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GEORGIUS IV. DEI GRATIA, REX.

APPENDIX

TO THE

JOURNAL

OF THE

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

OF

Upper Canada.

JOHN WILLSON, OF SALTFLEET ESQUIRE, *Speaker*.

THIRD SESSION, NINTH PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Sess. 1826--27.

SIR P. MAITLAND, K. C. B. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

YORK:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE,

At the Office of the Colonial Advocate.

BY ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

1827.

A.

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.

No.	Date.	From whom and to whom payable.	Amount of debentures.	When payable.	Interest to 5th Decem-ber 1820.	When interest was paid.	Amount of de-bentures re-deemed.	Amount of in-terest paid on debentures respectively.	Full interest to the dates when the debentures were payable.	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.—No. 1 re-placed by the Bank (as per debentures No. 7, 8 & 9.) No. 2 redeemed 15th Sept. 1824, & No. 3, on the 10th Feb. 1825.
1	15th Sept. 1821.	Thomas Clark and Samuel Street, merchants trading under the firm of Clark and Street.	£ 1666	15th Sept. 1822.	£ 440	15th do. 1823.	£ 13	£ 400	£ 100	£ 400
2	Do.	do.	£ 1666	15th do. 1823.	£ 440	15th do. 1824.	£ 13	£ 1200	£ 800	£ 1200
3	Do.	do.	£ 1666	15th do. 1824.	£ 440	15th do. 1825.	£ 13	£ 1368	£ 100	£ 1368
4	10th July, 1822.	The president, directors & Com-pany of the chartered Bank of Up-per Canada, York.	£ 1666	10th do. 1824.	£ 440	10th do. 1825.	£ 13	£ 400	£ 200	£ 2066
5	Do.	do.	£ 2222	10th do. 1825.	£ 440	10th do. 1826.	£ 13	£ 400	£ 300	£ 2066
6	Do.	do.	£ 2222	10th do. 1826.	£ 440	10th do. 1827.	£ 13	£ 533	£ 133	£ 2755
7	Do.	do.	£ 2222	10th do. 1827.	£ 440	10th do. 1828.	£ 13	£ 533	£ 266	£ 2755
8	16th Sept. 1822.	do.	£ 2222	16th do. 1824.	£ 562	16th do. 1825.	£ 11	£ 533	£ 13	£ 2755
9	Do.	do.	£ 2222	16th do. 1825.	£ 562	16th do. 1826.	£ 11	£ 533	£ 4	£ 2755
Amounting to			£ 11666		£ 3009		£ 0	£ 5768	£ 3800	£ 17435

To His Excellency, Major General Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B. } Receiver General's Office, York, 2d December, 1826.
Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c. Upper Canada. } JOHN H. DUNN, H. M. R. G.

NO. 2. Under the authority of an act of the parliament of Upper Canada, passed in the fourth year of the reign of King Geo. the 4th, the following is a return of debentures issued by his majesty's receiver general for sixteen thousand pounds, applied towards the service of the civil government.

No.	Date.	From whom and to whom payable.	Amount of debentures.	When payable.	Interest to 5th De-cem-ber, 1820.	When interest was paid.	Amount of de-bentures re-deemed.	Amount of in-terest paid on debentures respectively.	Full interest to the dates when the de-bentures were payable.	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 to be paid on the remaining debentures, No. 11 redeemed 5th January 1826, No. 10 on the 25d May 1826, and No. 13 on the 23d March last.
1	23d January, 1824.	Christopher Widmer, Esq.	£ 333	23d January 1825.	£ 57	23d do. 1826.	£ 6	£ 46	£ 20	£ 46
11	do.	do.	£ 333	23d do. 1827.	£ 57	23d do. 1828.	£ 6	£ 40	£ 40	£ 40
12	do.	do.	£ 333	23d do. 1829.	£ 57	23d do. 1830.	£ 6	£ 50	£ 60	£ 393
13	10th February, 1824.	Thomas Clark and Samuel Street, merchants, trading under the firm of Clark and Street.	£ 5000	10th February 1825.	£ 840	10th do. 1826.	£ 13	£ 825	£ 300	£ 635
14	do.	do.	£ 5000	10th do. 1826.	£ 840	10th do. 1827.	£ 13	£ 825	£ 60	£ 5825
15	do.	do.	£ 5000	10th do. 1827.	£ 840	10th do. 1828.	£ 13	£ 825	£ 300	£ 5900
Amounting to			£ 10333		£ 1730		£ 5666	£ 2422	£ 1920	£ 12340

To His Excellency Major General Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B. } Receiver General's Office, York, 2d December, 1826.
Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c. Upper Canada. } JOHN H. DUNN, H. M. R. G.

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 fourth, 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.

No. and date of debentures.	From whom and to whom payable.	Amount of debentures.			When payable.	Interest to 5th December, 1826.			When interest was paid.	Amount of debentures redeemed.			Amount of interest paid on debentures respectively.			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.		
		£	S.	D.		£	S.	D.		£	S.	D.	£	S.	D.	£	S.	D.	£	S.	D.
16 22 June, 1824.		1000	0	0	22d June, 1826.	147	3	4	The half yearly periods on which the same became due respectively.				120	0	0	120	0	0	1190	0	0
17 do.		1000	0	0	do.	147	3	4				120	0	0	120	0	0	1240	0	0	
18 do.		1000	0	0	do.	147	3	4				120	0	0	120	0	0	1360	0	0	
19 do.	Thomas Clark and Samuel Street, merchants trading under the firm of Clark and Street.	1000	0	0	do.	147	3	4				120	0	0	120	0	0	1480	0	0	
20 do.		1000	0	0	do.	147	3	4				120	0	0	120	0	0	1600	0	0	
21 do.		1000	0	0	do.	147	3	4				120	0	0	120	0	0	1720	0	0	
22 do.		1000	0	0	do.	147	3	4				120	0	0	120	0	0	1840	0	0	
23 do.		1000	0	0	do.	147	3	4				120	0	0	120	0	0	1960	0	0	
Amounting to		£ 8000	0	0		1177	6	8				960	0	0	4320	0	0	12320	0	0	

To His Excellency Major General Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B. }
Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c. Upper Canada. }

Receiver General's Office, York, 2d December, 1826.
JOHN H. DUNN, H. M. R. G.

Under the authority of an act of the parliament of the province of Upper Canada passed in the seventh year of his majesty's reign, Geo. fourth, the following is a return of debentures issued by his majesty's Receiver General, for the sum of twenty-five thousand pounds, loaned to the Welland Canal Company.

No. and date of debentures.	From whom and to whom payable.	Amount of debentures.			When payable.	Interest to 5th December, 1826.			When interest was paid.	Amount of debentures redeemed.			Amount of interest paid on debentures respectively.			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.		
		£	S.	D.		£	S.	D.		£	S.	D.	£	S.	D.	£	S.	D.	£	S.	D.
24 8th April 1826.		1666	13	4	8th April 1828.	57	9	11	The half yearly periods on which the same became due respectively.				50	0	0	200	0	0	1866	13	4
25 do.		1666	13	4	do.	57	9	11				50	0	0	400	0	0	2066	13	4	
26 do.		1666	13	4	do.	57	9	11				50	0	0	600	0	0	2266	13	4	
27 8th May 1826.	The President and Directors and Company of the Bank of Upper Canada, York.	2666	13	4	8th May 1828.	92	0	0				80	0	0	320	0	0	2986	13	4	
28 do.		2666	13	4	do.	92	0	0				80	0	0	640	0	0	3306	13	4	
29 do.		2666	13	4	do.	92	0	0				80	0	0	960	0	0	3626	13	4	
30 8th June 1826.		4000	0	0	8th June 1828.	118	0	0				0	0	0	480	0	0	4480	0	0	
31 do.		4000	0	0	do.	118	0	0				0	0	0	960	0	0	4960	0	0	
32 do.		4000	0	0	do.	118	0	0				0	0	0	1440	0	0	5440	0	0	
Amounting to		£ 25000	0	0		802	10	0				380	0	0	6000	0	0	31000	0	0	

To His Excellency Major General Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B. }
Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c. Upper Canada. }

Receiver General's Office, York, 2d December, 1826.
JOHN H. DUNN, H. M. R. G.

RECAPITULATION.

RETURNS.	Amount of Debentures.			Interest to 5th Decr. 1826.			Amount of Debentures redeemed.			Amount of Interest paid on Debentures.			Full int. to the dates when the debentures are payable &c.			Total amt. of debentures outstanding & unredeemed with int. up to the dates when the same are due and payable &c.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount of Return No. 1	11666	13	4	3009	8	10	20000			5768	15	4	3800			17435	8	8
do. of do. „ 2	10333	6	8	1750	15	6½	5066	13	4	2422	9	2	1920			12340	15	10
do. of do. „ 3	3000			1177						960			4320			12320		
do. of do. „ 4	25000			802	10	39-15				390			6000			31000		
Aggregate amount	£ 55000			6739	14	5½-1-5	25066	13	4	9541	4	6	16040			73596	4	6 C'y.

Receiver General's Office, York, 2nd December, 1826.

JOHN H. DUNN, H. M. R. G.

B.

First report made by the Burlington bay commissioners, during the 3d Session of the 9th Provincial Parliament, to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and by him transmitted to the House of Assembly on Friday the 15th day of December, 1826.

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight commander of the most noble military order of the Bath. Lieut Governor of the province of Upper Canada, 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 of the Legislature of this province for making a navigable canal between Burlington Bay and Lake Ontario, MOST RESPECTFULLY REPORT:

That the severe weather in the beginning of the winter having formed a body of ice on Burlington bay, of sufficient thickness to carry teams, the contractor availed himself of it to form the pier intended to protect the canal through the beach (which separates the bay from the lake) and in this he completely succeeded before the ice broke up, not however without affecting a few cribs, near its extremity which were displaced to the level of the water, the injury sustained is of little moment, and will be remedied so soon as the advance of the season permits work to be done in the water.

This occurrence, however, points out the necessity of ice breaks in Burlington bay,—In lake Ontario no ice whatever was formed at any time during the winter, at all to put to hazard the works erected in it, which had been carried to some extent in the autumn, as our former report will have informed your excellency, and it was not till the gale on Thursday se'night that a breach was effected in the northern pier. Its violence has hardly ever been equalled notwithstanding which a vessel of considerable burthen rode under shelter of the breakwater through the whole storm, which she could not possibly have done in the open lake, and this circumstance is another proof of the utility of the undertaking, as vessels could not so early in the season navigate the lake without great risque of shipwreck nor sail so late in the fall of the year—the damage done to the side pier, although considerable in extent, can be easily repaired as the season advances, being no deeper than the water surface and its occurrence is no proof of the instability of the work as the cribs were but partially filled with stones, and the piling (originally intended to insure its safety) had been altogether omitted by the contractor, owing to the floating pile engine having been rendered useless by one of the gales, in the fall of the year.

Early in the winter the last casson added to the north wing of the breakwater in Lake Ontario about forty feet in length proved insufficient to withstand the almost continued gales of wind which took place, and at last, being undermined at its extremity, tumbled over so as to form an angle of at least 45° with its former position, which position it has retained through the whole of a most tempestuous winter, and will add greatly to the security of the works yet to be made to that quarter of the breakwater, which are proposed to be enlarged so as to enclose it and form a head which, when filled with stone and secured with piles at short intervals, we feel confident, will constitute a permanent work, at same time this proves that the bed of clay does not continue the whole extent of the breakwater, as was thought to be the case when originally put down, indeed this advantage seems to be possessed by the centre only, as the casson at the southern extremity has also been partially undermined and fallen off from the rest of the work the space of about three feet at the top which will make it necessary to secure this extremity in the same manner as the northern one, and the engineer has laid down the mode of doing it on a plan, a copy of which accompanies this report for the information of your excellency and to explain the situation of the two wings of the breakwater, the nature of the damage to which it is exposed, and the mode proposed to guard against a recurrence in future.

These damages and occurrences made it extremely desirable that the assistance of the engineer should be retained, but he had without asking our consent or having our concurrence made engagements in Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick which (in point of emolument) made it convenient to him to leave a work which had been begun under his superintendance and plans, at a time when difficulties first made their appearance and when (if at any time) scientific knowledge was required to remedy the damages done, and to add those securities, without which (in all probability) what has been done will be utterly lost; under this impression we deemed it our duty to write the letter to him dated 13th instant, a copy of which accompanies this report as also his answer. The knowledge intimated in which of his intended departure, we have only in common with the rest of the public, we would however most willingly have acquiesced in any matter benefiting his private fortune had it comported with our public duty.

