who have since been resident in this province, (notwithstanding they may have resided in, or been Citizens of the said United States of America, at or since the period when the independence of the said United States was recognized and acknowledged by His majesty's government, are, and shall be considered to be, and to have been to all intents, purposes, and constructions whatsoever, natural born British subjects, and to be, and to have been, entitled (subject to any qualifications which the Legislature of this province has from time to time thought it expedient to impose,) to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of natural born British subjects."

(SIGNED.)

JOHN WILLSON.

Speaker.

*Commons' House of Assembly, }
14th December, 1825.*



AN ACT to secure to certain inhabitants of this province rights and privileges as British subjects.

WHEREAS there are in this province a number of persons not born in His Majesty's dominions and who have not strictly complied with the provisions of various British statutes for the naturalization of foreigners, but who have become bona fide resident in this Province, and to whom it is expedient to extend and confirm the privileges of British Subjects. Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province." and by the authority of the same, That all persons domiciled in this Province, who have taken, or may take the oath of allegiance to His Majesty, which the Commissioners for administering the same are hereby required upon payment of one shilling to administer to any person offering and desiring to take the same, shall be entitled to all the rights and

(APPENDIX H.) See Journal page 70.

The principles and facts assumed and acted upon in the amendments made by that house, are so directly contrary to what has ever been advocated in a British colony, that your committee would have been more disposed to advise your honorable house to treat them with silent neglect than serious consideration, were not the consequences so injurious to many respectable individuals; but when they reflected that ruin to hundreds may be the result of the refusal on the part of the house of Assembly, to adopt the recommendation from the Throne, they think it their duty to enter with some minuteness into the subject; for, though exceedingly clear in itself, it has been perplexed and darkened by ignorance and misrepresentation.

It seems to be imagined that to place the measure upon the ineffectual footing of a declaratory law, would be more popular than a direct and positive enactment. Were it so, it would be no less the duty of your house to oppose amendments, which they consider repugnant to the principles of the constitution, but it cannot be;—and your committee are convinced that the course adopted by your honorable house, when seen in its true light, can scarcely fail to be approved of by those whom it is intended to relieve.

I. By the first statute of this legislature, it was enacted, that in all matters of controversy relative to property and civil rights, resort shall be had to the laws of England as the rule for the decision of the same:—This general principle having never been repealed, is, therefore, the law of the province at this moment; and, however contrary its application may, in many cases, be to the opinion of the individuals, it must be the directing rule in the courts of justice. Among other consequences following this adoption of the laws of England, is the doctrine of allegiance which prevails in that happy country, and which, though simple and natural, and such as has ever been recognized by the most enlightened nations, has in modern times, like every other good principle, been called in question. In England, and therefore in this province, no man can abjure his allegiance. With the consent only of the government to which he owes natural allegiance, can he be absolved. Protection and allegiance are reciprocal, and include obligations from which neither party can withdraw without the concurrent act of the other. It is, therefore, a sacred and incontrovertible truth, that no subject can more rightfully divest himself of his allegiance to his government without its consent, than his government can, without his consent, deprive him of its protection, because it is founded on the nature of civil society, and essential to its very existence. The contrary doctrine immediately leads to the most dangerous errors; for those who tell us, that, since no man has the power of choosing under what government he shall be born, he is, therefore, under no obligation to continue his allegiance to it longer than he pleases, must likewise admit, that children are under no obligation to love, honour and obey their parents, except so far as it accords with their inclination, because they were never consulted whose children they should be.

The doctrine of allegiance, which prevails in Great Britain and this province, was also that of the United States, while they continued appendages of the British Empire. The inhabitants of those states were British subjects, sharing in all the privileges of such, and liable to the duties incident to that honorable appellation;—they could not withdraw from their allegiance at their own pleasure, nor divest themselves of the obligations which it imposes, without the consent of the British legislature. The history of the rebellion illustrates the truth of this doctrine, and proves, that it was so understood on both sides of the Atlantic. For when the inhabitants of the colonies, now the United States, revolted from the parent state, and by a solemn and formal public act, renounced their allegiance to the King and government, by their declaration of independence, in the year 1776, they were not by this *exparte* proceeding, discharged or absolved from their allegiance, and all their subsequent acts during the war, were by the law of nations, as much over acts of treason and rebellion, as if they had made no such formal renunciation. But, when His Majesty, by the treaty of 1783, which was concluded by authority of parliament, recognized that independence, which the revolted colonies, had declared seven years before, then, and not till then, was the bond of union for ever cancelled, and the constitutional obligations on both sides, were, by this concurrent act as completely dissolved, as if they had never existed. This positive and express dissolution of the original compact extended to all the inhabitants of the revolted colonies excepting such as were still disposed to adhere to their former allegiance, to whom a given time to evince that disposition was allowed, but of which if they did not avail themselves, they were to be considered citizens of the United states, and consequently aliens, and for ever excluded from the rights and privileges of British subjects, unless subsequently naturalized by conforming to the laws regarding foreigners.

From the ratification of the treaty of 1783, the inhabitants of the revolted colonies, now the United states, became with respect to British subjects, as much foreigners as the people of France or China.*—

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, July 4th, 1776.

* We, the representatives of the United States of America in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be free and independent States; and that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown; and that all political connexion between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Signed by order, and in behalf of the Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, PRESIDENT.

ATTEST,

CHARLES THOMPSON, SECRETARY.

(APPENDIX H.) See Journal page 70.

Upon this principle the two nations have acted both in their external and internal policy, and it has been their uniform practice to treat each other as foreigners.

**II. The Public or External Policy of the two Nations.**

THE Navigation laws were put in force against the United states as soon as the treaty was signed ; they were restricted in their intercourse with the West India colonies, and prohibited from any commercial dealing with the possessions still remaining to Great Britain on this continent. In the order in council, dated 26th December, 1783, some modifications in favour of the United states, are admitted ; but these are all prefaced with the words "until further order," which implies that they were not considered matter of right but of grace, and might be recalled at pleasure. Now, this very order regulating trade and the exceptions allowed in certain cases, clearly prove, that the British government considered that of the United states as a foreign power, and that no other privileges were to be granted to its citizens than were permitted to Swedes, Danes, or Russians. In the act of parliament passed early in 1783, for regulating the commerce between England and the United states, the words "British subjects" are used in contradistinction to the words "inhabitants and people of the United states"; and in the intercourse with the West India islands only British subjects and British built ships, owned by His majesty's subjects, are allowed, and the inhabitants of the United states are strictly excluded. The same phraseology is observed in the Law passed for regulating the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and America in 1784, and so much exasperated were the people of Massachusetts at this Act, by which that State was excluded from a most lucrative trade which had enriched it while a Colony, that in its feeble madness it passed an Act on the 23d of June, 1785, prohibiting the exportation from any Port or Harbour of the common-wealth, of any goods, Wares or Merchandise, the growth, manufacture or produce of any of the United States, in British ships, on pain of forfeiting the Vessel, &c. &c. Thus giving the first specimen of the non-intercourse and embargo laws, which were to prostrate the power of Great Britain, but which all recoiled on the heads of their promoters.

That the British Government never relaxed from enforcing the Navigation laws against the Inhabitants of the United States, is sufficiently evident from its conduct every year, till the Commercial treaty in 1794: for, in 1785, an act passed the British parliament, confining, for a limited time, the trade between the ports of the United states and His majesty's subjects in the Island of Newfoundland, to bread, flour and live stock, to be imported in none but British built ships, actually belonging to British subjects and navigated according to law. These various restrictions gave much offence to the United states, which had while colonies, complete freedom of trade with all their sister colonies as well as the mother country ; and, although proud of having achieved their independence, they were unwilling to pay the penalty.

It must be confessed that the restrictions under which their commerce laboured, were productive of the most serious evils ; the merchants found themselves incapable of contending even in their own ports with foreigners ; nor did matters assume a better aspect until the new constitution went into operation in 1789, which enabled Congress to regulate commerce and clothed the Executive branch of the legislature with sufficient authority to form commercial treaties and to secure on the part of the United states, their faithful observance, which the former government was unable to do.

The two nations from mutual irritation, caused by the new relation in which they stood to one another, seemed to be receding further and further from one another until Jay's treaty went into operation, the ninth article of which proves, that the legislature of each considered the subjects of the other aliens ; for it is stipulated, "that the British subjects who now hold lands in the territories of the United states, and American citizens who now hold lands in the dominions of His majesty, shall continue to hold them

1782,
By the 22d Geo. 3. } AN ACT of Parliament was passed, granting to the Crown powers for negotiating, or concluding, a general or
Chap. 46. } particular peace, or truce, with the whole or with any part of the Colonies, and for setting aside all former laws
whose operation was in contravention of that purpose.

In consequence of this law the definitive Treaty of Peace and Friendship between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, was concluded and signed at Paris, the 3d day of September, 1783 ; the first article of which is this,

"His Britannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz :—New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia, to be free, Sovereign and Independent States ; that he treats with them as such, and for himself, his heirs and successors, relinquishes all claims to the Government, Propriety, and Territorial rights of the same, and every part thereof.

"This made one of the Provisional articles of Agreement, and was confirmed by Parliament on the 21st February, 1783, which adopted, among other resolutions respecting the Treaty of peace, the following,

"That His Majesty in acknowledging the independence of the United States of America by virtue of the powers vested in him by an Act of the last Session of Parliament, entitled, "An Act to enable His Majesty to conclude a Peace or Truce, with certain Colonies in North America therein mentioned," has acted in perfect compliance with the necessity of the times, and in conformity with the sense of Parliament."

This treaty was afterwards accepted and confirmed by Congress ; and from that moment, the two nations were foreigners to each other.

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“ according to the nature and tenure of their respective states and titles therein; and may grant, sell
 “ or devise the same to whom they please in like manner as if they were natives; and that neither they,
 “ nor their heirs or assigns, shall so far as may respect the said lands and the legal remedies incident
 “ thereto, be regarded a aliens.”

An exception is often the most convincing proof of the existence of the rule. Here British subjects and American citizens are declared by a deliberate act of the legislatures of each nation respectively, aliens to one another, to all intents and purposes, except in the single instance of certain lands held at the signing of the treaty; but the privilege does not extend to other lands that might afterwards be acquired, nor to any other right or privilege. In truth, the whole treaty proves the subjects of each, alien to the other; for if they had not been so, had not the American citizens been aliens, no such treaty would have been necessary, and they would have very quickly availed themselves of their privilege as British subjects, in renewing that free and gainful trade with the British West Indies, which had enriched them while colonies. But, as citizens of an independent state and aliens, these ports were closed against them, and the navigation laws strictly enforced.



III. Internal Policy of the two Nations.

YOUR committee having thus proved, that in all their public transactions, both nations considered themselves foreign or alien to one another, are desirous of calling the attention of your honourable house towards their internal policy.

The alien law, passed on the 6th of July, 1798, during the administration of President Adams, made it lawful for the President of the United States, to order all such aliens, as he should judge dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States, or should have reasonable grounds to suspect, were concerned in any treasonable or secret machinations against the government thereof, to depart out of the territory of the United States, within a limited time, expressed in the said order; and if such alien disobeyed, not having obtained a licence from the President, he should, on conviction, be imprisoned three years. The act proceeded to allow the President to give a licence to remain to aliens, who proved to his satisfaction by evidence, taken before such persons as he might direct, that no danger was to be apprehended from them, on such conditions and limitations, as the President might judge proper. A prodigious clamour was raised by the democrats in the United States, against this law when first enacted; but all parties are satisfied, that it was salutary at the time; but whether it has been repealed, or modified into the alien enemy-law now in force, your committee have not the means of discovering. The provisions of this law are so very similar to one of our own statutes, against which, so unreasonable a clamour has been excited, that your committee have appended both to this report, by which it will be seen that where the two laws differ, it is where the law of the United States is the more severe*.—All British subjects residing in the United States, are subject to an alien law, which is more

The Alien Law of the United States.

* SECTION 1st.—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States at any time during the continuance of this act, to order all such aliens as he shall judge dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States, or shall have reasonable grounds to suspect are concerned in any treasonable or secret machinations against the government thereof, to depart out of the territory of the United States within such time as shall be expressed in such order, which order shall be served on such alien by delivering him a copy thereof or leaving the same at his usual abode, and returned to the office of the Secretary of State by the Marshall or other person to whom the same shall be directed; and in case any alien so ordered to depart shall be found at large within the United States, after the time limited in such order for his departure, and not having obtained a licence from the President to reside therein, or having obtained such licence, shall not have conformed thereto, every such alien shall on conviction thereof, be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three years, and shall never after be admitted to become a citizen of the United States. Provided always and be it further enacted, that if any alien so ordered to depart, shall prove to the satisfaction of the President by evidence to be taken before such person or persons as the President shall direct, who are for that purpose hereby authorised to administer oaths, that no injury or danger to the United States will arise from suffering such alien to reside therein, the President may grant a licence to such alien to remain within the United States for such time as he shall judge proper, and at such place as he may designate: and the President may also require of such alien to enter into a bond to the United States in such penal sum as he may direct, with one or more sufficient sureties to the satisfaction of the person authorised by the President to take the same, conditioned for the good behaviour of such alien during his residence in the United States, and not violating his licence, which licence the President may revoke whenever he shall think proper.— JULY, 6th. 1789.



1804. } BE IT ENACTED, &c. That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor
 44th Geo. 3. } Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government of this province, for the members of the legislative and
 Chap. 1. Sec. 1. } executive councils, the Judges of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, for the time being respectively, or for any person or persons authorised in that behalf, by an instrument under the hand and seal of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government for the time being, or any one or more of them, jointly or separately, by warrant or warrants under his or their hand and seal, or hands, and Seals, to arrest any person or persons, not having been an inhabitant or inhabitants of this Province for the space of six months next preceding the date of such warrant or warrants, or not having taken the oath of allegiance to our Sovereign Lord the King, who by words, actions, or other behaviour or conduct hath or have endeavoured, or hath or have given just cause to suspect that he, she or they is or are about to endeavour to alienate the minds of His Majesty's subjects of this province from his person or government, or in any wise with a seditious intent to disturb the tranquility thereof, to the end that such person or persons shall forthwith be brought before the said person or persons so granting such warrant or warrants against him, her or them, or any other person or persons duly authorised to grant such warrant or warrants by virtue of this Act; And if such person or persons, not being such inhabitant or inhabitants as aforesaid, or not having taken such oath of allegiance, shall not give to the person or persons so granting such warrant or warrants, or so authorised as aforesaid

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rigid than the law in England, although the position of the two countries, in respect of danger, from a vast influx of foreigners, is very different. As in the United States all persons born within the territories of the British empire are deemed aliens, so in Great Britain citizens of the United States, coming to that country, are held to be foreigners, and were obliged to report themselves to the alien office, and some of them were ordered to depart the kingdom; among others, the famous Aaron Burr.

It is further worthy of remark, that during the late unhappy contest, between the two countries, citizens of the United States in Great Britain, or in this province, were treated with far more consideration and lenity, than British subjects residing in the United States. Now, that there is peace and friendship between the two nations, and great mutual intercourse, it might be expected if any relaxation were thought expedient, that the time for making it has arrived; nevertheless the situation of a subject of either nation, residing within the dominions of the other, is that of an alien.

A British subject in the United States.

- 1.—Cannot serve as a juryman.
- 2.—Can enjoy no station of profit or honour under the government.
- 3.—Can hold no land.
- 4.—Cannot vote for a member of Assembly or Congress.
- 5.—Cannot become a member of the legislature.
- 6.—Can derive no benefit from the navigation laws above other foreigners.

An American citizen in Great Britain.

- 1.—Cannot serve as a juryman.
- 2.—Can enjoy no station of profit or honour under the government.
- 3.—Can hold no land.
- 4.—Can neither vote for nor become a member of parliament.
- 5.—Can derive no benefit from the navigation laws above other foreigners.

These disabilities may be wholly or in part, removed by laws existing in either country, or by a special law for a particular case, provided aliens qualify themselves to receive the benefit; but so long as they preserve their respective allegiances unimpaired, they are aliens in either country. As the concurrent act of a subject and the government to which he owes natural allegiance, may dissolve this tie, so may the concurrent act of a government and an emigrant produce this tie: and the emigrant may thus become entitled to all the benefits and privileges of a natural born subject. This is called naturalization, and obtains both in Great Britain and the United States, though in a different manner. In regard to naturalization, it is to be remarked, that it proceeds upon the fact, that the person to be naturalized is an alien or foreigner, otherwise it would be an anomaly. Most nations have been very cautious in admitting strangers into the rights and privileges of natives, and therefore their laws on this subject, have been in general very carefully drawn up. Nations may, in many respects, be compared to families, but families are not much disposed to admit strangers to share in their domestic privileges, unless compelled by a strong necessity: and accordingly we find among all ancient nations the greatest jealousy exercised in this matter; and that, unless for the purpose of providing for future defence strangers were seldom admitted to a full participation of the privileges and immunities of natural born subjects. This jealousy is sanctioned by the feelings of nature; persons to associate must have a common object, a community of sentiment and feeling, and the same language. But these elements of union are seldom found in a foreigner, and are therefore difficulties to his admission in limine, which he is rarely able to overcome. Some particular causes have produced relaxations. After a long war, strangers have been invited to fill the place of those who had fallen in battle; or they have been invited to assist in the wars of the natives, or to people parts of their territories laid waste by pestilence or war, or to assist in the settlement of foreign possessions; and exceptions have sometimes been made for commercial advantages.

Nations frequently at their commencement, are disposed to associate strangers with them, without any difficult preparation. Thus Athens, under its first King, admitted strangers on easy terms to become citizens; but, after she became a republic, and distinguished in Greece, it was extremely difficult to become a citizen; nay, it was considered presumptuous for foreigners, though at the head of armies, or on thrones, to aspire to so great an honour; and only a few persons who were eminently celebrated, were admitted to this distinction. Among the Romans, no foreigner was allowed the privilege of a native, except the inhabitants of some Italian cities, until after the destruction of the republic, when the Emperors conferred it first upon whole provinces, and at length upon the whole empire.

In England and Scotland, partial naturalization laws have not been unfrequent, but till the 7th of Queen Ann, cap. 5, (1709,) no law of a general character on this head, had ever been enacted. During that session

said, before whom he, she or they shall be brought, full and complete satisfaction that his, her or their words, actions, conduct or behaviour, had no such tendency, or were not intended to promote or encourage disaffection to His Majesty's person or government, it shall and may be lawful for each or any of the said persons so granting such warrant or warrants, or so authorised as aforesaid, and he and they is and are hereby required to deliver an order or orders in writing, to such person or persons, not being such inhabitant or inhabitants as aforesaid, or not having taken such oath of allegiance, requiring of him, her or them to depart this Province within a time to be limited by such order or orders, or if it shall be deemed expedient that he, she or they should be permitted to remain in this Province, to require from him, her or them good and sufficient security, to the satisfaction of the person or persons acting under the authority hereby given, for his, her or their good behaviour, during his, her or their continuance therein.

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an act was passed for the general naturalization in England of foreign protestants, which continued in force about three years. The law was unpopular; it was considered unwise to open the door so widely, although many conditions and qualifications were necessary to acquire its benefits, and it was therefore repealed.

The naturalization laws now in force in England, are partial, extending to particular classes, such as foreigners serving in the navy, army, or whale fishery, with the exception of sitting in Parliament, being of the privy council, or holding offices or grants of land from the Crown. It is not, however, difficult for individuals to get private acts of naturalization passed in their favour, with the like limitations; but, although a general naturalization law was not endured in England for any length of time, as there was no necessity for measures to increase the population more rapidly than it was naturally doing, it seemed advantageous to encourage emigration to the North American colonies, which embraced immense tracts of uncultivated lands. Accordingly the 13th Geo. II. chap. 7. was passed for naturalizing foreigners in the North American Colonies, and was nearly a transcript of the general one, which had been, for a short time, in force in England. This act was passed chiefly for the purpose of inducing foreign protestants to come and settle in the colonies, (now the United States,) which were at that time, weak, and exposed to the danger of incursions from the Indians or French of Canada. It was passed at a time when there was no such nation as that of the United States, and consequently could not have any reference to it; yet as it has been recognized by subsequent acts of the British Parliament, it has been construed to extend to foreign protestants who have emigrated from the United States. Assuming this construction as correct, then *ipso facto* it can apply to them only as foreign protestants; for the preamble of the law asserts this, and consequently, if it include Americans, it is because they are *Aliens*. In order therefore to benefit by its provisions, they must comply with its conditions; nor are these so hard or revolting (as will afterwards appear) as those required of British subjects before they can become citizens of the United States. Much stress has been laid upon the 30th Geo. 3. Cap. 27. but it merely remits to settlers the duty on the goods they bring with them, and has no reference whatever to their civil rights.

These two laws contain all the provisions made for the naturalization of Emigrants into this colony: but before your committee advert to the conditions they required, it becomes necessary to examine the laws of the United States on the same subject, that we may be enabled to contrast them with one another.

After the peace of 1783, the United States found themselves possessed of an immense territory, a small part of which only was thinly inhabited, while thousands of square miles were without a settler. It was natural and wise, therefore, for them to encourage emigration; and accordingly an act for establishing an uniform rule for naturalization, was passed on the 29th July, 1795. This law has undergone some trifling modifications since that period; and your committee beg leave to contrast its provisions, as it is now acted upon, with those required by the 13th Geo. II. cap. 7, that it may be seen how much more honourable and delicate the demands of our parent state are upon those who seek to become her subjects, than those made by the United States.



The 13th Geo. 2. Cap. 7, requires of American Protestant citizens, in order to become a British subject in this Province.



1st.—That they shall remain in the colony seven years without being absent more than two months, at any one time, before they can sit in the House of Assembly.

2ndly.—That they shall take the Oath of Allegiance to King George; another oath abjuring the Pretender, once required, now omitted.

3rdly.—That they profess themselves to be Christians. This, with the oath, to be taken before the Chief Judge, or other Judge of the colony.

4thly.—That the oath and subscription, be recorded in the Court where the Judge presides, and also in the Secretary's office.

5thly.—That, if not a Quaker or Jew, they shall receive the Sacrament in some Protestant and reformed congregation.

The naturalization laws of the United States, (14th April, 1802,) requires of a Canadian, or any British subject, in order to become American citizens.