The allowance made to him of £400 currency, all of which he has received, must be deemed fully adequate, more particularly as he only paid occasional visits from Queenston to it, and at same time superintended the erection of the monument there—we also consented to his visiting Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, last summer, for which he was handsomely remunerated by those provinces and yet in addition to the £400 currency, first given, he demanded £55 for two and a half months superintendance over the time lost in going to those provinces (which he had made up) and during which two and a half months he did not visit the works more than three or four times—made mostly on his occasional visits to York, where he was a contractor to build the bank.

The accompanying copy of agreement with the contractors, which we submit to your excellency, shews that the work was to be completed by the 1st of October last, yet there can be no doubt that, early last season, it was evident to every body that it could not be done, and if such was the case to the most casual observer, surely an engineer could not be ignorant of it, and with that knowledge before him to form the engagements mentioned in his letter is, (to say the least of it) most extraordinary—notwithstanding such conduct on his part on this occasion, we acknowledge we felt disposed to favour his leaving us, and with that view requested he would make such estimates of the value of the work done, and the work to be done, as would at least prevent any difficulty on settling with the contractor, on the completion of the work—we however found on investigating this estimate (copy of which is also submitted to your excellency as well as those for the months of) so many errors, whether intentional or from inadvertency we will not take it upon ourselves to say, that no dependence whatever could be placed on it, as regarded either the work done or to be done—and moreover he added a large sum for damage already sustained by contractors during the prosecution of the work, although expressly

provided in the agreement as being at their own risk—yet with an apparent intention of assisting to build up a claim for them, as well in this respect as for extra work to be done, he only estimates the sum done at £730, when in fact we have in our hands about 1700 which they will be entitled to receive when this work is completed.

To prevent this report being extended to a greater length we have added to the engineer's last report detailed reasons for objecting to it, and we beg to assure your excellency it is with much regret we have been compelled to make the remarks we have done on his conduct; we feel it our duty, however, to do so, as well on behalf of the public in this province as in those to which he is going. To conclude, we beg to lay before your excellency the present situation of the work committed to our charge, and the funds in our hands to complete it. They are, in cash and receiver general's hands, £1794 7 1,
 Loan to contractors on bond, with securities,..... £1250 0 0

£3044 7 1

The estimate by engineer to complete being £3301 5 6. The two sums nearly correspond.

We have ever entertained an opinion that the original grant was sufficient to complete the work—more particularly after the liberal manner in which the legislature provided for the purchase of the machinery, & the contractor himself always expressed himself in the same way—if however as is intimated by the engineer, the late storms have proved the necessity of additional securities to be placed to ensure the safety of the break-water or any occurrence hereafter proves to us that an additional grant will be necessary, we will not hesitate to submit the same to your excellency, in the hope that your excellency will lay it before the legislature of the province, accompanied by your excellency's favorable recommendation, and not doubting the ready acquiescence in providing such a sum as may be absolutely necessary to complete a work, the vast importance and utility of which, is made more and more manifest every day.

Left in this manner by the engineer, we have deemed it proper, in the meantime, to employ Mr. Andrew Kirby to superintend the execution of the work, & having acted in this capacity under Mr. Hall he has some knowledge of the matter entrusted to him—and has also the advantage of living on the spot—we have only to add that the contractor feels confident he will have the canal excavated thro' the beach to the depth of eight feet by the first July next when most of the vessels navigating the lake will be enabled to benefit it and the canal become a source of revenue towards liquidating the money borrowed for its formation.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) **JAMES CROOKS,
 MANUEL OVERFIELD,
 WILLIAM CHISHOLM,
 ROBERT NELLES,**
Commissioners.

April 13th, 1826.

ENGINEER'S FIRST REPORT IN 1826.

To the Commissioners for making a Canal and Piers at Burlington Beach.

GENTLEMEN—

In consequence of the severity of the weather during the month of December, the sinking of piers has been suspended in Lake Ontario — The Contractors have confined their operations to the southern land pier abutment upon the shore of Ontario backing the same with sand procured from the cut across the beach: above one hundred cord of stone, equal to 320 tons, has been deposited upon the unfinished piers, and every precaution taken to secure the works, & boats & machinery against the contingencies of the season.

Thirty workmen are still employed upon the works, and with the conveyance of stone upon the ice to the piers in Burlington lake.

A considerable part of the piers in the lake may be finished and loaded during the winter months. The facility of drawing stone upon the ice is such that five loads, each containing sixteen hundred weight can be collected and drawn daily by one team.

From the unfinished state of several piers that has lately been sunk, considerable difficulty occurs in estimating correctly the quantity of work performed.

The following approximation may be nearly correct.

120 Cord of Stone at 15s. per Cord,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£90 0 0
114 feet South pier abutment,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 10 0
456 yards excavation through beach, at 6d. per yard,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 8 0
700 yards ditto, by dredging machine,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 15 0
								122 13 0

A minute detail of the further prosecution of the works is now in progress and will be submitted with next monthly report.

I have the honour to be

Gentlemen,

Your very obedient servant,

(Signed) **FRANCIS HALL.**

Burlington Beach, 1st January, 1826.

ENGINEER'S SECOND REPORT IN 1826.

To the Commissioners for making a Canal and Piers at Burlington Beach.

GENTLEMEN—

The month of January last, has been exclusively employed by the contractor in sinking and raising piers on Burlington lake, at this date, nine hundred and eighty lineal feet of piers has been loaded with stone, and raised, with the exception of seventy feet, to the required height.

About twenty teams and forty men are daily employed at these piers with the conveyance of stone, timber, and material; stone of a suitable and excellent description continue to be carried from the neighbourhood of Stoney Creek, distant about six miles from the works—the quantity conveyed since the 1st January last, is equal to 2400 cubic yards or 3460 tons.

The square timber and braces applied to this part of the work is of the best description—the solidity of the ice upon Burlington lake has afforded the workmen every facility for framing and uniting their cassons in the most expeditious and proper manner.

During the heavy gales of the 15th January the northern unfinished casson of the breakwater was partially undermined by the action of the underset current so as to cause a separation of this casson from the main pier or blockwork, subsequent gales has had the effect of submerging nearly the whole of this pier—the timbers and part of the stone continue so connected, that when spring operations will permit, this casson will provide a good foundation for erecting a more permanent head-work.

By the original design it was intended to carry the breakwater head 80 feet in a north west direction beyond the present casson a more intimate knowledge of the currents and direction of the prevailing winds upon lake Ontario and their effects upon piers placed in various depths, and at different inclinations may suggest a different arrangement of the remaining part of the break-water works, the expense to the contractor in either case will be equal, but the permanance of the works by the proposed alteration will be decidedly ensued.

The works now in progress appear in a state so forward that by the tenth of the ensuing month all the piers now laid down, or 2440 feet may be finished so far in terms of the contract as to warrant their sufficiency—two or three months must be allowed for subsidation previous to levelling, docking and finishing.

There remains to be done only 450 feet of additional piers in lake Ontario—80 feet of extra breakwater 24 feet in height & 20 feet in width facing and securing the piles across the beach, and the remainder of the excavation, equal to 467 yards.

With favorable weather and proper exertions the canal may open for lake vessels by the middle of July of the present year.

(Signed) FRANCIS HALL.

Burlington Beach, 20th February, 1826.

THIRD REPORT OF ENGINEER IN 1826.

To the Commissioners for making a Canal and Piers at Burlington Lake.

GENTLEMEN—

Since the date of last report the contractors have been principally employed with levelling the piers in Burlington lake, preparing their machinery and excavating across the beach, the dredging machine has been removed from the ice and is now working with two extra buckets.

The breaking up of the ice upon Burlington lake has displaced several rounds of timber from three cribs, these cribs were injured in a similar manner last season. The repair of this damage will not exceed the labour of ten men for three days.

Upon the tenth inst. the channel across the beach contained about four feet of water, has again been nearly blocked up by the severe gales from the South East of the 17th & 18th. The severity of this gale may be nearly estimated by the following fact.

One of the large cast iron piling hammers weighing 17cwt. for convenience was placed on the middle of the breakwater surface about 10 feet from either face—the violence and continued acting of the sea that broke over the work, was such, as by degrees to remove the weight beyond the pier face.

The exposed perpendicular surface of the breakwater, is equal to 3200 superficial feet: now as the resistance shewn by the piling hammer is about 850lbs. per superficial foot, we have the enormous pressure of 1360 tons, that the present breakwater is capable of resisting without injury.

None of the side piers or frame work of the breakwater appear to have been displaced, the decking and stones continue perfectly secure—the only damage sustained by this last severe test consists of a partial undermining of the southern breakwater cassun; this effect was expected to take place even by ordinary weather, and can only be guarded against when the remainder of the cassuns are sunk.

As the expenditure of the contractors, now comes within the percentage to be retained by the commissioners until the works are completed, it appears unnecessary further to estimate the quantity of work done.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,

Your very obedient servant,

(Signed)

FRANCIS HALL.

Burlington Beach, 25th March, 1826.

ADDENDA TO REPORT FOR MARCH, 1826.

Upon a very minute examination of the breakwater works. —I beg leave to submit the following particulars respecting the actual cost of that work.

The solid contents of the present breakwater is 153,600 solid feet being 21,504,000lbs. weight of materials or 10,752 tons, at the lowest possible calculation 5s per ton	£2688 0 0
White oak timber squared and framed upon the beach 15,310 ft. lineal, mostly 15 inch. square at 30s. per 100,	229 10 0
Bottoms and decking 12,800 superficial feet at 30s. per 100, sawing and laying,	192 0 0
Braces 15,360 lineal feet at 10s. per 100,	76 10 0
Labour and attendance of 15 extra hands for managing boats scows and sinking frames for 6 months, or 2700 days at 5s. per day,	675 0 0

Halifax Currency. £3861 0 0

In this statement I have only included the actual outlay making no allowance for profit or superintendance, neither have I taken into account the loss sustained by former unsuccessful attempts to sink 80 feet of this work.

I have likewise submitted a plan No. 1 for the more effectually securing the base of the breakwater from undermining—the expense of this work will be nine hundred and sixty pounds Halifax.

Also plan No 2 a mode of placing icebreaks at proper intervals in Burlington lake with a more secure method of constructing the pier head in this lake.

(Signed) FRANCIS HALL.

ENGINEER'S 4th REPORT OF 1826,

To the Commissioners for making a Canal and Piers at Burlington Bay.

GENTLEMEN,—

Having made a particular survey of the works at Burlington beach, I beg leave to report the present state of the same as follows:

BURLINGTON LAKE.

The extent of piers contemplated in this lake have been, sunk, filled with stone, and raised to the height required—total length 980 feet.

The dredging in the lake is nearly completed to the proper width and depth after the injury sustained by the ice has been repaired, a proper decking must be laid with a hand rail, as described in the general specifications—piles must be driven upon the front and back of this pier alternately at distances of seven and a half feet, the head to be secured with a timber slope as formerly described, and several ice breaks placed according to the design accompanying last monthly report—This the contractors may undertake if required by the commissioners, and should be done before the ensuing spring.

CUT ACROSS THE BEACH.

All the piling with the exception of 33 lineal feet is finished upon the south side of the cut; 45 lineal feet is also done upon the north side, the remainder or 258 feet on both sides to be finished after the cut has been deepened.

The inside casing of the piles to continue as at present in progress, care being taken to insert the planking as low as possible: The excavation through the beach by the common mode has frequently been interrupted by storms from lake Ontario—and will not be secure until the side piers in that lake are more extended.

After the excavation is finished, the piling will re-commence upon the north side of the cut, preserving a width of 74 feet between the opposite piles, thereby to provide for any after contingency; in the mean while a floating bridge, on carriage scow, must be kept for public use, the backing of piles and formation of a road way, will be done as described in the original specifications with the exception of retaining walls as none will be required.

LAKE ONTARIO.

The north pier in this lake has been extended 600 feet, mostly raised to the height, and partly loaded with stone, 140 feet remains to be carried out to twelve feet water so as to form an entrance of 290 feet, between the pier head and breakwater extremity.

The south pier is at present carried out 331 feet and fifteen feet in width: There remains to be done of this pier 400 feet, more or less, to the same depth of 12 feet water—those piers to be constructed of the best quality of pine timber, properly loaded with stone, with piles upon each face and back alternately at 7½ feet lineal—after the works have regularly subsided, they are to be properly levelled off, decked, and secure hand rails placed upon each outside face; all the pier divisions to be of the dimensions marked upon the plan of this date, the heads to be secured in the manner shewn or by any other mode that may appear more permanent.