1st.—That they shall report themselves to some court of Record, immediately on their arrival in the United States, mentioning their names, place of birth, age, nation, and allegiance, with the country whence they have emigrated, and the place of their intended residence.

2ndly.—That this report be recorded by the clerk and a certificate granted, to be afterwards exhibited to the court as evidence of the time of their arrival in the United States.

3rdly.—That they must reside five years, at least, in the United States, one of which in the State, in which the court sits to which they applied for naturalization.

4thly.—That they declare, at least three years before they can be naturalized, in open court, upon oath or affirmation, that it is *bona fide* their intention to become citizens of the United States.

5thly.—That they shall at the same time renounce for ever all allegiance to any foreign Prince, Potentate, or State, or Sovereignty, and particularly by name the Prince, Potentate, State, or Sovereignty, whereof they may at the time be citizens or subjects.

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The naturalization laws of the United States. (14th April, 1802.) requires of a Canadian, or any British subject, in order to become American citizens.

—:***:—

6thly.—A certificate of all this, must be exhibited to the court when application is made for naturalization.

7thly.—They must satisfy the court, that they have resided within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States *five years*, and prove by two witnesses, that they have behaved as persons of good moral character, are attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed towards the peace and good order of the same.

8thly.—Upon the proofs being made, the oaths of abjuration and allegiance shall be administered.

9thly.—In case they belong to any order of Nobility, they shall in addition to the above requisites, renounce under oath, in the open Court, their Title or Titles, which renunciation shall be recorded in the said court.

10thly.—Before they can sit in Congress, they must have been seven years a citizens, which with five naturalizing, make *twelve years*. A Senator must be *nine years* a citizen—add five during naturalizing—*fourteen* (double the time in this Province.)



The qualifications required under the British Acts, are easy, simple, and delicate. They offer no violence to early feelings and associations, nor do they extort from the applicant an oath, which honour and probity alike forbid. The only condition to which an objection has been raised, is that of taking the Sacrament, but to those who are truly christians, it surely ought not to be considered objectionable, because they are only required to take it in their own churches, the words "in some protestant and reformed congregation," confine them not to one denomination.—The contrast in favour of British dignity and high mindedness, which these laws exhibit, is particularly striking. Before any emigrant can become a citizen of the United States, the law prescribes that he shall, upon oath, absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign Prince, Potentate, State or Sovereignty whereof he was born a citizen or subject. No condition could have been better imagined than this, for excluding the good and securing admission to the bad. Had the oath been intended for the express purpose of admitting the refuse of all other nations, and repelling the conscientious, it could not have been better framed. Is it possible to find a man of high feeling, who will come into open Court and solemnly abjure all fidelity to his lawful Sovereign and his native land? Two citizens come and swear, that the person wishing to become a citizen, is of a good moral character, and that he is attached to the constitution of the United States; and then the courts gravely administer an oath, which in spite of this evidence, proves him to be void of all proper feeling, and without attachment to any country or government on earth. The condition requiring a public renunciation of nobility requires no comment. Can any one with propriety, (after reading this naturalization law of the United States*) pretend to argue, that it is easy for emigrants to become

Laws of Great Britain on the subject of Naturalization.

* AND for the better encouraging of foreign mariners and seamen to come and serve on board ships belonging to the Kingdom of Great Britain;—Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every such foreign mariner or seaman who shall from and after the said 25th day of April, have faithfully served on board Her Majesty's ships of war, or any privateer or merchant, or trading ship or ships, vessel or vessels, which at the time of such service shall belong to any of Her Majesty's subjects of Great Britain, for the space of two years, shall to all intents and purposes be deemed and taken to be a natural born subject of Her Majesty's Kingdom of Great Britain, and have and enjoy all the privileges, powers, rights and capacities which such foreign mariner or seaman could, should, or ought to have had and enjoyed in case he had been a natural born subject of Her Majesty, and actually a native within the Kingdom of Great Britain—6 Anne, Chap. 37. Sec. 30.

By Statute 13 Geo. 2. Chap. 3. every foreign seaman who in time of war serves two years on board an English Ship by virtue of the King's proclamation, is ipso facto naturalized under the like restrictions as in 12 Wm. 3. Chap. 2. which Statute of Wm. merely prohibits such naturalized foreigner from being a member of the Privy Council or Parliament, and from having grant of lands from the Crown; and by Statutes 13 Geo. 2. Chap. 7—20 Geo. 2. Chap. 44.—22 Geo. 2. Chap. 45.—2 Geo. 3. Chap. 25. and 13 Geo. 3. Chap. 25, all foreign Protestants and Jews, upon their residing seven years in any of the American colonies without being absent above 2 months at a time, and all foreign Protestants serving two years in a Military capacity there, or being 3 years employed in the whole fishery without afterwards absenting themselves from the King's Dominions for more than one year, and none of them falling within the incapacities declared by a Statute 4 Geo. 2. Chap. 21, shall be, upon taking the oath of Allegiance and supremacy, or in some cases making an affirmation to the same effect, naturalized to all intents and purposes as if they had been born in this kingdom, except as to sitting in parliament or being of the Privy council, and holding offices and grants of land, &c. from the Crown, within the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

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United states, it is evident that this law had such persons particularly in view; and if it be construed to refer to the case of persons born in the United states, it presupposes them to have lost their allegiance, and that they can only become entitled by complying with the provisions of the 13th Geo. 2 Cap. 7. It is manifestly a law of purgation. British born subjects have by swearing allegiance to another state, placed themselves, at least for a time, in the situation of aliens, and may consequently, during that time, have imbibed ideas and sentiments hostile to British views and British institutions. Therefore, it was deemed reasonable to prevent them from exercising any civil rights until after a residence of seven years.

The 54th of the late King chap. 4. extended the period to fourteen years and required the candidate to be possessed of lands assessed at £40 and of other ratable property to the amount of £160, in all £200. This, which considering the situation of the colony and the way in which many acquire a settlement in it, was certainly an excellent law, and a great improvement on the former, was repealed in 1818, by 58th Geo. 3. cap. 9, which reduced the time to seven years, and the qualification to £80. This is now the law of the land, and proceeds in its provisions in accordance with the 13th Geo. 2. which must still be complied with before it can take effect. In fine, these two last statutes take their bearing from the first, which evidently points at those British subjects who had left their country, relinquished their allegiance for a time, and were now to resume it.



V. It is asserted that American Citizens were invited into the Province.

DURING the American Revolution, the inhabitants were divided into two divisions, those who adhered to the King, and those who joined the standard of revolt. The latter prevailed, and on the re-establishment of peace, the former, who had preserved their allegiance, sought an assylum in the colonies that remained faithful to the crown. Numbers removed to Bermuda, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and still greater numbers came and settled in this province. The provincial corps, and one or two regiments of the line, were the first to settle in Upper Canada, in the District of Niagara, and along the lower part of the St. Lawrence, between Kingston and the Point au Boudet. Soon after all the Refugee Loyalists, who had, from time to time, escaped into the Lower Province, and were living in Montreal and its vicinity, removed to this country, and were settled in the Bay of Quinte, and in the Johnstown and Eastern Districts. All these had left the colonies during the rebellion; but there were thousands who had not taken arms on either side, but yet who were strongly attached in their hearts to the King, and who could not endure to become the subjects of the United States. These made earnest enquiries to know whether they would be received if they should remove into the province. There were many likewise who had been active in the contest, but who were at first inclined to remain on account of their connexions and property, but the hostile feelings which had been excited, and the jealousy and suspicion with which they were treated by the new government, became at length so harrassing, that they determined to remove into the British dominions. These different classes with their connexions, were for many years coming into the country, as their circumstances permitted, and the British government, appreciating their loyal motives, with its usual kindness and paternal solicitude, instructed the Governor in Chief to give them an affectionate reception.

Instructions were sent to General Haldimand immediately after the peace in 1783, to give lands to the refugee loyalists, and to take measures for their comfortable settlement, with as much despatch as possible. In consequence of which, early in May, 1784, Deputy-surveyor General Collins was directed to locate such loyalists in the neighbourhood of Sorel, and steps were at the same time, taken for settling others of them along the Saint Lawrence and around Kingston.

In 1786, additional instructions were sent to Lord Dorchester, the fortieth article of which is the following:—“Whereas many of our loyal subjects inhabitants of our colonies and provinces now in the United
“states of America, are desirous of retaining their allegiance to us and of living in our dominions, and
“for this purpose are disposed to take up and improve lands in our province of Quebec; and we being
“desirous to encourage our said loyal subjects in such their intention, and to testify our approbation
“of their loyalty to us, and obedience to our government, by allotting lands for them in our said pro-
“vince; and whereas we are also desirous of testifying our approbation of the bravery and loyalty
“of our forces serving in our said province, and who may have been reduced there, by allowing a
“certain quantity of land to such of the non-commissioned officers and private men of our said forces
“who are inclined to become settlers therein, it is our will and pleasure, that immediately after you
“shall receive these our instructions, you do direct our Surveyor General of lands for our said province
“of Quebec, to admeasure and lay out such a quantity of land as you with the advice of our coun-
“cil, shall deem necessary and convenient for the settlement of our said loyal subjects, and the non-
“commissioned officers and private men of our forces, which may have been reduced in our said
“province, who shall be desirous of being settlers therein, &c.” This article then descends into details,

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as well as the other articles, and mentions the quantity of lands to be given to each master of a family, to children of such family and single men which do not bear on the present question. The part of the fortieth article now given, is that which has been ever adhered to as particularizing the description of persons to whom the waste lands of the crown were to be granted; and from 1786 to the present day, this has been the directing and ruling principle of granting lands to applicants. On the 4th of June, 1787, Mr. Collins is directed by Lord Dorchester to accommodate such loyalists as had not received lands, and to give additional grants to such as had cultivated their first locations, supported their former characters for their loyalty to the king and attachment to the British government, and were of decent and peaceable deportment. Mr. Collins is, at the same time, instructed to state to the loyalists how essential it is to their safety and the public tranquillity, to guard against the admission of any persons among them of suspicious characters, and commands him to inquire and report if there be any such, and not to give this addition to persons of doubtful principles and reputation.

So early as June, 1787, Mr. Collins is informed by Lord Dorchester, that a number of persons, who are in no shape entitled to the protection and encouragement of government, have, through the connivance of connections and friends, crept in and settled themselves among the loyalists, without any authority whatever. His Excellency goes on to say, that as this may prove an object of consequence to the future welfare of the settlement, it is proposed that an enquiry be held into the character and pretensions of all new comers since the original settlement. Such an inquiry actually took place; for, on the 4th June, 1787, Messrs. Collins and Powell, the late chief justice, were appointed to make it. Such was the anxiety of government to prevent any from settling in the province who had not given decided proofs of their loyalty.

In 1789 Lord Dorchester established land boards in every district for the purpose of settling with greater facility the soldiers and loyalists; and your committee beg leave to call the attention of your Honourable House to the third and fourth articles of the instructions by which they were to be governed.—“Article 3d.—“It shall be the duty of such Board, &c. to give free and easy access to petitioners, and to examine into their loyalty, character and pretensions.”—“Article 4th. The safety and propriety of admitting the petitioner to become an inhabitant being well ascertained to the satisfaction of the Board, they shall administer to every such person the oath of fidelity and allegiance directed by law.”

Such was the system of granting lands before the division of the province of Quebec into Lower and Upper Canada; and so far was the government from encouraging settlers promiscuously from the United States, that the greatest care was taken that none should be admitted who could not give decided proofs of their loyalty and attachment to the British constitution.

When, therefore, General Simcoe arrived at Quebec, he found that instead of inviting settlers from the United States, the government was anxious to discourage any person from that quarter from coming into the province who was not of the most approved loyalty.

His Excellency landed at Quebec too late in the autumn of 1791, to proceed to Upper Canada; and during the winter he was actively employed in making himself acquainted with the land-granting department, and in getting such documents copied as it was necessary to bring up with him, in order to enable the Surveyor General appointed for this province, to commence and proceed with the duties of his office.

It was during this winter's residence at Quebec, that General Simcoe issued his proclamation, stating the conditions upon which lands would be granted to such as were desirous of settling on the lands of the Crown in Upper Canada. It is most worthy of remark, that the same proclamation, word for word, was issued by Sir Alured Clarke, then Lieutenant Governor, on the 4th February, 1792, or three days before that of Governor Simcoe. It is therefore evident, that Sir Alured Clarke and Lieutenant Governor Simcoe acted in concert.*

* PROCLAMATION,

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

By His Excellency John Graves Simcoe, Esq.

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 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,

1ST.—That the crown lands be granted to 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 and authority.

2ND.—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 thereof, for the future disposition of the crown.

3RD.—That no farm lot shall be granted to any one person which shall contain more than two hundred acres; yet the governor, 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.

(APPENDIX H.) See Journal page 70.

To this proclamation of General Simcoe, all persons, other than loyalists, coming from the United States, have been in the habit of appealing, and with a degree of assurance, which, after perusing the instrument, is particularly astonishing, as it contains not a word, which, either directly or indirectly, invites any person not attached to the unity of the empire and the supremacy of the British parliament. The proclamation makes no particular reference to applicants, nor was it intended that it should do so; its object was simply to state the conditions of grants of land, and the mode of proceeding in order to obtain them. The description of persons was well known in both provinces, and had been strictly confined to those designated in the instructions to Lord Dorchester already noticed.

No change took place in the instructions to the land boards, which confined them, in their admission, to loyal subjects; and however much Governor Simcoe desired the rapid settlement of the province, he desired good and loyal settlers much more. But we are not left to conjecture as to General Simcoe's policy; for in his speech, on opening the first provincial legislature, he says, "The great and meritorious trusts and duties which have been committed to the representatives of this province, in a degree infinitely beyond whatever, till this period, have distinguished any colony, have originated from the British nation, upon a just consideration of the energy and hazard with which its inhabitants have so conspicuously supported and defended the British constitution."

Is it to be credited, without the strongest evidence, that a Governor using this language, would invite those who had been, but a few years before, in open rebellion, and who, instead of supporting and defending the British constitution, had abjured their sovereign, and trampled that constitution under their feet? On the contrary, General Simcoe always demanded proofs of attachment to the British constitution from all applicants for land, and the petitioners rest upon loyalty as the ground of their claims. Accordingly the orders for land generally run thus:—"That A. B.'s petition for land having been read, His Excellency and Council, in consideration of the well known loyalty and sufferings of A. B. and family, are of opinion that they came precisely under the description of those who ought to be encouraged to settle in this province, and grant the prayer of this petition." &c.

It uniformly appears that the merit of declared loyalty and adherence to the unity of the empire, were in general the ground of recommending petitions, and when this ground was not found the prayer was refused.

The assertion so frequently made, that General Simcoe not only admitted Americans promiscuously into the province, but repeatedly invited them, is the most groundless that ever was made, and stands opposed by the strongest facts. The printed order in Council, of 6th November, 1791, directs that no settlers are to be ad-

4th.—That every petitioner for lands make it appear, that he 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 legislature of this province."

5th.—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 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 herein after suggested.

6th.—That all grants reserve to the crown, all coals, commonly called sea coals, and mines of gold, silver, copper, tin, iron and lead; and each patent contains 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 within any reservation heretofore made and marked for us, our heirs and successors, by our Surveyor General of woods, or his lawful deputy; in which case, this our grant for such part of the land hereby given and granted to the said and his heirs forever as aforesaid, and which shall upon survey thereof being made, be found within any such reservation, shall be null and void, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding."

7th.—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 aforesaid.

8th.—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 publicly fixed up in the several offices of the clerk of the council, of the surveyor general, and of the secretary of the province.

9th.—That every patent be entered upon record within six months from the date thereof, in the secretary's or register's offices, and a docket thereof in the auditor's office.

10th.—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.

(APPENDIX H.) See Journal page 70.

mitted but those whose loyalty, industry, and morals shall appear to entitle them to His Majesty's bounty *— But there is a standing proof of the policy of government, of which thousands are still reaping the benefit, which is alone sufficient to settle forever this question, viz. the privileges of U. E. Loyalists. On the 6th of April, 1796 General Simcoe issued his gratifying proclamation respecting this meritorious class of His Majesty's subjects, which evinces so clearly the views and intentions of government as to those whom they wished to become inhabitants of this province, that your committee cannot forbear quoting the preamble, and annexing the whole document to this report.

"Whereas it appears by the minutes of the council of the late province of Quebec, dated Monday the ninth day of November, 1789, to have been the desire of His Excellency Lord Dorchester, the Governor General, "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, and for that purpose it was ordered by "His Excellency in Council, that the several land boards should take course for preserving a registry of the "names of all the persons falling under the description aforementioned, to the end that their posterity might be "discriminated from (the then) 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 for their perseverance in the fi- "delity and conduct so honourable to their ancestors for distinguished benefits and privileges."† The procla-

* Executive Council Chamber, of the Province of Upper Canada,

NOVEMBER 6th, 1794.

Present in Council His EXCELLENCY JOHN GRAVES, Esq. Lieutenant Governor, and Commander in Chief of the said Province, and Colonel commanding his Majesty's Forces, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS the existing state of the Province renders the continuation of the Boards established expressly for the purpose of facilitating the settling of such lands as his Majesty, in his royal beneficence has been pleased to grant to the Loyalists and reduced troops, inexpedient and unnecessary. It is hereby resolved that the authority heretofore granted to such Boards, shall from and after the sixth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, cease and determine.

And whereas it is expedient, agreeably to the proclamation of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, bearing date February 7th, 1792, that adequate provision should be made for the compliance therewith, in the most effectual manner. It is hereby resolved, that all petitions whatsoever for grants of the waste lands of the Crown, be made to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government in council, through the Clerk of the Council, except for the immediate location and encouragement of all such as it may be proper to admit, as settlers within his Majesty's Province, and more especially for the due care and observance that none such be admitted but those whose loyalty, industry, and morals shall appear to entitle them to the benefits of his Majesty's bounty, and render them useful inhabitants of this Province. It is hereby resolved, that all persons professing the christian religion, and being capable of manual labour, who can adduce satisfactory vouchers of their having paid obedience to the laws, and led a life of inoffensive manners in the country where they last resided, shall in future be considered, as qualified to be admitted to the possession of lands within this province, after having taken and subscribed the oaths of allegiance and settlement prescribed by act of parliament.

Therefore any magistrate living and residing in the county wherein any person of such a description may wish to become a resident, is duly authorized to give him a recommendation to the deputy surveyor of the county or district for a location of lands in the following words.

"The bearer A. B. of years of age, born in professing the christian religion, and by trade a having been this day examined by me, and taken the oaths prescribed by law, is recommended for a location of two hundred acres of land within this county, provided it does not appear from the surveyor's books, that he has had any prior grant of lands in any district of this province.

"Given under my hand, &c.
"To the deputy surveyor of
"the district of

And it is hereby resolved that the deputy surveyor on the receipt of this certificate, shall proceed to make an assignment agreeable to the usual form and manner.

And as it is expedient that the fees upon such grant be made public, resolved that they be stated in this proclamation.

	HALIFAX.
The fee to the magistrate who administers the oath, and grants the certificate,	£ 0 1 0
To the deputy surveyor for the search,	0 1 6
For the assignment,	0 1 0
To the governor for licence of occupation,	0 10 0
To the clerk of the council,	0 5 0

Total	£ 0 18 6
Title deed when the grant is delivered,	£ 2 10 2

[Signed.] John Small, clerk of the council.

† UPPER CANADA.

By His Excellency JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, and Major General of His Majesty's Forces, &c. &c. &c.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears by the minutes of the council of the late Province of Quebec, dated Monday the ninth day of November, 1789, to have been the desire of His Excellency Lord Dorchester the Governor General, "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, and for "that purpose it was then ordered by His Excellency in council, that the several land boards should take course for preserving a registry "of the names of all the persons falling under the description aforementioned, to the end that their posterity might be discriminated "from (the then) future settlers, in the Parish Registers and Rolls of the Militia of their respective districts, and other public remem-

(APENDIX H.) See Journal page 70.

mation proceeds to grant them the advantages so well known to every individual of this province, and which so many are enjoying at this day. There is a distinction made between that class of persons who wished well to the British government, but who, from want of energy or other causes, did not rise in its defence, and those who boldly joined the royal standard. The former might come into the province, and, on convincing the local government that they were loyal, although they had not been active during the rebellion, lands were assigned them on certain conditions; but on those who joined the British army, in order to put down rebellion, before 1783, peculiar marks of royal grace and favour were to be conferred. And is it now to be maintained that a government thus anxious to reward loyalty, and even to apportion the reward to the degree in which it was manifested, was equally disposed to receive cidevant rebels, and to introduce into the province those who had fought against the fathers and brothers of its loyal inhabitants? General Simcoe finding that his proclamation, issued at Quebec, had been fraudulently acted upon by many land speculators, issued a proclamation on the 25th May, 1796, annulling all such orders as had been given for whole townships, but, at the same time, compensating the leaders with a grant of twelve hundred acres, and their followers, each with two hundred acres.*

"branches of the Province as proper objects, for their persevering in the fidelity and conduct so honourable to their ancestors, for distinguished benefits and privileges." But as such registry has not been generally made; and as it is still necessary to ascertain the persons and families, who may have distinguished themselves as above mentioned; as well for the causes set forth, as for the purposes of fulfilling His Majesty's gracious intention of settling such persons and families upon the lands now about to be confirmed to them, without the incidental expences attending such grant. NOW KNOW YE, that I have thought proper by and with the advice and consent of the executive council, to direct, and do hereby direct, all persons claiming to be confirmed by deed under the seal of the province, in their several possessions, 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, to ascertain the same upon oath, before the Magistrates at the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions assembled, now next ensuing the date of this proclamation in such manner and form, as the Magistrates are directed to receive the same; and all persons will take notice, that if they neglect to ascertain, according to the mode above set forth, their claims to receive deeds without fee, they will not be considered as entitled in this respect, to the benefit of having adhered to the unity of the Empire, and joined the Royal Standard in America, before the treaty of separation, in the year 1783.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at our Government House in the town of York, this sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, and in the thirty-sixth year of His Majesty's Reign.

[Signed.]

John Graves Simcoe.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

By His Excellency's command,

[Signed.]

E. B. Littlehales.

* UPPER CANADA.

By His Excellency JOHN G. SIMCOE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, and Major General of His Majesty's Forces, &c. &c. &c.

P R O C L A M A T I O N.