The dredging will be continued to the depth of 12 feet and seventy two feet in width—commencing at the bottom of the canal with this width and forming as regular slopes as possible to the height required.

The breakwater cassons formerly 308 feet in length may terminate with the additions marked upon the drawings being 408 feet over all—the heads to be properly secured with the internal piles, the backs and ends to be guarded with cribs, filled with brush stone &c. and otherwise secured and protected, as marked in the drawing No. 2, accompanying last monthly report.

After the experience of the heavy seas that passed over the breakwater during ordinary gales, it is evident that either of the pier heads will be a more secure position for the light house than that originally intended—the same to be constructed according to the original specifications.

Contract price for making a canal and harbour at Burlington Beach	-	-	-	-	-	-	£7500 0 0 H. Cy.
Monies received by the contractors to this date	-	-	-	-	-	-	£5770
Do. upon security,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000 £6770 0 0
Balance in the hands of the commissioners.	-	-	-	-	-	-	£730 0 0

Estimate of damage sustained by the contractors while progressing with the works according to the contract price.

Two cassons 40 feet each to be replaced by extra work	-	-	-	-	-	-	£565 5 0
300 cords of stone washed from the breakwater at various times at 20s. per cord	-	-	-	-	-	-	800 0 0
Piers, formerly damaged in Burlington lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 10 0
Ditto do at present season	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 10 0
Ditto do in lake Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	50 0 0
Excavation blocked up in the beach 2160 yards at 3d	-	-	-	-	-	-	27 0 0
							957 5 0
Estimate of work done according to contract price	-	-	-	-	-	-	4198 14 4
Total award to the contractors for work done exclusive of boats—machinery &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	£5155 19 4
Estimate of work required to be done by contractors before opening the navigation at contract rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	3301 5 6
Total, including damage, that will be required to finish the works	-	-	-	-	-	-	£8457 4 10
Estimate of expense of extra work for securing the breakwater wings, not formerly contemplated or required but now indispensable from the damage sustained 100 extra feet beyond the contract agreement by 40 feet in width—3555 cubic yards of stone at 5s. per yard is	-	-	-	-	-	-	£888 15 0
Timber for ditto—ends and head work 12,200 feet at £10 per thousand	-	-	-	-	-	-	122 0 0
Laying decking, framing &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	61 0 0
							1071 15 0
Extra work to strengthen pier heads, stone, timber, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	120 0 0
Add damages already sustained through no deficiency of workmanship	-	-	-	-	-	-	957 5 0
Contingencies upon this application in ice breaks &c. &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	200 0 0
Total for contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	£2349 0 0

I have subjoined an abstract of the expenditure by the contractor from the commencement of the work until this date: from experience of the difficulties they had to encounter it appears to me that the plans are fairly stated, the total outlay being

The construction of the breakwater works have proved hazardous and expensive, beyond all calculation—by addenda to last monthly report and upon data that is uncontrovertable the actual outlay by the contractor upon this work alone has been £3681 or nearly one half of the original contract price—in addition £2009 must yet be expended, so that the sum of £5690 will be required to complete and secure this division of the work.

The reason of this unexpected outlay beyond the original estimate is to be attributed in a great measure to the difficulty of procuring stone near the works as expected; indeed none of a proper quality can be found nearer than six miles, and that water conveyance—the risque attendant thereupon with open scows and the waste of labour when lake Ontario is not perfectly calm, is incalculable.

On the whole although much labour and expense has unavoidably been lost to the contractor in pursuance of this great work of public utility—a work that has no parallel in America for intricacy of situation, of difficulty in execution.

The reporter has now the satisfaction to observe, that every part thereof has been so severely tested; that the practicability of the measure and permanence of the works even in their unfinished state are now placed beyond a doubt, and that for the more effectual completion of the same the extra sum only of £1391 15 0 will be required to secure against all future contingencies.

Burlington Beach, 13th April, 1826.

I have the honour to be

Gentlemen,

Your very obedient servant,

(Signed)

FRANCIS HALL.

Observations on Engineer's Report, 13th April, 1826.
BURLINGTON LAKE.

He states that the piers have been sunk and dredging in the lake nearly completed.

The first is correct except that the ties instead of being 12 inch of square timber are generally round sticks not that size in diameter, indeed in some instances they are split into two, each half forming a tie or "inside brace."

The covering (where it has been done on the breakwater) is only 2 inch pine instead of 5 inch oak—and the string pieces on which they are laid are too distant to oppose the very heavy pressure of water in a gale of wind.

But as the dredging began at about 6 feet depth of water, to obtain 12 feet, as much more must be done.

THE CUT ACROSS THE BEACH.

Is said to be done all except 33 feet upon the south side and 225 feet upon the north one—Of the piling done, a very small proportion is driven to the depth required by the specification—three rows of piles instead of one, were to have been put down, the two interior ones have, as yet, been altogether omitted, and if deemed (upon trial) to be unnecessary, then an abatement, equal to the expense, must be made by the contractors. The direction to have 74 feet left between the two sides of the canal through the beach in piling is with the view that

should the piling already done be thought insecure, that room may be left for a second row of piles in order to preserve 72 feet width of canal as originally designed—which it is ascertained can be driven with great ease after excavation; but almost impossible before.

Estimate of the work necessary to be done to opening the navigation of Burlington Lake.

Excavation in lake Ontario,	$\frac{520}{3} \times \frac{60 \times 12}{3} = 13840$ Cubic yards.	
Beach,	$\frac{270 \times 60 \times 12}{27} = 7200$	do
Allow for Burlington lake 4000, 25,040 yards at 8d,		£ 315 0 0
Piling to be done in Burlington lake, 120 Piles at 5s,		50 0 0
Decking and Piers 9800 superficial feet of boards at 60s. per thousand.		40 0 0
Sloping Pier head Burlington lake,		10 0 0
Beach. piling through do. 270 piles at 5s,		67 10 0
Forming road way and back filling,		20 0 0
Lake Ontario piers 931 feet partly finished to be done,		261 10 6
New piers—540,		302 4 6
Breakwater solid contents 7110 Cubic yards at 5s. per yard,		1777 10 0
Timber for do 23040 feet £10 per thousand,		230 0 0
Securing heads and piling		249 10 6
Expense that will be necessary to finish the work,		£3301 5 6

(Signed)

FRANCIS HALL

13th April, 1826.

Letter to the Engineer and his answer.

FRANCIS HALL, ESQUIRE,—OUTLET OF BURLINGTON BAY.

April 13th, 1826.

SIR:—

After giving your report of this day's date every consideration in our power, after viewing the deteriorated state of the works at the canal through the beach since the last storm, and considering the scientific knowledge necessary to replace them on a substantial and permanent footing—and after freely discussing those matters with yourself and the contractor, we unanimously feel it our duty to withhold our consent to your leaving this province at the present.—Individually we feel the greatest possible disposition to promote your private advantage; but considering our public duty paramount to every other consideration, and that the Burlington bay canal, now, more than ever requires your superintendance, we feel ourselves constrained to make this declaration and will most willingly (as far as in us lies) use every means in our power to secure a compensation to you for the delay which the non-completion of the contract has occasioned.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

(Signed)

J. CROOKS,
M. OVERFIELD,
R. NELLES,
W. CHISHOLM,
W. M. JARVIS,

Commissioners.

Burlington Beach, 13th April, 1826.

To the Commissioners for making a Canal and Piers at Burlington Beach.

GENTLEMEN,—

Having duly considered your communication of this date, I have the honor to state respecting the same, that my engagements are indispensable in the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; that those engagements have been known to each commissioner collectively and individually since the 1st Oct. 1825. That no subsequent step has been taken to re-engage my services from that period to this, is what must be admitted.

I however thank you gentlemen for your expressions as to my welfare, and had previous arrangements been entered upon, I should have willingly for the honor of the works, accepted a very diminished allowance in comparison with present engagements.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your very obedient servant,

(Signed)

FRANCIS HALL.

General account of disbursements and expenditures on Burlington Beach Canal by J. G. Stowbridge, and his associates, contractors: from the commencement of the job to April 12th, 1826.

	\$	cts.	
Amount expended for labour and boards including provisions and boarding by contract,	19714	53	
do. do. for lumber and sawing,	4	87	23913 40
do. expenses accrued in procuring materials for machinery, exclusive of labor, erecting the same,	3422	98	
do. expended in procuring stone with boats and conveyance upon the ice with teams,	1003	08	
do. do. for teams and harness,	1383	27	
do. do. in procuring forage,	850	26	6659 59
do. expended in procuring iron, steel and coal for blacksmith's shop,	877	96	
deduct for work sold;	40	27	403 69
do. expended for tools,	499	42	
do. do. for erecting and finishing shantees, workshops and cooking utensils,	681	36	1180 78
do. personal expences accrued in procuring materials for the work, interest on cash, bond, postage, &c.	1438	4	
do. paid sub-contractors for piling and excavating,	1600	00	3056 49
			£3300 96

£3300 4 9.

Letter from Commissioners to Major Hillier.

Burlington Beach, 17th June, 1826.

SIR—

We are happy, through you, to inform his excellency the lieut. governor that the canal into Burlington bay will be so far completed as to admit the entrance of vessels by the first proximo—and as we are desirous of availing ourselves (at as early a period as possible) of the advantages it will afford to the trade of the country—and also of the revenue which will thereby accrue towards re-imbursing the sum borrowed, for its construction—solicit his excellency's permission to open it on that day—and also if convenient to be honored with his excellency's presence on the occasion.

We have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servants,

(Signed)

JAMES CROOKS,
MANUEL OVERFIELD,
ROBERT NELLES,
WM. M. JARVIS,

Commissioners.

Major Hillier, &c. &c. &c.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE COMMISSIONERS AND BURLINGTON BAY CANAL CONTRACTORS.

THIS INDENTURE made the fourth day of August in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four, between the hon. Thomas Clark of Stamford, in the Niagara district, Esquire, James Crooks, Manuel Overfield, William Chisholm, and John Willson of the district of Gore, Esquires, commissioners appointed under and by virtue of an act of parliament passed in the fourth year of the reign of our sovereign lord George the fourth, of the first part, and James G. Strowbridge—John W. Hayes and John McKeen canal contractors of the second part--WHEREAS by virtue of the said act of parliament entitled "an act to provide for constructing a navigable canal between Burlington bay and lake Ontario the governor, li. governor, or person administering the government of the province is vested with full power and authority, from time to time, to nominate and appoint certain commissioners to superintend, contract for, and direct the due performance thereof, and otherwise to act in compliance with the terms and specifications of the said act--AND WHEREAS, by virtue of the said act the said commissioners were duly appointed & public notice by them duly given setting forth the plan, section, dimension, and construction of the (said canal required, and the said James G. Strowbridge, John W. Hayes, and John McKeen the parties of the second part having agreed to contract, undertake, finish and complete the said canal according to the proposals or terms already made known by the said commissioners and printed specifications hereunto annexed.

NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that the said James G. Strowbridge, John W. Hayes, and John McKeen for and in consideration of the agreements, conditions and provisions hereinafter in that behalf contained HAVE and each for himself his heirs, executors, and administrators, HATH covenanted, granted and agreed to and with the said Thomas Clark, James Crooks, Manuel Overfield, William Chisholm and John Willson, their and every of their successors in office--that they the said James G. Strowbridge, John W. Hayes, and John McKeen their heirs executors and administrators or some one of them shall and will well and truly undertake finish and in every respect complete the said canal or works at Burlington bay, in a substantial, permanent and workmanlike manner composed and made up of the best materials corresponding in every respect with the accompanying plans, drawings, specifications, restrictions, and conditions set forth and exemplified in the papers marked, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 hereunto annexed. FURTHER the said James G. Strowbridge, John W. Hayes, and John McKeen contractors as aforesaid, DO for themselves their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns covenant and agree to and with the said Thomas Clark, James Crooks, Manuel Overfield, William Chisholm and John Willson in manner following, that is to say, THAT they or either of them their or either of their heirs, executors, and administrators or some one of them shall and will (as the advance of the works require) from time to time, find provide and supply all and any of the materials of every description and quality required in and about the structure and completion of the said canal, and no further claim or expect of and from the said Thomas Clark, James Crooks, Manuel Overfield, William Chisholm, and John Willson, commissioners, any support, materials, labour or advances other than as stipulated and hereinafter recited. And also the said James G. Strowbridge, John W. Hayes, and John McKeen, contractors as aforesaid for themselves, their heirs, executors, and administrators DO & each for himself DOTH covenant and agree to and with the said Thomas Clark, Jas. Crooks Manuel Overfield, Wm. Chisholm & John Willson commissioners, as aforesaid, that they the said James G. Strowbridge, John W. Hayes, and John McKeen, the parties of the second part or some one of them shall and will from time to time, as the said works or canal shall progressively advance, give due personal attendance to the correct performance thereof, to the ample satisfaction of the said Thomas Clark, James Crooks, Manuel Overfield, William Chisholm, and John Willson commissioners as aforesaid, and their engineer, Francis Hall, esquire, or such other person as said commissioners may appoint, which works or canal hereby contracted for shall and are hereby required to be executed, constructed and finished and in every respect rendered navigable and perfect on or before the first day of October which will be in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty five--and in case the said canal or works forming the same after passing the inspection and receiving the approval of the said Thomas Clark, James Crooks, Manuel Overfield, William Chisholm and John Willson and Francis Hall, esquire, their engineer, or such other person as said commissioners may appoint, shall be damaged injured or in any wise deteriorated by any unforeseen event or casual accident which cannot be attributed to defect of work or skill in the construction, that the damage so sustained as aforesaid, shall not be sustained by the said James G. Strowbridge, John W. Hayes and John McKeen, as it is the intention true intent and meaning hereof that they are only liable or responsible for the work while in progress and after the completion for the good substantial and workmanlike construction thereof.

AND FURTHER in consideration of which said work, materials and labour so to be made, constructed, erected, provided, found and furnished as aforesaid, they the said Thomas Clark, James Crooks, Manuel Overfield, William Chisholm and John Willson, commissioners, for themselves their and each of their successors in office--DO and each for himself DOTH covenant, promise, and agree to and with the said James G. Strowbridge, John W. Hayes and John McKeen their executors and administrators and to and with every of them by these presents—that is to say, that they the said Thomas Clark, James Crooks, Manuel Overfield, William Chisholm and John Willson, commissioners, their successors in office, shall and will well and truly pay or cause to be paid to the said James G. Strowbridge, John W. Hayes and John McKeen, their executors, administrators and assigns the sum of eight thousand five hundred pounds of lawful money of Upper Canada, subject always to any diminution or extension of the work proportionally agreeable to said specification and by instalments at the expiration of each and of every month during the progress and advancement of the works.

FURTHER that they the said Thomas Clark, James Crooks, Manuel Overfield, William Chisholm & John Willson, commissioners, as aforesaid, or their successors in office, or some one of them—shall at the commencement of the works advance to the said James G. Strowbridge, John W. Hayes and John McKeen, contractors as aforesaid, the sum of one thousand pounds lawful money of Upper Canada to enable them from time to time to collect materials--employ labourers, artificers and other workmen---they the said contractors finding adequate and ample security for the advance so made and that the future instalments or progressive payments shall be regulated by the monthly report of one of the commissioners and the said engineer Francis Hall, esq. or such other person as the said commissioners may appoint under the express condition and restriction that the said commissioners shall not be made liable to any advance of payments during the continuance of the work, beyond seven eighths of the contract price stipulated as aforesaid--the other eighth part remaining in the hands of the said commissioners until the canal required by the act of parliament the annexed proposals and requisition are finally inspected and duly approved of by their engineer.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year above written.

(Signed)

{ MANUEL OVERFIELD,
WILLIAM CHISHOLM,
JOHN WILLSON,
THOMAS CLARK,
JAMES CROOKS,
JOHN McKEEN,
JAMES G. STROWBRIDGE,
JOHN W. HAYES.

(Signed)

Signed, Sealed and delivered in presence of G. Chapman, witness to the signatures of the contractors.

MEMORANDUM.

It is understood and agreed by the parties in the annexed indenture that the period mentioned therein for the completion of the work shall be extended to the first day of October which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, with the full understanding that the canal shall be open for the purposes of ship navigation, by the first day of July next.

Given under our hands and seals at Burlington Bay outlet, the first day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

(Signed)

{ JAMES CROOKS,
MANUEL OVERFIELD,
WILLIAM CHISHOLM,
ROBERT NELLES.

(Signed)

J. G. STROWBRIDGE.

In presence of us,
(Signed) FRANCIS HALL,
G. CHAPIN.

H.

REPORT of the Burlington Bay Canal commissioners, made to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the 30th December 1826, and by him transmitted to the House of Assembly.

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, 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 for vessels between Burlington Bay and Lake Ontario,

MOST RESPECTFULLY REPORT,

That since your excellency's visit to the work entrusted to their superintendance, the beginning of July last, the completion of it has been proceeded in with all the expedition of which its nature was susceptible, and in order to lay before your excellency a detailed statement of what has been done and what remains to be done they obtained the professional assistance of Mr. Barrett, an engineer employed by the Welland Canal Company: a copy of whose reports they beg leave to submit along with this for your excellency's information. The commissioners have thought it their duty to analyze said reports; and to accompany them with the estimate upon which the work was originally undertaken, and also with a statement of their opinion (in an adjoining column) as to the prices which ought to be allowed, which, although much below those of Mr. Barrett, they yet conceive to be most liberal, and much greater than originally estimated for; the result of which is, that Mr. Barrett's estimate of work done amounts to £12,131 9 5—the commissioners, to £8339 12 5—making a difference of £3791 17. The work to be done he estimates at £3044 6 3½—They, at £2172 2 2½, the difference being £872 4—Both, £4664 1 1: from these estimates it will appear that the work done in the opinion of the commissioners amounts to

	£8339	12	5
The work to be done	2172	2	2½
Add for drawbridge estimated by Mr. Hall	296	16	4½
	£10,308	11	0
	*8000	0	0
	£2308	11	0

From which deduct the sum already granted*

Leaves to be provided for, the sum of two thousand eight hundred and eight pounds eleven shillings prov. currency—Besides which has to be added the sums required to pile the cut through the beach, on the north side of which, a small part only is done—For building a light house, paying an engineer, and superintendant and other contingent expenses—The commissioners in submitting those estimates for your excellency's consideration think it their duty at same time to state that they have in their hands of the sum originally granted for constructing the canal the sum of

Loaned to contractors on securities	£675	0	0
	1340	0	0
	£2015	0	0

Making together the sum of two thousand three hundred and fifteen pounds province currency—which is nearly equal to finishing the work agreeable to the foregoing estimates were the contractors held rigidly to their original undertaking; but the commissioners feel convinced that it has to them been a losing one, one which no person had formed a just conception of at its commencement, nor of the difficulties and losses which they had to encounter and which if done at the original price, must prove not only their own ruin, but that of their securities and many other individuals, who have advanced necessaries of all kinds in furtherance of the work, on the faith that the legislature, when a fair estimate was laid before them of the actual cost incurred would generously step in and afford relief by granting such additional sum of money as to them might seem just.

With a view to lay before the legislature every information in their power the commissioners employed Mr. Barrett as before mentioned, the result of whose labours is before your excellency; but as they considered that he had included what he deemed a fair profit to the contractors, and conceiving that such profit they had no claim to—the commissioners made their estimate with the sole view of relieving them from the loss which their original engagement subjected them to, and in which estimate of Mr. Barrett's is included damages for loss while the work has been in progress, to the amount of £1281 14 7 altho' the original contract placed all such risk and loss upon the contractors; from the foregoing it will appear to your excellency that the sum £2308 11 0 prov. currency, will be necessary to complete the canal but as the breakwater will also require additional works to ensure its safety, and without it vessels, in heavy weather could not enter the canal but with great risk, the commissioners think that for this object and other unavoidable expenses which may present themselves in course of the completion of the work, a sum equal to £5000 will be required in addition to the £8000 already granted.

Should your excellency approve of their opinion and of an application to the legislature, they respectfully suggest that for this additional sum an extension of time for its liquidation by the tolls levied at the canal in proportion to that for the sum already borrowed will be necessary; they also beg leave to suggest to your excellency that in any bill which may be introduced for the purposes before mentioned, authority should be given to the commissioners to lease the fishery in the canal from year to year, the proceeds of the sale of which to form part of the fund for liquidating the debt; and was your excellency pleased to authorise the commissioners to lease the land on each side of the canal through the beach for building lots for a term of years, an additional sum might be secured for the same object.

It is conceived that by the present acts no authority is given to the collector to release from tonnage duty, vessels which are but partly loaded, the injustice of which is manifest and might materially interfere with the use of the canal were they to pay for more tonnage they have actually on board—it will also be necessary, if a light house is erected, to authorise the collector to levy dues for its maintenance, to be regulated by law.

The commissioners are happy in submitting to your excellency (which they do along with this report) a statement of the present years shipments at Burlington bay, to observe that the estimate on which the canal was originally undertaken, has been fully supported, altho' the present year is considered one of unusual commercial depression—and when it is recollected that every year adds largely to our population & the productions of our agriculture, there can be no doubt that the money borrowed as well as any further grant that may be made will be repaid within the period limited by law without the commissioners being obliged to exact the full rate of toll on the canal.—The facilities, which it will give to trade must tend to increase it as well as the great improvements making in all parts of the district.

It would have given the commissioners very great pleasure had they been able to accompany this report with a list of toll collected, as was anticipated by them at an early period of the season, but by the month of July nearly all the produce of the country had been brought across

* £500, of this has been expended, say four hundred pounds to Mr. Hall and one hundred pounds to Mr. Kirby for his superintendance and for other casual expenses.

the beach at a great expense to the proprietors and it would have been unjust to have levied tolls thereon for merely passing through it : the constant presence of the dredging machine in the canal, rendered it inconvenient for vessels to pass---it was also found that the current carried the sand loosened by its operation to slack water at the extremity of the piers in lake Ontario, and thus formed a bar which has been but lately removed. To prevent its recurrence it has been found necessary to construct a pier in Burlington Bay on the south side of the canal, which at first it was thought could have been dispensed with, the good effect of which was immediately perceived, and the latest experience justifies the expectation that when all parts of the work is completed, the sand, so far from accumulating in the canal will be carried away by the force of the currents to a depth beyond what was originally intended.

The commissioners in closing their report beg leave to assure your excellency of their unqualified belief that the work entrusted to their superintendence (when completed) will answer fully the purposes for which it was undertaken---indeed no doubt whatever remains upon their minds upon the subject, and recommend commencing to levy tolls thereon on the opening of the navigation.

All which is most respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

JAMES CROOKS,
WILLIAM CHISHOLM,
ROBERT NELLES,
WM. M. JARVIS,
MANUEL OVERFIELD,

Commissioners.

December 30th, 1826.

ORIGINAL ESTIMATE FOR BURLINGTON CANAL.

Estimate of the expense of making a cut and pier at Burlington Beach, at the present, drawn with red upon the map.