WHEREAS in pursuance of His Majesty's gracious intention respecting the granting and settling of the waste lands of the Crown in this Province, made known by my proclamation bearing date the seventh day of February 1792, many persons made applications for certain portions of the ungranted lands of the crown, in their own names, and the names of their associates, which applications have in various instances been complied with, subject to the terms held out in the Proclamation aforesaid.

And whereas it is a matter of public notoriety, that many of the said applicants have failed in the performance of the conditions required of them; And whereas others of the said applicants who have received orders of council, preparatory to His Majesty's grant under the seal of the province, subject to the terms aforesaid, from the Lieutenant Governor in Council, have wilfully perverted His Majesty's most gracious intentions, signified in the Proclamation aforesaid, namely, "that the respective Patentees of such lands should take their Estates granted to them, severally, free of quit rent, and of any other expences than such fees as are duly authorized and established, by publicly and openly offering for sale such townships or portions of townships, or by affixing an annual rent charge, to be paid for the grant of the same, and by many other sinister and illegal transactions, in manifest violation of the principles and conditions of the Proclamation aforesaid, and of the terms under which they solicited for themselves and associates, such townships and portions of townships. BE IT KNOWN therefore to all concerned, that it was this day resolved in council, that all persons claiming to hold lands by virtue of an order of council to receive His Majesty's grant in and for the townships hereinafter named, have forfeited the same; that the Townships of Osgood, Walford, Montague, Russel, Kitley, Loughborough, Huntingdon, Rawdon, Murray, Clarke, Whitby, and Windham, are, and they are hereby declared to be vacant, and free for the admission of such persons as shall be desirous of occupying and settling the same, agreeably to the terms and conditions of the proclamation aforesaid.

And whereas many other townships and tracts of land have been appropriated under orders of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to various applicants and their associates; And whereas for want of information in respect of the present improvement of the same, if any such be made, or the future intentions of the said applicants, it does not appear to be expedient that such township or tracts should at present be declared vacant. It was further resolved that all persons who intend to avail themselves of the benefit of any appropriations made in any townships or tracts of land whatsoever, should be directed, and they are hereby directed accordingly, to signify the same to the clerk of the honourable the Executive Council, on or before the first day of June, 1797, and to shew cause why the order in Council, made in their behalf, should not be declared null and void.

And it was further resolved, that all persons who occupy lots of land in any of the townships or tracts aforesaid, should be directed to apply, and they are hereby directed to apply, for their respective patents or title deeds, agreeably to the terms and conditions specified in the proclamation aforesaid, within the space of six months, or such lands may be considered as vacant and given to other applicants; of which all persons will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and seal, at the Government House at Navy-Hall, the twenty-fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, seven hundred and ninety-six, in the thirty-sixth year of his majesty's reign.

[Signed.]

J. G. S.

By Command of His Excellency in Council.

[Signed.]

John Small, C. C.

(APPENDIX H.) See Journal page 70.

General Simcoe had previously explained to some of the leaders, as appears from a letter written by his private secretary, Major Littlehales, dated 20th May, 1795, addressed to Jacob Watson, a gentleman then residing in New-York, the description of persons to be admitted, and his views in settling the province. The following paragraph from this letter, which appeared, it is believed, in the newspapers of the day, bears so completely on the present enquiry as to merit particular attention. Major Littlehales informs Jacob Watson, "that no person but a British subject of course, can hold property in Upper Canada, nor is the rapid population of the country by any means so equally desirable as that its subjects should be honest and faithful to the union with Great Britain." This policy has never been changed on the part of government; and no public encouragement has at any time, been held forth to American citizens, other than loyalists, much less any invitation given them to come into the province; and on the part of the loyal inhabitants, no feeling in their favour has ever been entertained, nor is now entertained, except for those who, during the late war, manifested their fidelity to the country of their choice. It is not however contended, that a rigorous investigation was always had; there is no doubt but much carelessness prevailed at many of the land boards, and that under every administration, citizens of the United States came into the province through family connexions. cheapness of land easiness of settlement, a spirit of enterprize, &c. &c. who were by no means of the description marked in His Majesty's instructions, and who, instead of feeling attached to our laws and government, were rather hostile, or totally indifferent as to what form of government they lived under, provided it suited their views.

From all which the committee are entitled to infer, that every American citizen who has come into this province, and who has not conformed to the 13th Geo. II. has come in entirely at his own risque; but the number of such is very few compared with the mass of population, and may be aptly divided into two classes. 1st. The friends and connexions and acquaintances of loyalists, who were followed by their neighbours and kinsfolks, so as to produce a sort of continued stream, more or less rapid, from 1784 to 1812. 2d. Those who came in merely from speculation, or fled from the laws of the United States which they had offended.

The former class, though not numerous, contains the most valuable, and those of them who were born since 1783, may be naturalized at any time under the provisions of the 13th Geo. II. cap. 7, which requires the performance of no difficult or revolting conditions, but are infinitely more delicate and easy of performance, as has been already proved, than the conditions demanded of a British subject before he can be naturalized in the United States.

The second class were numerous previous to the late war, and though neither class obtained, or could obtain, land from government, unless under fraudulent pretences, by which its vigilance might be deceived, yet by purchase from individuals, many became permanent inhabitants. Of American citizens coming in and purchasing lands, and settling upon them at their own peril, the local government could not take cognizance, unless on regular complaint, which was not likely to be made while they continued quiet and peaceable, and while the intercourse between the two nations continued friendly, as was the case during the administration of General Washington and President Adams; but when the hostile disposition of Mr. Jefferson's administration began to manifest itself, the attention of the loyal inhabitants, as well as of the colonial government, began to be directed to the state of emigration from the United States. As matters between Great Britain and the United States became more alarming, the question of admitting American citizens acquired greater importance; and although, on account of the smallness of their number, no serious apprehensions were entertained, yet a general feeling against admitting a greater increase became to prevail. This feeling became more general when it was found, after the declaration of war, that the enemy expected to conquer the province by the assistance to be derived from the citizens of the United States who had settled among us.—"Raise not your hand against your brother," said General Hull in his proclamation to the inhabitants of this country. "Many of your fathers fought for the freedom and independence we now enjoy; being children, therefore, of the same family, and heirs to the same heritage, the arrival of an army of friends must be hailed by you with a cordial welcome."

Many of the second class of American emigrants, believing with General Hull that the conquest of the province was certain, threw off the mask, and were so far from contributing to its defence, that they forsook their allegiance on the first favorable opportunity, and not only retired into the territories of the enemy, but returned with his armies, and wrecked their ruthless vengeance upon the loyal inhabitants. Yet we are told by some that American emigrants generally behaved as well, and even better, than the rest of the inhabitants. Is this assertion to pass uncontradicted in the face of the most notorious facts to the contrary? That there were many among them who vied with their brethren in arms in gallantly defending the soil, is fully granted; but in proof that many openly displayed their disaffection, can it be denied that a part of the London district, where American speculators were most numerous, was for a time in actual revolt? And did not, in other parts, many of them throw themselves under the protection of the American generals to avoid serving in the militia? And further, has it not been deemed the greatest benefit accruing to this province from the war, that it has been purged from such dangerous characters? The prevailing feeling of the settlers in this province who had been avowed citizens of the United States, was not loyal during the late war; but as such disaffected persons, fortunately for us, almost all deserted, or disappeared, it is but reasonable that those who remain should be marked with honour; and, as they united with us in the day of danger, that they should become partakers with us in all our rights and privileges, so that henceforth the inhabitants of Upper Canada may be entirely one peo-

(APPENDIX H.) See Journal page 70.

ple; and never, as we have already remarked, was there so favourable a moment for doing this as the present. The late war has purified the colony of all violently disaffected persons, and we may now, with little exception, confidently hope to unite the whole population by communicating to all the same rights and privileges.

Since the restoration of peace, the question of aliens has been frequently agitated, particularly in the other branch of the legislature, and great anxiety has been manifested for its final settlement. In 1817 some steps were taken, and in 1823 resolutions were brought up from the House of Assembly for the concurrence of your honourable House, so reasonable in their nature, that nothing prevented their unanimous adoption but the assurance given that the matter was under the consideration of the Imperial Government.*— And now that His Majesty's pleasure has been communicated, it is certainly the duty of the other two branches of the legislature to carry it into effect. And it must be confessed that, in as far as your House is concerned, great exertions have been made to settle the question, and to tranquilize the public mind forever on the subject; and it must be regretted that a corresponding spirit has not manifested itself in another place.

The range of enquiry embraced by your committee, though wide, will not be found more extensive than necessary to a clear elucidation of the subject, and to set at rest many misrepresentations which have been most industriously circulated through the province. It also enables your committee more completely, and yet with brevity and fairness, to expose the tendency of the extraordinary amendments on the bill which passed your honourable House on the 28th November last. This bill intended to confer the civil rights and privileges of British subjects upon all citizens of the United States now resident in this province, and included the disbanded officers and soldiers of foreign corps, which were in the British service, with other strangers residing in the colony, but not subjects of His Majesty by birth or naturalization. It has indeed been said, that the bill was not sufficiently explicit as respects civil rights, but as it was the intention of your honourable House freely to confer them, any amendment removing this obscurity would have been readily concurred in. Instead of this, the amendments sent up amount to a total rejection of your bill, and to the adoption of principles altogether different, as will appear from the following brief analysis.

* *Resolutions of the House of Assembly.*

1823.

RESOLVED,—

THAT by the laws now in force in this province, all foreign protestants are admissable to become settlers therein, on conforming to the provisions contained in the said laws; and that on having done so, many hold lands and enjoy all the privileges and immunities of natural born subjects within the province.

RESOLVED,—

THAT from ignorance of the law and unavoidable difficulties, many inhabitants of the province, otherwise qualified have neglected or been unable to qualify themselves according to law, by which means they cannot legally exercise and enjoy the rights of subjects, within the same.

RESOLVED,—

THAT some legislative provision is absolutely necessary for quieting the minds of all such persons and securing to them the enjoyment of their rights and properties, as His Majesty's subjects.

RESOLVED,—

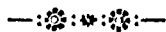
THAT this Provision can only be made by the Imperial Parliament.

A true copy from the minutes,

[Signed.]

G. POWELL, Clerk Assembly.

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Amendments sent up by the House of Assembly.

WHEREAS a very large portion of the inhabitants of this province, is composed of persons who have come from the United States of America, and who were either natural born subjects themselves, or children of natural born British subjects,

REMARKS.



THERE has through the whole discussion been an evident anxiety to exaggerate the number of the persons likely to be affected by the question, and this is manifested in the part of the preamble now quoted, the words "a very large portion," imply what is exceedingly incorrect, for instead of "a very large portion" it ought to have been a small, or even very small portion as will appear from the following deductions.

In the Eastern district there are scarcely any such persons.

In the Ottawa district very few.

In Bathurst district it is believed none.

In the Johnstown district not one-tenth, and these confined chiefly to the county of Leeds.

In the Midland district scarcely any.

In the Newcastle district a considerable number, but a few compared to the rest of the population.

The same may be said of the Home district.

In the Niagara and Gore districts, very few.

In the London District a considerable number.

In the Western district scarcely any.

Thus, only four of the eleven districts, contain any considerable portion of such persons, and even that is small compared with the rest of the population. It is indeed impossible that the number of such persons can be great for the question refers only to the Father or Stock, and extends not to the children born in the Province, who are all subjects.

There is another important and material objection to this part of the preamble. It includes all persons coming from the United States of America; thus confounding the U. E. and other loyalists with such as came in of their own accord.

The population of this Province may be divided into the following classes.

1st.—U. E. Loyalists including refugees.

2nd.—British Europeans.

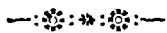
3rd.—Persons from the United States who did not take up arms, but who gave undoubted proofs of their attachment to the King and the supreme Legislature.

4th.—All persons born before 1783, who have come into the Province from the United States and who have taken the oath of allegiance to the said States or can give no proof of their loyalty.

5th.—All such persons born since 1783, who have come into the Province from the United States, whether they have or have not taken the oath of allegiance to those states.

6th.—All Europeans not British born.

Of these six classes, which embrace all the inhabitants of this province, only three, viz:—the fourth, fifth and sixth can be affected by this question.—Now it is evident, that by far the greater portion of these three classes can at any time, qualify themselves under 13th Geo. 2. Chap. 7. leaving only such persons as were born before the peace of 1783, and have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, but who have since come into this province; and such foreigners as are Roman Catholics. For

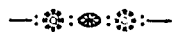
(APPENDIX H.) See Journal page 70.*Amendments sent up by the House of Assembly.*

which said persons have with the knowledge, approbation and encouragement, and, in many cases, in consequence of the invitation of His Majesty's government, come into, settled and been received into this province,

and been treated and considered as natural born British subjects to all intents constructions and purposes whatsoever, not only entitled to all the

rights privileges and immunities, but also subject to all the duties, obligations, and responsibilities of natural born British subjects.

REMARKS.



these two descriptions of persons, and for these only, is an act of naturalization absolutely necessary.

These assertions have been proved to be totally unwarranted by facts; no document can be produced in their support, but many to contradict them: It has, indeed, been fully shewn that no encouragement or inducement, was ever held out by the colonial government to persons from the United States, other than Loyalists, to become settlers. There was indeed no power to prevent them from coming in during peace, but they came as foreigners and settled at their own peril.

It has been already shewn that no pledge was ever given; but it ought to be admitted that persons coming from the United States, have been indulged in all the privileges and rights of British subjects; and so far is it from being the wish of His Majesty's Government to circumscribe this indulgence, that the moment it is found to be contrary to law, the King graciously offers to make them legal: and the grace appears to have been virtually refused. So that in as far as the sentiments of the persons settled in the province, included in the 4th and 5th classes, can be ascertained through their representatives, they are disposed not only to continue aliens, but to assume a novel attitude in respect to the government under whose laws and protection they are living.

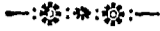
Now it should be remembered, that possession by connivance or indulgence, cannot make that legal which is not so.

When such persons are said to be entitled, it must be from some legal qualification, but we have already seen that there are only two British statutes that have ever been applied to the subject.

The 1st. viz;—13 Geo. 2. Chap. 7. is certainly available to all American protestant citizens born since 1783, who have come into the province and complied with its provisions; and if they have not complied, they may still do so, and thus entitle themselves to all the rights and privileges of British subjects within the province; but so long as they refuse to qualify, they are aliens; and although neither the colonial government nor their neighbours have restrained them in the exercise of the civil rights of subjects, every vote they give is illegal. The conditions required are, however, so delicate and easy, that to stand out evinces a non-conforming disposition to law and authority.

The second British statute, 30th Geo. III. chap. 27, must be considered in connexion with the former, and, in that view, it confers a benefit on those subjects of the United states who came into the province and complied with its provisions; but, like the 13th Geo. II. cap. 7, it proceeds upon the principle that the persons to whom it is applicable are aliens, and to none else can it refer. To such it allows a certain amount of goods to come in duty free, and from calling them settlers, and preventing them from selling their negroes, household furniture, and utensils of husbandry, during the space of one year. It admits them to become planters or settlers, from which it is no constrained inference that they might become possessors of landed property, after taking the oath of allegiance; but to assert that this law confers all the advantages of naturalization is to delude. Had it conferred the privileges of British subjects, it would have clearly expressed them, but it evidently leaves the law on these particulars as it stood upon the former unrepealed statute of the 13th Geo. II.

(APPENDIX H.) See Journal page 70.

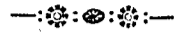
Amendments sent up by the House of Assembly.

and have manifested most loyal attachment to His Majesty's government;

“And whereas doubts have lately been expressed, whether they are entitled to the rights and privileges of British subjects, whereby great uneasiness is likely to be excited in the minds of the people of this province, and the honor and good faith of His Majesty's government are liable to be impeached, and it is therefore expedient for the purpose of removing these doubts to declare the law on the subject.

Be it therefore declared and enacted, that all persons who were born, or whose fathers, or paternal grandfathers were born in his Majesty's dominions, and who have since been resident in this province, notwithstanding they may have resided in, or been citizens of the said United States of America, at or since the period when the independence of the said United States was recognized and acknowledged by His Majesty's government, are, and shall be considered to be, and to have been, to all intents, purposes, and constructions whatsoever, natural born British subjects; and to be, and to have been, entitled (subject to any qualifications which the legislature of this province has from time to time thought it expedient to impose,) to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of natural born British subjects.

REMARKS.



That no such persons can be naturalized under the provincial statutes, appears manifest from the remarks made upon them in another part of this report. They are all of a disqualifying nature; their provisions are all negative, and confer neither right nor privilege. Only one of them now remains in force, (the 58th Geo. 3, cap. 9.) In as far, therefore, as the provincial statutes are concerned, no relief whatever is afforded to American citizens resident in this province.

The attachment of American citizens who have come into the colony, to His Majesty's Government, has been already noticed, and its existence forms the only claim that can be allowed for admitting them to the rights and privileges of British subjects. On such, His Majesty's Government have sufficiently manifested their desire to confer these benefits.— But this bill goes much further, and renders them citizens of the United States, and subjects of His Majesty at the same time. Loyal attachment, however, is not a vapour: to be of any use, it must be an undivided principle of action.

Instead of being matter of doubt, it is a matter of fact, that American citizens coming into this province are aliens; and finding it to be so, His Majesty wishes to relieve them by the most effectual remedy.— But an obstacle has been unexpectedly placed between them and the royal grace, and therefore whatever uneasiness or injury may arise, cannot in justice be attributed to the Legislative Council, but to the Common's House of Assembly.

It is humiliating to talk of the liability of impeaching the honour and good faith of His Majesty's government. Such language was never perhaps used in a legislative enactment before: and it is the less excusable on the present occasion, since it is His Majesty's government that is trying to remove disabilities under which certain descriptions are suffering: and instead of being thanked, it is now arraigned.

Such is the preamble of this bill, which the Commons' House of Assembly are desirous of having substituted for the one sent down from your honourable house, proceeding upon assertions which your committee have shewn to be altogether unfounded, and offering a remedy for the evil which aggravates instead of removing it.

There is only one enacting clause in the bill, and it begins with declaring that to be law, which the government and judges of Great Britain, and the government and judges of the United States, have decided not to be the law, and which this house of Assembly decided in 1823, not to be law.

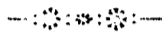
Hence it appears to your committee impossible, that your honorable house can for a moment entertain this clause, which virtually places traitors to the king's government, the destroyers of our parents and friends during the American revolution, upon an equal footing with ourselves. Treason and loyalty are here confounded, and no distinction whatever is made between those who in the last war invaded the province, and those by whom it was defended. By this law the whole population of the United States are made British subjects on coming into this province, and that without any qualification or restraint.

(APPENDIX H.) See Journal page 70.

The messages of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor included under the appellation of aliens, not only persons coming from the United States, but foreigners from Europe, and those who had served during the war, and desired them all to be placed on the same footing. But the Commons' House of Assembly separate those persons coming from the United States from other descriptions of aliens; and although, for the most obvious reasons, the former have much less claim to the consideration of government than other foreigners, it seeks to prefer them. Either the citizens of the United States are aliens, and must remain so until regularly naturalized, or they are not. If not foreigners to us, neither can we be foreigners to them; and therefore we have an equal right to go into their country, and exercise all the rights and enjoy all the privileges of natural born subjects, but this they will not admit. We must go through a tedious and mortifying process before we are allowed any privileges in the United States; and are they to enjoy here what they deny us in their country? Is there to be no reciprocity? Are we to give every thing, and they nothing?

The second bill, which naturalizes all who choose to come into the province, without regard to nation or character, would not deserve the consideration of your honourable House, were not the spirit of the enactment totally inconsistent with British feeling and British law.

PREAMBLE OF THE BILL.

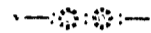


"WHEREAS there are in this province a number of persons not born in His Majesty's dominions and who have not strictly complied with the provisions of various British statutes for the naturalization of foreigners, but who have become bona fide resident in this province, and to whom it is expedient to extend and confirm the privileges of British subjects.

ENACTMENT.

"Be it therefore enacted, &c. That all persons domiciled in this province who have taken or may take the oath of allegiance to His Majesty which the commissioners for administering the same, are hereby required, upon payment of one shilling, to administer to any person offering and desiring to take the same, shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of natural born British subjects, and subject to all the duties, obligations, and responsibilities of the same, and that they shall be considered to be, and that they and all persons deceased who were bona fide resident in this province before, and at the time of their decease, shall be considered to have been, to all intents, purposes and constructions, natural born British subjects—subject nevertheless to the qualifications now imposed by the laws of this province with respect to the rights of voting and of being elected to the House of Assembly."

REMARKS.



This Preamble does not designate the strangers in the same way that the messages of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor describes them. Many of them had served in the army and navy, and, having exposed their lives in our defence, have a right even in England, on taking the oath of allegiance, to all the rights and privileges of British subjects, with the exception of sitting in Parliament or being a member of the Privy council, or receiving grants of Land from the Crown, which exceptions it is the wish of His Majesty's government to abrogate within this province.

In the opinion of your committee this law is so indefinitely worded, that under it all the world may become British subjects by coming into this province. Even after the Roman Emperors had given the freedom of Rome to cities and whole provinces, it cost a large sum for any other person to become a Roman citizen, and those who were free born were still considered superior to such as had purchased freedom: but this law values the rights and privileges of a British subject at one shilling only. It confines not itself to the descriptions of emigrants pointed at, but opens the door for the worthless of all nations. It requires not any character—it allows of no delay, and so carelessly is it expressed that the refuse of all the world may boldly come into this province, (were it passed into a law) and claim the rights and privileges of British subjects. All other nations, even the United States, demand of all strangers many years trial before admitting them to the rights and privileges of natives—but this bill requires no security from emigrants. It admits all character, and nations without distinction. American citizens, Danes, Germans, Spaniards, Russians, Turks, &c. &c. &c.

The committee would now gladly close their report, but the tendency of these amendments is so foreign to the sentiments and feelings of British subjects, that they cannot forbear from calling the attention of the House more particularly to their consequences. By classing the defenders of the unity of the British empire with those who sought its division and destruction, these amendments attempt to sap the foundations of society, and to consider the duty of allegiance as a relic of tyranny. That allegiance which is founded upon the analogy of nature, and is essential to the harmony of the world. The duties of a good subject to his country are similar to those of a son to his father; for what does the word country comprehend, but all those characters which spring from the domestic relations of parents, children, kindred, and friends? When a son has attained to manhood, and the father's care is no longer necessary to support and guard him from evil, he is at liberty to quit the paternal roof, to become, if he chooses, the inmate of another family, to form connexions with it essential to his happiness, and to take upon himself obligations of respect, affection and tenderness, as the adopted son of other parents. But is nature's first bond utterly severed? Can he return at the bidding of his new friends, to ravage and destroy the house of his childhood, and pollute it with the blood of those from whom he had received life? And yet, this is the doctrine of the amendments!