Excavation, $\frac{620}{510} \times 13 \times 73 = 14880$ solid yards,									
Top slope, $880 \times 18 \times 72 = 18240$ do. do.									
$106 \times 6 \times 360 = 8951$ do. do.									
$87 \times 18 \times 72 = 90400$ do. do.									
$\frac{125}{62471}$ solid yards at 3d. per yard,									780 17 9
Dredging machine not included.									
Timber work, bay } Each pier 810 feet in length (calculated of one) $810 \times 2 = 1620$ lineal,									
side, or south pier, } external and internal surface pile and sheeting pile $810 \times 26 = 21060$ solid feet at									
20s. per hundred	210	12	0						
$\frac{1}{4} 1620 = 810$ sheeting piles $\times 20$ feet length = 16200 solid feet at 20s.	162	0	0						
Fenders, upper and under, --- 1620 solid superficial feet at 20s.	18	5	0						
Inside piles, --- 2 internal piles or $404 \times 20 = 8080$ solid feet at 15s.	60	16	0						
Diagonal braces, --- 46 solid feet for each 15 feet lineal 2484 solid feet at 15s.	18	16	0						
Fore braces, --- one for each 50 feet $16 \times 15 \times 29 = 4800$ solid feet at 15s.	36	0	0						
Road way, --- $810 \times 15 = 12150$ superficial feet at 20s.	121	10	0						
North pier, --- same length and dimensions,									625 19 0
Beach, --- length of one side 510 feet,									625 19 0
Piles and sheeting piles, --- $540 \times 24 = 12900$ solid feet at 20s.	129	12	0						
Inside work, --- $\frac{510}{135} \times 30 = 4050$ solid feet at 15s.	30	10	0						
Fenders, --- 540 lineal feet at 20s.	5	8	0						
Road way, --- $540 \times 6 = 3240$ superficial feet at 20s. 3 inch plank,	32	8	0						
North side --- same dimensions as south side,									197 18 0
Ontario side, north } 570 feet in length $1140 \times 24 = 27360$ solid feet of pile & sheeting pile at 20s. per									197 18 0
pier, } hundred,									273 12 0
Inside work, --- $\frac{570}{284} \times 47$. Pier head $331 \times 22 = 7282$ solid feet at 15s. per hundred,	54	16	0						
Diagonal braces, --- 65 feet for each, 15 lineal $38 \times 65 = 2470$ solid feet at 15s. per hundred.	18	10	6						
Fenders, --- 1140 feet lineal at 20s.	11	8	0						
Fore braces, --- each 50 lineal feet $17 \times 10 \times 24 = 480$ solid feet at 15s.	36	12	0						
Road way, --- $570 \times 11 = 6270$ superficial feet at 15s. per hundred,	47	0	6						
Main or south side, --- 525 lineal feet $1050 \times 24 = 25200$ solid feet of pile and sheeting pile at 20s.	252	0	0						162 7 0
Inside work, --- 2 each 4 feet length $262 \times 26 = 6812$ solid feet 15s.	51	0	0						
Diagonal braces and fenders, --- 100 feet for each 15 lineal feet, 5000 solid feet at 15s.	26	5	0						
Fore braces, --- each 50 feet $10.15 \times 24 = 360$ solid feet at 20s.	36	0	0						
Road way, --- $525 \times 15 = 7875$ superficial feet at 15s. per hundred,	59	1	4						
Pier 18 feet,									
External surface, --- $200 \times 2 \times 26 = 10400$ solid feet pile and sheeting pile, 20s. per hundred,	104	0	0						
Inside work, --- $100 \times 26 = 2600$ solid feet at 15s.	19	10	0						
Diagonal braces and fenders, --- 80 feet for each 18 lineal feet 880 solid feet at 15s.	6	12	0						
Fore braces, --- each 30 feet $7 \times 18 \times 26 = 7056$ solid feet at 15s.	52	17	9						
Road way, --- $200 \times 18 = 3600$ superficial feet at 20s.	36	0	0						
Returning head, --- 200 feet length $490 \times 33 = 16170$ solid feet at 20s.	161	14	0						
Inside work, --- $200 \times 33 = 6600$ solid feet at 15s.	49	10	0						
Fenders and diagonal braces, --- 2000 solid feet at 15s. per hundred,	15	0	0						
Fore braces, --- each 30 feet lineal $7 \times 22 \times 28 = 4312$ solid feet at 15s.	32	5	0						
Road way, --- $260 \times 22 = 5720$ superficial feet at 15s.	42	15	0						
Prouching piles, --- $237 \times 30 = 7110$ solid feet at 15s,	53	6	6						
Hand and protecting rail, --- Rail for south side of pier 2380 feet 773 yards at 5s. per yard,									997 16 7
Light house and machinery,									193 5 0
Returning wall 200 yards at 5s.									25 0 0
Workmanship, groving and driving 8480 piles and sheeting piles at 4s. each,									50 0 0
Driving 2019 piles,									1696 0 0
Iron work, --- 12 bolts for each lineal foot 6360 bolts $\frac{1}{4}$ inch square, 15 inches in length 8480lbs. including									2s. each,
workmanship at 1s. 6d. per pound,									479 10 0
Piles shoes, --- 1000 piles shoes each 6lbs = 6000lbs. at 38s. per cwt.									636 0 0
1000lbs. nails at $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. workmanship 1s.									90 0 0
Add 10 per cent for incidental expenses,									50 0 0
									728 6 9

Provincial Currency.

L8012 7 1

(Signed)

FRANCIS HALL,

Engineer.

Queenston, 14th April, 1826.

ESTIMATE OF WORK DONE AT BURLINGTON BAY CANAL, NOVEMBER 1826.

To the commissioners for making the canal and harbour at Burlington Beach.

GENTLEMEN—

Agreeable to your instructions I have proceeded to make an estimate of the amount of work done by the contractor up to the of November 1826.

In making up the cost of excavation I have considered that the dredging machine is owned by this province and that the only expense incurred by the contractor is in excavating the earth and in keeping the machine in repair.

In making out the prices of timber laid in piers and of the stone and cribs of piles, I have had an explanation of the difficulty attending the work in every stage, from your agent or superintendants Mr. Kirby and Mr. Strowbridge the contractor and Mr. Munn, the contractor's overseer—after which I have formed my own opinion, which you have in the following.

The price of stone per cord is higher than is paid at the mouth of the 12 mile creek yet from the difficulty as represented they have evidently cost more.

		Boil.	Cts.		
Amount of excavation done above water 8185 cubic yards at 10 cents,		818	50		
do. do. under water, dredging 97,777 at 40 cents,		15110	60	15929	10
South pier extended in lake Ontario 644 feet, contents of square timber lineal measure 17,035 feet at 9 cents,		1533	15		
Contents, cords stone lineal measure 915 at \$5,		4575	0		
do. ties	each 836 at 40 cents,	334	40		
do. piles driven	76 at \$3,	228	0		
This pier is covered with two inch plank 6190 feet at \$30		123	80		
The part of this that is along the beach basin is sand 400 yards at 10 cents,		40	0	6834	85
North pier lake side, extended 678 feet,		1787	40		
contains of square timber lineal measure 10,860 feet at 9 cents,		9905	0		
do. cords stone	781 at \$5	396	40		
do. ties in pier	991 at 40 ct.	69	0		
do. piles	23 at \$3	123	0	6280	80
3 inch plank laid on top	4100 at \$30				
A part of the pier washed away last spring; stone &c. lost					
contained of square timber	3392 feet at 9 ct.	305	28		
do. cords of stone	93 at \$5	465	0		
do. ties	168, each 40 cents,	67	20	837	48
Next the beach on this side is warped up					
contains of square timber	1124 at 7 cts.	78	88		
do. ties	110 at 40 cts.	44	0		
Is filled with sand	400 yards at 10 cts.	40	0	162	68
The wharfing through the beach south side is 158 feet					
contains of square timber 1432 feet	7 cts.	100	24		
Do. cords of stone 2	\$5	10	0		
Ties 78 at 30 cents		23	40		
Piles driven 151 at \$4		604	0		
Sheeting piles 71 at \$2		142	0		
For removing earth and placing brush in rear of this		150	0	1029	64
This wharfing north side through beach consists 39 piles at \$4				156	
South pier bay side is extended 687 feet long					
square timber 6762 feet at 8 cents		540	96		
Cords stone	206 at \$5	1030	0		
Ties	325 at 38 cts.	123	50		
Piles	39 at \$3	117	0		
North side pier bayside, extended out 972 feet					
squared timber	11911 feet at 8 cts.	952	88		
Cords stone	372 at \$5	1860	0		
Ties	680 at 38 cts.	358	40		
Piles	62 at \$3	186	0	*3257	28
PIER DESTROYED BY ICE : STONE, &c. LOST.					
Square timber	2804 feet at 8 cts.	232	32		
Cords stone	66 at \$5	330	0		
Ties	104 at 38 cts.	39	52	601	84
The breakwater is sunk 316 feet in length has of square timber 14776 feet	11 cts.	1625	96		
Cords stone	1071 at \$5	5355	0		
Ties	725 at 50 cts.	362	50		
Piles	91 at \$5	455	0		
Planks 2 inch	6480 feet at \$20	129	60	7927	46
See Mr. Hall's estimate for stone washed out of this pier	300 cords at \$5	1500	0		
Part of breakwater that upset last spring, north end 1680 feet timber	at 11 cts.	184	80		
Cords stone	118 at \$5	590	0		
Ties	72 at 50 cts.	36	0		
Piles	3 at \$5	15	0	2325	80
2 inch plank	700 feet at \$20			14	
80 feet of first breakwater lost.					
square timber	3630 feet at 11 cts.	404	80		
Cords stone	169 at \$5	845	0		
Ties	184 at 50 cts.	92	0		
2 inch plank	300 feet at \$20	6	0	1347	80
Total				\$4670	43
Errors				182	46
				\$4852	89

Amounting in all to forty-six thousand seven hundred and four dollars forty-three cents—errors excepted.

For plans of draw bridge and light house I must refer you to Mr. Hall's estimate and plans.

In the above estimate I have considered every expense to be incurred by the contractor with the exception of the dredging machine—such as pile driver, scows and the loss of several scows.

Saint Catharines, 22d December 1826.

(Signed)

ALFRED BARRETT, Engineer.

*Should be \$5068 74—Error in original.

Estimate of the expense necessary to complete the canal and harbour at Burlington Beach.

South side pier to be extended 40 feet will require of square timber	1200 feet at 9 cts.	108			
Ties	75 at 40 cts.	30			
Cords of stone for filling this and that part of the pier already sunk	231 at \$5	1155			
Piles	40 at \$4	160			
Will require 2 inch plank for top	4874 feet at \$20	97	48		
<hr/>					
North pier lake side to be extended 125 feet, Square timber	3750 feet at 9 cts.	337	50		
Cords of stone for this and for pier not filled, already sunk	283 at \$5	1415			
Ties	200 at 40 cts.	80			
Piles of 50 of 2 inch plank for top	3874 feet at \$20	77	48		
<hr/>					
Breakwater to be extended 40 feet south end, Squared timber	1600 feet at 11 cts.	176			
Stone, cords	112 at \$5	560			
Ties	100 at 50 cts.	50			
Piles	40 at \$5	200			
Of 2 inch plank	800 at \$20	16			
<hr/>					
No calculations here made for raising the breakwater any above its present height. I shall omit the expense for wharfing through the beach as I have not time for making a plan.					
The south pier in the bay to be extended 264 feet requires square timber	3432 feet at 7 cts.	240	24		
Cords of stone for this and that already sunk,	127 at \$5	635			
Ties	162 at 38 cts.	61	56		
Piles	20 at \$3.	60			
<hr/>					
North pier bay side will require yet 30 cords of stone	at \$5			996	80
Remains of sand yet to be removed from channel	16420 yds. at 40 cts.			150	
				6568	
<hr/>					
Sum total for finishing excepting draw-bridge, light-house and wharfing through the beach	\$			12177	26

GENTLEMEN—

Since I left Burlington Beach, I have been detained 4 weeks in the States as an evidence which has caused this great delay in sending to you my estimate, which has brought on me such a pressure of business as to prevent me from making the explanations you wished in regard to a comparison between the original plans and the present or to show how far the contract has been complied with, it is my opinion however that the deviation that has been made from the first plan has tended greatly to the permanence and durability of the work.

Respectfully,

(Signed)

ALFRED BARRETT,
Engineer.

N. B. Instead of a drawbridge I at present would recommend the propriety of constructing a floating bridge which may be built at less expense.

(Signed)

ALFRED BARRETT.

Statement of produce and merchandize, &c. passing in and out of Burlington Bay in the year 1826—viz :

TONS.	CWT.				£		
1181	6	11,813 barrels	Flour,	8d.	£ 493	15	4
"	16	8 "	Wheat,	9d.		5	4
27	18	184 "	Pork,	1s.	9	6	0
238	8	1192 "	Potash,	1s. 4d.	79	9	4
2	5	15 "	Plaster of Paris,	1s.		15	0
5	14	57 "	Peas,	8d.	1	18	0
	15	5 "	Oil,	1s.		5	0
38	17	259 "	Whiskey,		12	19	0
2	2	14 "	Butter,			14	0
"	6	2 "	Bees' wax,			2	0
210	0	1400 "	Salt,	inward,	70	0	0
231	18	1546	of merchandize,				
<hr/>			equal to 4638 cwt. at	8d.	154	12	0
2240	5				£	824	1 0
Tonnage duty on 2240½ tons at				1. 3d.	140	0	4
					Province Currency.	£	964 1 4

December 30th 1826.

Statement of monies received of the commissioners for the Burlington canal by the contractor, up to October 1st, 1825, from commencement of the job.

1824.								
August	21	Received on the Engineer's report	-	-	-	-	\$	1000 00
"	"	J. Brant's security	-	-	-	-		1000 00
September	4	Wm. B. Sheldon's	-	-	-	-		1000 00
"	11	Engineer's report	-	-	-	-		1000 00
November	4	"	-	-	-	-		400 00
December	17	J. G. & W. Chisholm's security	-	-	-	-		4000 00
1825.								
January	3	of Thomas Clark, esq. on account of duties	-	-	-	-		20 00
February	18	on P. Spaun's security	-	-	-	\$	1000 00	
"	"	J. Davis's	-	-	-		500 00	
"	"	J. Brant's	-	-	-		400 00	
March	24	Bates & Freeman's	-	-	-		1900 00	
April	16	of Wm. Chisholm at sundry times	-	-	-		500 00	
May	7	on Engineer's report	-	-	-		621 80	
"	"	per sundry drafts on W. Chisholm	-	-	-		250 00	
"	28	on Engineer's report	-	-	-		401 75	
"	28	of Wm. Chisholm, esq.	-	-	-		500 00	
June	4	of	-	-	-		100 00	
"	"	per account with Wm. Chisholm	-	-	-		150 00	
"	"	per amount paid Everingham & Co.	-	-	-		419 68	
"	"	paid for piling hammer	-	-	-		571 12	
"	17	on Wm. B. Sheldon's security	-	-	-		85 65	
September	16	on Engineer's report	-	-	-		2000 00	
October	1	per account with J. Crooks, esq.	-	-	-		2000 00	
							\$	380 00
							\$	18230 00

Statement of monies received from the commissioners of the Burlington Canal from commencement of the job up to January 1st 1827—viz:

1825.		Whole amount received previous to this date						\$	18230 00
October	1	Received of William Chisholm, esq.	-	-	-	-		200 00	
"	4	"	-	-	-	-		100 00	
"	6	"	-	-	-	-		1000 00	
November	25	"	-	-	-	-		100 00	
December	5	per draft to S. Carpenter	-	-	-	-		500 00	
"	6	on Wm. Sherman's security	-	-	-	-		500 00	
"	"	on W. B. Vanvery's do	-	-	-	-		500 00	
"	"	on G. Chisholm's do	-	-	-	-		500 00	
"	16	of Wm. Chisholm, esq.	-	-	-	-		100 00	
"	21	of	-	-	-	-		1000 00	
1826.									
February	4	for dredging machine	-	-	-	-		2000 00	
"	23	"	-	-	-	-		1000 00	
"	28	"	-	-	-	-		100 00	
March	13	"	-	-	-	-		4000 00	
"	25	"	-	-	-	-		200 00	
May	17	on W. B. Sheldon's security	-	-	-	-		1600 00	
June	17	on bill expenditures	-	-	-	-		2000 00	
September		per draft to A. T. Kerby	-	-	-	-		348 70	
							\$	34823 70	
		Deduct amount received for dredging machine	-	-	-	-		3000 00	
1827.									
January	1	Whole amount received on contract	-	-	-	-		\$	26823 70

Estimate of Engineer up to 20th November 1826. - - - \$18,525 89.
 Deduct cash received, - - - - - 26,823 70.

 \$21,702 19.

ESTIMATE

of the expense necessary to complete the canal and harbour at Burlington Beach.

November 1826.

	By Mr. Hall.			By Mr. Barrett.			By Commissioners.					
	Rate	dol.	cts.	Rate	dol.	cts.	Rate.	dol.	cts.			
South pier to be extended 40 feet into lake Ontario—												
Will require of squared timber			1200 ft.	20s	100		9 cts.	108		30s. 100	72	
Ties,			75 ft.				40 cts.	30		2s.	30	
Cords of stone for filling this & the pier already sunk,			231		\$5.		\$5	1155		20s.	924	
Piles,			40				\$4	160		20s.	160	
Plank two inch for top,			4875 ft.				\$20m	97 48		10s. 100	97	48
North pier to be extended 125 feet into lake Ontario—												
Will require of square timber,			3750 ft.	20s	100	150	9 cts.	537 50		30s. 100	225	
Cords of stone & for pier not filled,			280				\$5	1415		20s.	1152	
Ties,			200				40 cts.	80		2s.	80	
Piles,			50 (no price)							2 each	20	
* Plank two inch for top,			3874 ft.				\$20m	77 48		10s. 100	77	48
Breakwater to be extended 40 feet south end—												
Will require of square timber,			1600 ft.	20s	100	84	11 cts.	176		30s. 100	96	
Cords of stone,			112				\$5	560		20s.	448	
Ties,			100				50 cts.	50		2s.	50	
Piles,			40				\$5	200		25s.	200	
Plank, two inch for top,			300				\$20	16		10s. 100	16	
South pier Burlington Bay, 264 ft.—												
Will require of square timber,			3432 ft.	20s	100	136 27	7 cts.	240 24		30s 100	205	92
Cords of stone,			127				\$5	635		20s.	508	
Ties,			162				38 cts.	61 56		1s 11d.	61	56
Piles,			20				\$3	60		15s.	60	
North pier Burlington bay—												
Will require yet cords of stone,			30				\$5	150		20s.	120	
Channel through the Beach—												
Sand yet to be excavated by dredging machine, 16,420 cubic yards,				3d.	821		40 cts.	6568		1s 3d.	4105	
								\$ 12177 26			\$8688 44	
Drawbridge by Mr. Hall's estimate,			£196 16 4½								1187 28	
								Prov. C'y. £3044 6 3½			\$9875 72	
No estimate for wharfing through the beach North side nor for Light House.												
The above estimate includes workmanship and every other expense.												
* Evidently an error for if 40 feet requires 4874 feet of planking, surely 125 feet must require a great deal more.												
											£2468 18 7	

General Estimate of work done at the Burlington Bay Canal from its commencement to November 1826.

	By Mr. Hall.			By Mr. Barrett.			By Commissioners.		
	R to	Dolls	Cts.	Rate.	Dolls	Cts.	Rate.	Dolls.	Cts.
Excavation done above the water through the beach 5135 cubic yds. }	3d	2298	10	10 cts	818	50	} 1 3	11490	50
do. under water - - - - - 37777 do. }				40	15110	80			
South pier in Lake Ontario—644 ft.									
Contains of square timber (lineal measure)	20s.	161	40	9	1533	15	30s.	1022	10
cords of stone				\$5	4575		20s.	3660	
ties				40 ct.	334	40	2s.	334	40
Piles driven				\$3	228		15s.	228	
This pier is covered with 2 inch plank				\$20	123	80	10s.	123	80
The part of this pier that is along the beach has in it sand				10 cts.	40		6s.	40	
North pier in Lake Ontario 678 ft.—									
Contains of square timber (lineal measure)	20s.	794	40	9	1784	40	30s.	1191	60
cords of stone				\$5	3905		20s.	3124	
ties				40 ct.	496	40	2s.	396	40
piles				\$3	69		15s.	69	
Three inch plank laid on top				\$30m	123		15s.	123	
A part of this pier washed away last spring—									
Contained of square timber	20s.	153	67	9 cts	305	20			
cords of stone				\$5	460				
ties				40 cts	67	20			
Next the beach on this side wharféd up—									
Contains of square timber	20s.	44	96	7	78	68	30s.	67	44
ties				40	44		2s.	44	
filled with sand				10	40			40	
Wharfing through the beach south side 158 ft.—									
Contains of square timber (lineal measure)	24s.	57	30	7	100	24	30s.	85	92
cords of stone				\$5	10		20s.	8	
ties				50 cts	23	4	1 6	23	40
piles driven				\$4	604		20s.	604	
sheeting piles				\$2	142		10s.	142	
For removing earth and placing brush in rear of this					150			150	
Wharfage for the beach north side—									
Piles				\$4 ea.	156		20s.	156	
South pier bay side in extent 637 ft.—									
Contains of square timber (lineal measure)	20s.	270	47	8 cts	540	96	30s.	405	72
cords of stone				\$5	1030		20s.	824	
ties				38 cts	123	50	1 11	123	50
piles				\$3	117		15s.	117	
North pier, bay side, 972 ft.—									
Contains of square timber (lineal measure)	20s.	476	44	8 cts	952	88	30s.	714	65
cords of stone				\$5	1860		20s.	1488	
ties				38 cts	258	40	1 11	258	40
piles				\$3	186		15s.	186	
Pier destroyed by ice—									
Lost of square timber	20s.	116	15	8 cts	232	32			
cords of stone				\$5	330				
ties				38 cts	39	52			
The Breakwater is in length 316 ft.—									
Contains of squared timber (lineal measure)	20s.	591	4	11	1625	36	30s.	886	55
cords of stone				\$5	5355		20s.	4284	
ties				50 cts	362	50	2 6	362	50
piles				\$5	455		25s.	455	
plank, 2 inch				\$20	129	60	10s.	129	60
Lost one casson, north end—									
Contained of squared timber (lineal measure)	20s.	67	20	11 cts	184	80			
cords of stone, Mr. Hall's estimate				\$5	1500				
do.					590				
ties				50 cts	36				
piles				\$5	15				
plank, 2 inch				\$20m	14				
Lost of first breakwater 80 ft.—									
Contained of squared timber (lineal measure)	20s.	147	20	11 cts	404	80			
cords of stone				\$5	845				
ties				50 cts	92				
plank, 2 inch				\$20	6				
					\$ 48525	89		\$ 33358	48
					Province cur'cy £	12131 9 5		£	18339 12 5

C.

ROAD ACCOUNTS.

Haldimand, January 20th, 1826.

SIR—

I have the honor to enclose you all the papers relating to the bridge in Asphodel, which I hope will be satisfactory.

This I should have done by last post, but could not in time obtain the subscription paper, of which a copy is also enclosed, owing to its not having been quite all collected, and yet in the hands of the contractor.

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

Major Hillier, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) H. RUTTAN.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT made this fourteenth day of September, in the fifth year of the reign of our sovereign lord George the fourth of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, and in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, between Elijah Buck of Cobourg in the district of Newcastle, in the province of Upper Canada, yeoman, of the one part, and Henry Ruttan, of the township of Haldimand, in the said district, esquire, the commissioner appointed by his excellency the lieutenant governor of the said province, under an act made and passed in the fourth year of his said majesty's reign, entitled, "an act granting to his majesty a sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned" of the other part.