The peace and independence of every state, and of none more than this colony, demand that our inhabitants should not be bound by a doubtful allegiance, but be really and truly British subjects; but if the citizens

(APPENDIX H.) See Journal page 70.

of the United States have the same rights and privileges that we have, and can come into the province when they please, to claim and exercise them, what is this but to place us under the controul and dominion of a foreign power? and thus surrender the most valuable section of the province of Quebec, a province which has ever been considered one of the most brilliant ornaments of the British crown, and is associated in our minds with some of the most splendid events which emblazon the pages of our history. Recent achievements still more splendid, have indeed obscured the glory of the conquest of Quebec, but it was once the theme of the orator's eloquence and the statesman's pride, inspiring the soldier with valour and the civilian with patriotism; and we may be still allowed to read in the possession of the Canadas, the fruit of those mighty councils by which Chatham elevated the character of our country, and spread her glory through the world.

To see the promiscuous admission of all foreigners into the province, and the declaration that American citizens coming in to reside, are all British subjects on taking the oath of allegiance, not merely argued, but actually formed into enactments, and sent up for the concurrence of your honourable House, places the question respecting aliens in such extraordinary circumstances, that your committee feel great diffidence in recommending any course of proceeding. Had it been a matter of local concern or of ordinary public interest, it might have been considered most judicious to drop the subject for the present, in the hope that next session matters would come round; but the interest of too many respectable persons are in hazard; and, therefore, it becomes an imperative duty on the part of the Legislative Council, to use all the lawful means in their power to relieve from the disabilities under which they labour the different descriptions of persons mentioned in the two messages.

What course is most likely to produce this much to be desired result, your committee are not able, with confidence, to determine. They, nevertheless, beg leave to submit to the consideration of your honourable House the following resolutions, as leading to a reasonable course of proceeding:

RESOLVED—That the Legislative Council, by their bill passed on the 28th day of November last, and sent down for the concurrence of the House of Assembly, evinced their intention to confer, without reserve, the rights, privileges, and immunities of British subjects upon all persons, now resident in this province, who have been formerly citizens of the United States, and have never been naturalized by any act of the British parliament, and likewise upon persons who have come from other foreign countries, and upon the reduced officers and discharged soldiers of foreign corps late in His Majesty's service.

RESOLVED—That the bill was intended by this House to carry into complete effect the gracious intentions of His Majesty, as communicated to this House by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in his messages of the 15th and 22d of November, and if passed into a law, would have completely secured those different descriptions of persons in all the rights, privileges and immunities of British subjects, and forever prevented them from being exposed to the inconvenience of having them called in question.

RESOLVED—That the amendments sent up by the Commons' House of Assembly to the said bill, are, in the opinion of this House, at variance with the laws and established policy of Great Britain, as well as of the United States; and therefore if passed into a law by this legislature, would afford no relief to many of those persons who were born in the United States, and who have come into and settled in this province.

RESOLVED—That this House, still anxious to carry into effect the messages of His Excellency of the 15th and 22d of November, is willing to concur with the Commons' House of Assembly in such enactments as may accomplish that desirable object.

RESOLVED—That a message be sent to the Commons' House of Assembly, requesting a conference on the subject matter of the amendments made to the bill which was sent down from this House, entitled "an act to confirm and quiet in the possession of their estates, and to admit to the civil rights of subjects certain classes of persons therein mentioned." And also upon the subject matter of the bill sent up from the Commons' House of Assembly, entitled, "an act to secure to certain inhabitants of this province rights and privileges as British subjects."*

*THE Bill sent down by the Legislative Council to the House of Assembly, having been returned with amendments, a free conference was requested, and the following instructions were prepared for the guidance of the committee appointed for that purpose, viz —That,

The Conferees be instructed to propose the following amendments to the Bill sent down by this House, viz; To introduce before the word "naturalized," in the preamble, the word "regularly," to expunge the words "so that," and insert "and" after "Alien," introduce "having never been regularly naturalized."

Should these amendments not meet the wishes of the Conferees from the House of Assembly, that a joint address to the King be proposed, founded upon the following Resolutions:

RESOLVED: That this House received with great satisfaction the assurances conveyed in His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's messages of the 15th and 22d of November last, that in the opinion of His Majesty's government, it is advisable by legislative enactment to confer the civil rights and privileges of British subjects upon all persons now resident in the province, who have been formerly citizens of the United States, and have never been naturalized by any act of the British Parliament, and likewise upon persons who have come from other foreign countries, and upon reduced officers and discharged soldiers of foreign corps, late in His Majesty's service, and that His Excellency had received His Majesty's express sanction to assent to the same.

RESOLVED: That this House would have most cheerfully concurred in such enactments as would have given effect to His Majesty's gracious intentions, but as doubts have arisen whether we could, consistently with the provisions of the statute by which the Legislature of this province is created, confer the rights and privileges of natural born subjects upon any who may not be entitled to them, it seems more expedient to petition His Majesty in Parliament.

(APPENDIX H.) See Journal page 70.

RESOLVED, That this House present an humble address to His Majesty, supplicating His Majesty's most gracious recommendation to his Parliament to confer upon all persons now resident in this province, all those rights and privileges which His Majesty's natural born subjects enjoy in this colony, with such limitations only as have been heretofore imposed by the Provincial enactments: and to pass such a law for the naturalization of all foreigners who may hereafter come into the province as shall in the wisdom of Parliament be best adapted to our circumstances and situations, and that His Majesty would in the mean time, be graciously pleased to increase the emigration from the United Kingdom, which has been so happily begun.

THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE REPORTED.

THAT, after much discussion and an unsuccessful attempt on the part of the conferees of the Legislative Council, to induce the conferees of the House of Assembly to concur in certain proposed modifications of the first of the said bills, the conferees of that House proposed the following Resolution as the result of their unanimous opinion to be adopted by the joint committee of Conference.

Viz:—"That if there are aliens in this province no act of the Provincial Legislature can naturalize them," which resolution being, in the opinion of the conferees of the Legislative Council, decidedly at variance with the instructions they had received, and indeed incompatible with any thing which they could have proposed, it precluded all further proceedings of the joint committee of Conference.

The Legislative Council then passed the following Resolutions.

- 1st. RESOLVED, That on the ratification of the Treaty of 1783 by Great Britain and the United States of America the bond of union between the inhabitants of the two countries was forever cancelled, and the constitutional obligations on both sides were by this concurrent act, as completely dissolved as if they had never existed.
- 2d. Resolved, That since the ratification of the aforesaid Treaty, the inhabitants of Great Britain and the citizens of the United States, have been considered by all other governments, as well as their own, distinct and independent nations.
- 3d. Resolved—That the external and internal policy of Great Britain and the United States has proceeded upon the principle that the inhabitants of each country were aliens to those of the other.
- 4th. Resolved—That the province of Quebec remained faithful to His late Majesty King George 3d, and to the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament during the American revolution.
- 5th. Resolved—That the said province was made an asylum by His late Majesty King George 3d, for such His loyal subjects, who, during the American revolution, adhered to their allegiance.
- 6th. Resolved—That the most earnest and gracious instructions, were from time to time transmitted by His Majesty to His Governors General, to admit into His Province of Quebec all such persons from the United States as had manifested their loyalty during the revolutionary war.
- 7th. Resolved—That in consequence of these instructions the inhabitants of the colonies, now the United States, who had openly during the rebellion adhered to the King, or who were able to give proofs of their loyalty, were kindly invited and cordially received into the province of Quebec, and had lands and other benefits bestowed upon them.
- 8th. Resolved—That no encouragement or invitation was ever given or held out to persons living in the United States, and who had made their election by settling or swearing allegiance to those States, to come into the province of Quebec either by the Colonial or Imperial Governments.
- 9th. Resolved—That after the division of the province into Lower and Upper Canada, the same policy of encouraging and inviting loyal subjects only, from the United States continued in each, and has ever been the mode of proceeding to this day.
- 10th. Resolved—That notwithstanding the vigilance of the Provincial Government, many persons contrived to gain admission into the colony, who were by no means of the description intended by the royal instructions, and who, instead of feeling attached to British laws and government, were rather hostile or totally indifferent as to what government they lived under, provided it suited their present interests, and who deserted to the enemy during the late war.
- 11th. Resolved—That many causes combine to perplex the alien question, when applied to persons coming from the United States, which can never apply to the case of foreigners from other nations.
 - 1st. The impossibility of distinguishing persons, who were a few years ago the same people, and who still exhibit the same manners, speak the same language and have the same features.
 - 2d. The facility of procuring false proofs of former loyalty, which the colonial government had seldom reason at the time, to suspect, or means to disprove.
 - 3d. The remissness of the Land Boards employed in admitting settlers in the several districts of the province.
 - 4th. The desire of many loyalists to bring their friends, connexions and acquaintances into the province, by which they were induced privately to invite them, or to connive at their arrival. These again inviting their friends &c. a sort of stream of emigration from the United States continued to the commencement of the late war.
 - 5th. The temptation of fertility of soil, easiness of settlement, and room for enterprize, induced many adventurers to come from the United States into the province and purchase real estate, which from the great extent of the colony could be done without the knowledge of the local government.
- 12th. Resolved—That when the constitutional act of the 31st of His late Majesty King George 3d, cap. 31, came into operation, the colonial government had no means of ascertaining in many cases, who had or had not the rights and privileges of natural born subjects, without entering into a minute investigation of the claims of numerous individuals, which during a period of peace and tranquility appeared altogether inexpedient.
- 13th. Resolved—That as the hostile disposition of the United States began to manifest itself previous to the late war, the attention of the loyal inhabitants was directed to the state of emigration from the United States, and a general desire of greater strictness in admitting settlers from that country began to be entertained.
- 14th. Resolved—That the great number of persons, who had come into the Province from the United States, and who declared for the enemy after the commencement of hostilities, caused much alarm to the loyal inhabitants, and produced a general desire among His Majesty's loyal subjects, to put a stop after the war to future emigration from that quarter unless under the provisions of a naturalization law, adapted to the circumstances and situation of the province, and applicable to the citizens of the United States in common with other foreigners.
- 15th. Resolved—That while this House is anxious that His Majesty's government would continue to encourage emigration from the United Empire to this province, as in every way more beneficial, it has much satisfaction in bearing testimony to the loyal conduct of those settlers from the United States, who remained during the late war, and bravely assisted in the defence of the province, and would rejoice in their admission, without reserve, to all the rights, privileges and immunities of British subjects.
- 16th. Resolved—That this House was highly gratified with the assurances conveyed in His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's messages of the 15th and 22d of November last, that in the opinion of His Majesty's Government it is advisable to confer by legislative enactments the civil rights and privileges of British subjects upon such citizens of the United States and other foreigners, as are in truth aliens, although they may have hitherto enjoyed without question, the rights of subjects.