WHEREAS the said Elijah Buck has contracted and agreed with the said Henry Ruttan, as such commissioner as aforesaid, for the erection of a bridge across the river Trent in the said district, at the foot of the Rice lake, towards defraying the expenses of which, the sum of one hundred pounds is granted by the before mentioned act. Now these presents witness, that for and in consideration of the sum of fifty pounds of lawful money of the said province to the said Elijah Buck in hand paid by the said Henry Ruttan, at or before the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipts whereof the said Elijah Buck doth hereby acknowledge, and of the sum of one hundred and eighty-seven pounds and ten shillings to be paid to the said Elijah Buck, in manner hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, the sum of eighty-seven pounds and ten shillings from the several persons who have set their names to a subscription paper now delivered to the said Elijah Buck, which he doth also acknowledge in the proportion and kinds set opposite their respective names, when and as the said Elijah Buck may be able to collect the same. The further sum of fifty pounds of like lawful money on or before the last day of January next, & the further sum of fifty pounds when the work hereinafter mentioned shall be completed and approved of in manner hereinafter mentioned—He the said Elijah Buck for himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, doth hereby covenant, promise, and agree, to and with the said Henry Ruttan, as such commissioner as aforesaid, and his successor, or successors, that the said Elijah Buck, his executors or administrators, shall and will build and erect, or cause to be built and erected over and across the river Trent from lot number three in the seventh concession of Asphodel at the point, commonly called McDonald's point, to lot number twelve or thirteen in the eleventh concession of Percy, both in the said district, a good and sufficient bridge for wagons and other carriages, to reach from the highest water mark on one side of the said river to the highest water mark on the other side thereof, and to be three feet in height from the highest state to which the water in the said river rises, measuring from the top of the said water to the under side of the string beams of the said bridge, which bridge is to be made and constructed as follows: the two ends thereof to be finished in such a manner that wagons and other carriages may go on and off the same with safety and convenience: the bridge is to be sixteen feet in the width, and, except as hereinafter mentioned, on posts of proper timber of not less than fourteen inches in diameter: they are to be at the distance of twenty feet from each other lengthways of the said bridge, at the distance of one hundred and fifty feet from the highest water mark on the Asphodel side of the said river: the said bridge is to be supported on piers, such piers to be made of proper timber of not less than 14 inches in diameter, laid horizontally, and are to be of a triangular form, and one point of each of them is to be so placed as to meet the stream and to project above the upper side of the said bridge, sufficiently to make a good and secure resting place for the top or floor thereof: a hollow is to be left in the upper side of the said piers of the whole depth thereof of not less than fifty superficial feet, which is to be filled with stones; of these piers, there are to be four placed fifty feet apart in the clear in the narrowest space between such piers, and from the said piers the said bridge is again to be supported on posts to the Percy side of the said river: the posts are to be let sufficiently into the rock at the bottom of the said river, and to have good and sufficient braces and girders: the posts on each side of the said bridge are to be of sufficient length to extend three feet above the floor thereof, on which a strong rail is to be placed in a sufficient and workmanlike manner the whole length of the said bridge on each side: there are to be four string beams along the whole of the said bridge, which are to be hewn flat, and to be not less than fourteen inches in diameter, and those over the said piers are to be double, and so laid that no two joints of the same shall meet.—The floor of the said bridge is to be of two inch plank to be laid across the same. The whole of the said work is to be executed in a strong, workmanlike and sufficient manner, suitable for such a bridge, as is hereinbefore mentioned.—And the said Elijah Buck doth hereby for himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, further covenant, promise and agree to and with the said Henry Ruttan, as such commissioner as aforesaid, his successor or successors, that notwithstanding any omission in the specification hereinbefore contained of the work necessary to be done in and about the said bridge, he the said Elijah Buck, his executors or administrators, shall and will erect and completely finish the said bridge in every respect to be approved of in manner hereinafter mentioned, without making any further or other charge for the same other than the considerations hereinbefore mentioned; and that such bridge shall be finished and completely ready for the use of the public on or before the first day of November, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five: and in order to be satisfied that the said bridge is completed in a good, substantial, and workmanlike manner, according to the true intent and meaning of these presents, it is hereby agreed by and between the parties hereto—that three persons shall be named and appointed in manner hereinafter mentioned, to inspect the same,—one of such persons to be named and appointed by the said Henry Ruttan, his successor or successors, another by the said Elijah Buck, his executor, administrators or assigns, and the third by the two persons so to be nominated and appointed by the said parties hereto; and that on the production of a certificate from the said three persons, or any two of them, that the said work has been properly executed, the said Elijah Buck, his executors, administrators, or assigns, shall be entitled to demand and receive the sum of fifty pounds, being the last payment to be made on account of the said bridge from the treasurer of the district of Newcastle, pursuant to a resolution or order of the court of quarter sessions made and entered into for that purpose at the last July session of that court; and for the purpose of securing to the said Elijah Buck, his executors, administrators, or assigns the payment of the said sum of eighty-seven pounds and ten shillings to be collected from the several persons whose names are set to the subscription paper hereinbefore mentioned, he the said Henry Ruttan for himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, doth hereby covenant, promise and agree to and with the said Elijah Buck, his executors, administrators, and assigns, that in case he the said Elijah Buck, his executors, or administrators, shall and do by application to the said persons for their several contributions mentioned in the said subscription paper; and in case of their or either of their refusal to pay, by prompt and necessary ways and means in the law, use his best endeavours to recover the same, and shall fail therein, in whole or in part, without any neglect or unnecessary delay on the part of him, the said Elijah Buck, his executors or administrators, he, the said Henry Ruttan, his executors and administrators, shall and will, and truly pay, or cause to be paid to the said Elijah Buck, his executors, administrators, or assigns, the whole of the said sum of eighty-seven pounds, & ten shillings, or so much thereof, as the said Elijah Buck, his executors, administrators, or assigns, shall fail in recovering, after such endeavours as aforesaid.—In witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Sealed and delivered in presence of
(Signed) JOHN BOSWELL.
(Signed) GEORGE M. J. BOSWELL.

(Signed) ELIJAH BUCK. [L. S.]
(Signed) H. RUTTAN. [L. S.]

I do hereby certify that the within agreement has been fulfilled according to the true intent and meaning thereof.

January 19th, 1826. (Signed) H. RUTTAN.

Road Accounts.

KNOW all men by these presents that we James Gray Bethune of Cobourg in the district of Newcastle, in the province of Upper Canada, merchant, and Richard Lapp of the same place blacksmith, are held and firmly bound unto Henry Ruttan of the township of Haldimand in the said district, esquire, the commissioner appointed by his excellency the lieutenant governor of the said province under an act made and passed in the fourth year of his majesty's reign, entitled, "an act granting to his majesty a sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned" in the penal sum of five hundred pounds of lawful money of the said province, to be paid to the said Henry Ruttan, his certain attorney, executors administrators or assigns, for which payment to be well and truly made we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals, dated this fourteenth day of September, in the year of our lord, 1824.

Whereas articles of agreement bearing even date with the above written obligation, and made between Elijah Buck, therein named, of the one part, and the above named Henry Ruttan of the other part; the said Elijah Buck has contracted and agreed with the said Henry Ruttan, as such commissioner as aforesaid, to erect a bridge across the river Trent in the said district of Newcastle, in the manner and according to the covenants therein mentioned and contained as by the said articles of agreement, reference being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear,—and whereas the said Elijah Buck being required to give security for the due performance of the covenants in the said articles of agreement, which on his part and behalf are to be done, performed, and kept, he hath requested the said James Gray Bethune and Richard Lapp to give such security on his behalf, which they have consented to do.—Now the condition of the above written obligation is such that if the said Elijah Buck, his executors or administrators shall and do in all things well and truly do, perform, fulfil, and execute, all and every the covenants and agreements in the above in part recited agreement mentioned, and contained, and which on his and their part and behalf are to be done and performed, then the above written obligation shall be void and of no effect, but shall otherwise remain and be in full force, virtue and effect.

(Signed)
(Signed)

J. G. BETHUNE, L. S.
RICHARD LAPP, L. S.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of
(Signed) JOHN BOSWELL,
(Signed) GEORGE M. J. BOSWELL, }

I do hereby certify that the conditions of the within bond have been fully complied with, and that it is from thenceforward void.

January 19th, 1826.

(Signed)

HENRY RUTTAN.

COPY OF SUBSCRIPTION PAPER, &c.

Whereas an act has passed during the last session of the legislature, granting one hundred pounds in aid of the funds raised and to be raised for the purpose of erecting a bridge at the rapids in the river Trent, below the foot of the Rice lake, and forasmuch as that fund will not be available unless a sufficient sum with that so granted be raised by subscription to complete the said bridge:—

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree and promise to pay to the order of the commissioner to be appointed under the said act, or to such person or persons as shall for that purpose be appointed by a majority of the subscribers, at a meeting for that purpose, public notice thereof being first given by the said commissioner for one month, the several sums opposite our names in such way as there expressed, in labour, timber, provisions, cash, &c. one month's notice being first given to each subscriber for the payment thereof.

NAMES.	IN WHAT PAID.	SUM.	
Richard Birdsall } for James Crooks, }		5	0
Henry Zurfelt		1	0
John Platt		1	0
Patrick Jordon	in grain,	0	5
James A. Keeler	in planks,	10	0
John Brown		5	0
James Richardson, jun.	in provisions,	5	0
J. Jacobs		1	5
J. Rowe	in provisions,	2	0
Zacheus Burnham		5	0
G. S. Boulton		1	5
James G. Bethune	in goods,	1	5
J. Campbell	do.	1	5
Barnabas McKies		0	15
John Radenhurst		1	0
Colonel Foster		1	0
Adam H. Myers		2	10
— Walbridge	in wheat,	1	0
Richard Birdsall	in provisions,	5	0
Isaac Cumming	in wheat,	0	15
Jeremiah Scripture	in shoes,	1	5
Seth B. Gould	in wheat,	0	15
Wm. Fortune	in labour,	0	15
Wm. Custer	in grain,	5	0
Thomas Custer	in provisions,	2	10
John Bickell	in labour,	2	5
Alexander McAll	do	0	10
Peter Anderson	do	0	15
Job Humphries	do	2	5
John Cameron	do	2	5
Robert Humphries	do	2	5
Wm. Kirkpatrick	do	0	15
Walter Scott	do	0	15
Israel Crawford	do	0	15
J. H. Turnbull	do	0	15
John Delancey	do	2	5
Jonathan Guffield	do	0	15
Oliver Guffield	do	0	15
James Mix	do	0	15
John Mix	do	0	15
Nathaniel Mix	do	2	5
John Mix	do	2	5
Charles Parker	do	0	15
John Scott	do	0	15
Elijah Sebins	do	0	15
John Delancey and Wm. Scott	do	0	15
John Mix	do	0	5
Jonathan Guffield	do	0	5
Total, £		87	10 0

Pay to Mr. Elijah Buck or order the above amount.

(Signed)

Hamilton, 14th Sept. 1824.

H. RUTTAN, Commissioner.

The foregoing is a true copy of the subscription paper now in the hands of the contractor.

Haldimand, January 20th, 1826.

(Signed) H. RUTTAN.

Road Accounts.

Dr.				Asphodel Bridge in account with Henry Ruttan, Commissioner,				Cr.							
£	S.	D.		£	S.	D.		£	S.	D.					
			To so much paid to Mr. Elijah Buck, the contractor for its erection, as per receipt herewith enclosed.....	237	10	0						By so much from the Receiver General upon warrant from his excellency.....	100	0	0
												By amount of a subscription paper herewith enclosed, by copy.....	87	10	0
												By so much granted from the district treasury.....	50	0	0
			Total, currency, £	237	10	0						Currency, £	237	10	0

(Signed)

H. RUTTAN, Commissioner.

Cobourg, 19th January, 1826.

Received from Henry Ruttan, esquire, the sum of two hundred and thirty seven pounds, ten shillings, currency, being in full for the erection of a bridge across the river Trent, at the foot of the Rice lake, and more fully specified in certain articles of agreement made with the said Henry Ruttan, dated the 14th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

(Signed)

ELIJAH BUCK.

WITNESS.

(Signed) J. G. BETHUNE.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE RIVER RIDEAU.

SIR--

We beg leave to enclose a statement of the expenditure of part of the money granted by the last session of the provincial parliament for building a bridge across the river Rideau. After we received the money granted for that purpose, we found the bridge was completed, but the money subscribed was not sufficient by fifty pounds to pay the contractor.---We therefore paid him that sum, and there still remains fifty pounds in our hands unappropriated, which we hope the legislature will authorise us to expend on a bridge across the Rideau river from lot number four in the first concession of Walsford to lot number four in the first concession of Montague, where a bridge has formerly been built, and if they should not think proper to do so, then we should be happy to know from you what we are to do with the money.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

Signed,
Signed,

WALTER F. GATES,
HENRY BURRITT.

} Commissioners.

To Major Hillier, secretary to his excellency Sir P. Maitland.

STATEMENT of monies paid out by the undersigned commissioners towards building a bridge across the Rideau river, under the authority of an act passed in the second session of the ninth provincial parliament, chap. 25.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Received from his majesty's receiver general, - - - - -	100	0	0			
Paid Eli Hurd, contractor for building said bridge, as per annexed receipt, - - - - -				50	0	0
Remaining in our hands unappropriated, - - - - -				50	0	0
	£			£		
	100	0	0	100	0	0

(Signed)
(Signed)

WALTER F. GATES,
HENRY BURRITT,

} Commissioners.

Johnstown, 20th November, 1826.

Received of Henry Burritt, esquire, the sum of fifty pounds, lawful money of Upper Canada, it being a part of the money granted by an act of the provincial parliament of Upper Canada in aid of building a bridge across the river Rideau, at the foot of the rapid commonly called Daniel Burritt's rapid, from lot No. 25 in the first concession in the township of Marlborough to lot No. 5 in the first concession in Oxford, in the district of Johnstown.

The above sum being paid to me as undertaker of the aforesaid bridge.

Marlborough, 16th July, 1826.

(Signed)

ELI HURD.

COPY.

The government in account current with Joseph K. Hartwell, esquire, commissioner appointed for repairing the Tolman and Perth roads in the Johnstown district,

Dr.

	£	s.	d.
1826.—To paid Sheldon Stoddard, for 380 days labor laid out on the road from Tolman's to Perth, as per receipts of 20th September 1826.	47	10	0
To paid Sheldon Stoddard for erecting a bridge across Gibb's creek on the road between Tolman's and Perth, as per receipt of 15th July, 1826.	27	10	0
To paid John Farnham for 200 days labour laid out on the road from Burgess to North and South Crosby, as per receipt of 18th October 1826.	25	0	0
	£100	0	0

Per contra Cr.