(APPENDIX H, I & K,) See Journal pages 70, & 76.

- 17th. Resolved—That in consequence of these assurances and His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's recommendation, this House passed a bill on the 28th day of November last, and sent the same down for the concurrence of the House of Assembly, which was clearly intended to confer, without reserve or any reservations except those contained in the Provincial statutes, the rights, privileges and immunities of British subjects, upon all persons now resident in the province, who have been formerly citizens of the United States, and have never been naturalized by any act of the British Parliament, and likewise upon persons who have come from other foreign countries, and upon reduced officers, and discharged soldiers of foreign corps late in His Majesty's service.
- 18th. Resolved— That the amendments adopted by the House of Assembly amount to a virtual rejection of the said bill, and are in opposition to the laws and established policy of Great Britain and the United States, and therefore if passed into a statute by this legislature would afford no relief to many of those persons who were born in the United States and are now settled in and have deserved well of this province.
- 19th. Resolved—That as these amendments are at variance both with law and fact, and inconsistent with the safety and welfare of the province; and as there seems to be no prospect that the two branches of the legislature will agree in any proper method of carrying His Majesty's gracious intentions, respecting aliens residing in this province, into effect, it appears expedient to appeal without delay to the Imperial Government to remedy the evils resulting from the course adopted by the House of Assembly by which they have placed themselves between the Royal grace and a respectable portion of the inhabitants of this colony.
- 20th. Resolved— That this House present an humble address to His Majesty, supplicating His Majesty's most gracious recommendation to his Parliament to confer upon such American citizens and other foreigners now resident in this Province as are not subjects, all the rights and privileges of natives; and to pass such a law for the naturalization of all foreigners, whether from the United States or other countries, who may hereafter come into the province as shall in the wisdom of Parliament, best suit our situation and circumstances; and in the mean time to increase the emigration from the United Kingdom which has been so happily begun.

(APPENDIX I.) See Journal page 70.

Resolutions of the House of Assembly, on Civil Rights.

RESOLVED,

THAT this house would be most unwilling to believe that the honourable the Legislative council, by their bill passed on the 28th day of November last, and sent down for the concurrence of this house, did not intend to confer without reserve, the rights, privileges and immunities of British subjects, upon the several classes of persons therein described, according to the gracious intention of His majesty.

RESOLVED,

That the bill from the legislative council did not in terms secure to the different classes of inhabitants therein mentioned, the rights, privileges and immunities of British subjects, according to the gracious intention of His majesty.

RESOLVED,

That the amendments sent up by the Commons' house of assembly, to the bill from the Honourable the Legislative council, were not at variance with the laws of this province or the policy of Great Britain.

RESOLVED,

That the Provincial Parliament cannot, by any enactment, naturalize such as are aliens.

Truly extracted from the minutes

(Signed.)

Grant Powell, C. A.

(APPENDIX K.) See Journal page 76.

RESOLUTION of the House of Assembly on a survey of the St. Lawrence, adopted by the Legislative Council.

RESOLVED,

That the expense incurred in making the said survey, (if made in pursuance of the foregoing resolution* under the directions of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,) be made good to His Excellency at the next session of the legislature.

Truly extracted from the minutes,

(Signed.)

Grant Powell, C. A.

* Resolution of last session.

(APPENDIX L.) *See Journal page 84.***JOINT REPORT ON COLONIAL TRADE.**

The joint Committee to whom was referred the resolutions of the two houses of the Legislature on the subject of Colonial Trade, respectfully report

That having considered the resolutions referred to them in relation to the commerce of this Province, and prepared addresses in pursuance of the order of the two houses, they deem it proper to submit the following report, explanatory of the several objects comprehended in the address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

The great importance to this province of such a relaxation in the British Corn laws, as will admit of the importation of our bread stuffs into the United Kingdom, upon payment of a moderate duty, has been sufficiently explained on former occasions, and His Majesty's Government are evidently fully impressed with the conviction of the benefits which we should derive from such a measure. It must, in truth, very much depend upon our being able to find a steady market for this staple article of production, whether we can or cannot, supply ourselves with the manufactures of Great Britain, in proportion to our wants. But it is needless to insist further upon so obvious a truth. We trust that the short experience which may be had under the act of last year, will induce the Imperial Parliament to render the measure permanent, and at the same time, more available to this colony, by admitting our flour as well as wheat, for the reasons stated in the address. The evident certainty, that the surplus corn which can be exported from Upper Canada for many years to come, can produce no considerable effect in the English Market, could scarcely fail to obviate any apprehensions of the English Agriculturalists, unless, indeed, it may be feared that the corn of the United States would be introduced in great quantities through the same channel.— But, besides, that the limitation of the privilege to a reasonable quantity, for instance, two hundred thousand quarters, would effectually preclude any danger of that kind, it can scarcely be supposed but that the vigilance of the Government and of the Legislature of the Province, might prevent such an abuse occurring to any very considerable extent. When the bulk of an article is great in proportion to its value, the temptation to smuggle it is the less, and the difficulties are not so easily surmounted, and it has indeed been found that notwithstanding the facilities presented by a long line of contiguous frontier, the duties heretofore imposed by the Legislature upon flour and wheat produced in the United States, which were intended to be prohibitory, have been seldom evaded.

Upon that part of the address, which respects the duties to be paid in England on Tobacco grown in this province, your Committee have to observe, that it is but too certain that the abatement of three pence per pound, upon the English import duties of four shillings, is not sufficient to enable us to compete with the foreign grower. The Legislature in their former application, desired to be as moderate as possible in their request: and from the imperfect knowledge which they had acquired of the course of trade in a production then very recently introduced into this Province, they erroneously imagined that the abatement they asked for, would give a sufficient protection. It has been since made apparent that the difference of cost in producing Tobacco and preparing it for shipments, in countries fully peopled, where the labor attending the different processes, is performed by slaves and their children, and in this province where no labour can be procured which is not paid for at a high rate, is much greater than was supposed, and the effect of this disadvantage is the more decisive from the necessity, of which the Legislature was not at first aware, of sending it to market in a more prepared state, than would appear necessary to persons unacquainted with the course of the trade in that article. The committee are sanguine in their hope, that the Imperial parliament will admit of the statement prayed for, of nine pence per pound on Canadian Tobacco, in which case there is reason to believe, that it will be cultivated to an extent which will very materially advance the prosperity of the Western Districts of the Province.

With respect to the Resolution which relates to the expediency of being allowed to admit, free of duty, the following articles from the United States of America, to wit;—Ashes, raw Hides, Tallow, Plants, Shrubs, and Trees alive, garden and other Seeds, Gypsum, Paper used for printing, and the travelling Carriages of persons removing into, or passing through this Province, your committee consider that it may be useful to offer the following remarks as explanatory of the several objects.

ASHES.—By the late British statute for regulating duties on importations, Pot and Pearl Ashes manufactured in foreign countries, are charged with a duty of £6 per ton, on their admission into the ports of the United Kingdom, while colonial Ashes are admitted free of duty. In the statutes regulating the colonial trade, Ashes are neither among the articles enumerated as prohibited, nor as admissible free of duty, nor among those to which any specific duty is affixed. They are, therefore, only admissible into these colonies from the United States, on payment of the general ad valorem duty of fifteen per cent. But as it is clear that the discrimination in the British act, does not regard the country from whence Ashes are imported, but the country of which they are the manufacture, it follows that American Ashes imported into Canada, and paying, as they must do on such importation, the ad valorem duty of fifteen per cent, would, nevertheless, be subject on their arrival in England, to the foreign duty of £6 per ton; and the consequence of course must be, that the Ashes of the United States, will not be imported into Canada for exportation to England. The same quantity will nevertheless find its way there; and the inhabitants of this province, will lose the advantage of its

(APPENDIX L.) See Journal page 84.

transport, and the convenience of it as a remittance; and instead of British shipping transporting it from Quebec to England, it must descend the American canals to New York, and be exported from thence.

Your committee cannot doubt, that as the revenue of the mother country cannot be injured by allowing American Ashes to be sent to England through the Canadas; and as the duty in the Colonial trade acts must appear to have been imposed principally, if not solely, with a view to protect the trade of the colonies, His majesty's government will accede to the prayer of the legislature in this respect.

RAW HIDES—TALLOW,—These are articles of which Upper Canada does not furnish a quantity by any means sufficient for its domestic consumption, the province being yet in a great measure in a course of settlement, and many emigrants constantly arriving whose interest it is for many years, rather to rear Cattle than to kill them, it has been always hitherto found necessary to obtain these articles in large quantities, from the United States, and imposing a duty upon them, would subject the manufacturer and consumer to disadvantage for no good object.

PLANTS, SHRUBS, and TREES alive, GARDEN and other SEEDS, GYPSUM.—From the contiguity of this province to the United States, it is convenient, and in many instances desirable, to import such articles as last enumerated from thence; and they are not such as can interfere with any commercial or agricultural interest of England, neither are they of that nature that we should desire to raise a revenue from them.

PRINTING PAPER.—Your committee understands that the difference of cost between the coarser descriptions of paper used in printing newspapers, and work of that description, when imported from England, and when imported from the United States, is so very considerable, as to make it desirable to be allowed to obtain it from the latter country.

With regard to the Carriages of Travellers, your committee will observe that, such an exception is most desirable both for emigrants coming into the Province, and for persons travelling through it from the Eastern to the Western States of America, and the exaction of the ad valorem duty of 15 per cent in these instances, would be felt as a very serious inconvenience, and would yield no adequate advantage to the Province.

The resolution which relates to the importation of Salt, your committee regard as one of the most important. The import duty of six pence per bushel, under colonial acts, upon salt coming from the United States, usually produced about fifteen hundred pounds annual revenue: and it afforded besides, some encouragement to the manufacture of Salt in the province, which, without doubt, might be carried on to an extent equal to our consumption.

It is conceived that the act "For regulating the Trade of His Majesty's possessions abroad," in classing salt among the articles to be admitted duty free, has abolished the duty above mentioned; and as it is obvious that the Imperial parliament can have had no particular inducement for forcing upon us an article of foreign production, free of duty, contrary to our interest, both as it regards our revenue, and the encouragement of our own productions, we can scarcely imagine that any difficulty will be found in acceding to the objects of this resolution.

The Resolution which regards the imposing an ad valorem duty on fresh fruit and vegetables, is not of such trifling import as it might at first appear.

This Province borders on the United States for nearly six hundred miles, and the countries thus adjacent producing the same fruits and vegetables, it is found by experience that unless some check is given by the imposition of duties, the markets in several parts of the province will be often engrossed by our neighbours, who will sell these articles at prices really below their real value, and thus deprive the grower in this province of the chance of obtaining a certain and fair price for productions which cannot, from their nature, be sent to a distant market. Besides your committee sees no reason why articles of this description, which are produced as abundantly here, as in the United States, should not, if imported, contribute to the revenue.

Upon the two remaining resolutions your committee offer no remark, as their objects are sufficiently explained; but they cannot forbear expressing their sense of the particular importance of calling the attention of His majesty's government to the last resolution, which involves a question of more than ordinary importance to the trade and revenue of this province.

ALL which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed.)

THOMAS CLARK,
Chairman Legislative council.

(Signed.)

INO. B. ROBINSON,
Chairman House of Assembly.

JOINT Committee room,
January, 1826. }

BY ORDER OF THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

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