By amount appropriated by statute of 7th Geo. 4, chap. 25, in aid for repairing the said roads is- } £100 0 0
sued by warrant on the receiver general of the 1st July, 1826.

Road Accounts.

Joseph K. Hartwell, Esquire, maketh oath, and saith, that the above account, amounting to the sum of one hundred pounds, currency, is just and true, to the best of his knowledge, and belief.

JOSEPH K. HARTWELL.

Sworn before me, at York, Upper Canada, this 27th day of December, 1826. }
GRANT POWELL, J. P.

COPY.

£47 10 0.

Received from Joseph K. Hartwell, esquire, forty-seven pounds, and ten shillings, of lawful money of Upper Canada, being in full for three hundred, and eighty days labour, laid out on the road leading from Tolman's to Perth, in the district of Johnstown, at the rate of two shillings and sixpence, per day.

SHELDON STODDARD.

WITNESS. }
WALTER H. DENAUT. }
Bastard, 20th September, 1826.

COPY.

£27 10 0.

Received from Joseph K. Hartwell, esq. twenty-seven pounds and ten shillings, of lawful money of Upper Canada, being in full for building a bridge over Giles' creek, on the road leading from Tolman's to Perth, in the Johnstown district.

SHELDON STODDARD.

WITNESS. }
WALTER H. DENAUT. }
Bastard, 15th July, 1826.

D.

TWO PETITIONS,

For Private Naturalization Bills, from certain Inhabitants of the Johnstown and Eastern Districts.

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 PETITION OF SUNDRY INHABITANTS OF THE JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.

Humbly Sheweth,

THAT your petitioners, with many others born in the United States of America, emigrated to this province with the design of becoming British subjects; but, from their inability to comply with all the provisions of the naturalizing laws of this province, the right of some of them, together with many others in the province, to be regarded as British subjects is liable to be questioned.

Your petitioners therefore pray, that your excellency will be pleased to recommend to the two houses of the legislature to pass a general act, (in conformity to the late imperial law authorising them to do so,) naturalizing all persons whatsoever, now resident in this province, who were born in the United States of America, who shall, within twelve months after the passing of such act, enrol their names in a book to be provided and kept for that purpose by the clerk of the peace in each and every district; which names such clerk of the peace shall be required to enrol upon the production of a certificate of a commissioner for taking the oath of allegiance that such applicant has taken and subscribed such oath; or, that in case no such general act shall be passed, we humbly request that your excellency will be pleased to recommend a private one, naturalizing your petitioners upon the same terms;—and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Signed by

JOSEPH K. HARTWELL,
and one hundred and one others.

24th November, 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.

THE PETITION OF SUNDRY INHABITANTS OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT.

Humbly sheweth,

THAT your petitioners, with many others born in the United States of America, emigrated to this province with the design of becoming British subjects; but, from their inability to comply with all the provisions of the naturalizing laws of this province, the right of some of them, together with many others in the province, to be regarded as British subjects, is liable to be questioned.

Your petitioners therefore pray, that your excellency will be pleased to recommend to the two houses of the legislature to pass a general act, (in conformity to the late imperial law authorising them to do so,) naturalizing all persons whatsoever now resident in this province, who were born in the United States of America, who shall, within twelve months after the passing of such act, enrol their names in a book to be provided and kept for that purpose by the clerk of the peace in each and every district; which names such clerk of the peace shall be required to enrol upon the production of a certificate of a commissioner for taking the oath of allegiance that such applicant has taken and subscribed such oath; or that in case no such general act shall be passed, we humbly request that your excellency will be pleased to recommend a private one, naturalizing your petitioners upon the same terms;—and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Signed by

ALFRED HOOKER,
and sixteen others.

UPPER CANADA.

SCHEDULE of Accounts prepared to be laid before the Third Session of the Ninth Provincial Parliament.

No. 1	Statement of Duties collected at the Port of Quebec during the quarters ending 5th July and 10th October, 1825.
2	Statement of Duties collected at the Port of Quebec from 11th October 1825, to 1st May 1826, and the amount of said Duties paid to the Receiver General of Lower Canada up to the 1st July, 1826.
3	General Statement of the Receiver General's Receipts and Payments of Provincial Revenue, from 1st July to 31st December 1825.
4	Abstract of Warrants issued on the Receiver General under the several Provincial Enactments from 1st July to 31st December 1825.
5	General Statement of the Receiver General's Receipts and Payments of Provincial Revenue, from 1st January to 30th June 1826.
6	Abstract of Warrants issued on the Receiver General under the several Provincial Enactments from 1st January to 30th June 1826.
7	General Statement of the Receiver General's Receipts and Payments of Provincial Revenue from 1st July to 5th December, 1826.
8	Abstract of Warrants issued on the Receiver General under the several Provincial Enactments from 1st July to 5th December, 1826.
9	Statement of Receipts and Payments on account of the Appropriation for the Civil Government, completing the Service of the year 1825, with an Abstract of the Warrants issued on account thereof, annexed.
10	Statement of Receipts and Payments on account of the Appropriation for the Civil Government for the Service of the year 1826, with an Abstract of the Warrants issued on account thereof, annexed.
11	Statement of Receipts and Payments on account of the Appropriation of £2,500 annually by Statute of 56 Geo. 3d, Chap 26, from 7th November, 1825, to 5th December, 1826, with an Abstract of the Warrants issued on Account thereof, annexed.
12	Account of Revenue from Shop, Tavern, Still, and Wholesale Dealer's Licences, from the 5th January to the 5th December, 1826, with the names of the persons Licenced.
13	Account of Revenue from Duties on Merchandize imported from the United States, from the 1st October, 1825, to 5th December, 1826.
14	Account of Revenue from Licences issued to Hawkers and Pedlars, from 7th November, 1825, to 5th December, 1826.
15	Account of Revenue from Licences to Auctioneers and on Sales at Auction, from 1st October, 1825, to 5th December, 1826.
16	Estimate for the Civil List for the year 1827.
17	General Estimate of the Expenditure and Resources of the Province for the year 1827.
18	Account of Monies outstanding in the hands of Inspectors and Collectors on 5th December, 1826.
19	Schedule of Accounts in Detail.

*Inspector General's Office,
5th December, 1826.*

J. BABY,

INSPECTOR GENERAL.

COPY No. 1.

Statement of Duties Collected at the Port of Quebec under the Imperial Act 14 Geo. 3. and sundry Provincial Acts, during the Quarters ended the 5th July and 10th October 1825, and shewing the proportion thereof which the Province of Upper Canada is entitled to receive on the first January 1826, agreeably to the Imperial Act 3 Geo. 4. Chap. 119.

Certified, Signed, ALF. COCHRANE, Secretary.	Under 14 Geo. 3. Chap. 83, to 5th July 1825.	-	-	-	18,236	9	2	26,271	2	6	
	do. do. to 10th October,	-	-	-	8,034	13	4				
	Provincial Acts 33, 35 & 41, Geo. 3, to 5th July,	-	-	-	18,125	3	1	27,184	5	9	
	do. do, to 10th October,	-	-	-	9,059	2	8				
	do. 53, and 55, Geo. 3. Chap 2, to 5th July,	-	-	-	15,645	12	7	20,267	13	24	
	do. do. to 10th October,	-	-	-	4,622	0	7½				
	do. 55, Geo. 3. Chap. 3. to 5th July,	-	-	-	11,779	12	3	35,002	5	6	
	do. do. to 10th October,	-	-	-	23,222	13	3				
	Gross amount Currency, £								108,725	6	11½
	From which is to be deducted amount of Bonds outstanding on the 10th October, 1825.										
	Under 33, 5, & 41 Geo. 3.	-	-	-	12,204	3	10	56,681	1	3½	
	53, & 55 do.	-	-	-	10,783	10	7½				
	55, Geo 3. Chap 3.	-	-	-	33,693	6	10				
	Deduct amount of Drawbacks,								52,044	5	8
	Under 35. Geo. 3. Chap. 9, July quarter,	-	-	-	53	12	4	589	4	10	
do. do. October do.	-	-	-	208	5	10					
do. Duties returned on Rum and Tea.	-	-	-	261	18	2					
								327	6	8	
								51,455	0	10	
CHARGES OF COLLECTION.											
Incidents on the Provincial Acts for the two quarters,				1,193	5	3	4,039	13	10		
So much deducted by the Collector at Quebec for Commission of 2½ per Cent on £88,083, 4, 4½, the amount of duties collected under the Provincial Acts 53 Geo. 3. Cap. 11, & 55 Geo. 3 Cap. 3, between 11th October 1822 & 1st May 1825.				2,202	1	7					
The Collector and Comptrollers Commission on the amount actually received under the Provincial Acts in the Quarters ending 5th July and 10th October 1825.				644	7	0					
								Currency, £	47,415	7	0
								½	11,853	16	9
								Sterling, £	10,668	9	1
Proportion payable to Upper Canada on the 1st January 1826,								}			

Quebec, 6th January, 1826.

(Signed) **JOSEPH CAREY**, Acting Auditor General of Accounts.

(Signed) **JASPER BREWER**, Act'g. I. G. P. P. Acc'ts.

NOTE.—The amount detained from the Duties levied under Provincial Acts for Collector's and Comptroller's Commission of 2½ per cent is under authority from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury of 29th March, 1825. but the Collector's Interpretation of this authority is rather doubtful, and is under reference for the consideration of the Executive Council of this Province, who have not yet reported thereon.

*Inspector General's Office,
5th December, 1826.*

J. BABY,

INSPECTOR GENERAL.

COPY No. 2.

Statement of the amount of Duties collected at the Port of Quebec, under the Imperial Act 14th Geo. 3d, and sundry Provincial Acts, which has been paid into the hands of the Receiver General of Lower Canada, between the 1st January and 1st July, 1826, to a proportion of which the Province of Upper Canada is entitled, agreeably to the provisions of the Imperial Act, 3d Geo. 4 Chap. 119.

Under 14th Geo. 3d, in the quarter ended 5th January, 1826,	-	-	-	5460	1	8
Provincial Acts, 33, 35 & 41 Geo. 3d, to do.	-	-	-	16112	7	6
“ “ 53 & 55 do. Cap. 2, do.	-	-	-	14502	16	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
“ “ do. do. 1st May,	-	-	-	721	18	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
“ “ 55 do. Cap. 3, 5th January,	-	-	-	1429	17	7
“ “ do. do. do. 1st May,	-	-	-	23501	16	2
				Currency £	61729	1 10$\frac{1}{2}$
From which Deduct,						
Incidental Expenses of Collection, under Provincial Acts 33, 35 & 41, Geo. 3d,				778	1	0
And Duties on Rum and Teas returned to sundry persons,				246	7	7
				1024	8	7
				Nett Amount Currency £	60704	13 3$\frac{1}{2}$
Of which the proportion for Upper Canada, is 1-4th, agreeably to the award of the Arbitrators,				15176	3	4
				Equal in Sterling £	13668	1 0

Quebec, 4th July, 1826.

(Signed) **T. A. YOUNG,**
“ **JOSH. CAREY,**

INSPECTOR GENERALS OF P. P. ACCOUNTS.

Inspector General's Office, 5th December, 1826.

J. BABY, INSPECTOR GENERAL.

No. 3.

UPPER CANADA.

General Statement of the Receiver General's Receipts and Payments of the Provincial Revenue, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1825.

RECEIPTS.	CURRENCY.			PAYMENTS.	CURRENCY.		
To amount of the balance in the Receiver General's hands on the 30th June, 1825,	9,927	16	10 $\frac{1}{16}$	By amount of warrants issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the Receiver General of the Province, as per Abstract No. 4,	8,190	14	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
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,	11,614	14	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	By amount of the Receiver General's allowance of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the sum of £11,614 14 9 $\frac{1}{4}$, received from Lower Canada,	406	10	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
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. 4th Cap. 5, in lieu of which a specific compensation has been made,	750	0	0	By amount of the Receiver General's allowance of 3 per cent on £3,761 4 3 $\frac{1}{16}$, received from Inspectors, Collectors, the Bank of Upper Canada, &c.	112	16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
To amount received from the Bank of Upper Canada, being the 5th Dividend of 4 per cent on the amount of Stock paid into the said Bank,	325	0	0	By amount of the Balance in the hands of the Receiver General on 31st December, 1825,	17,343	14	3 $\frac{1}{16}$
To amount received from Inspectors on account of Duties on Shop, Innkeepers, Still, and Wholesale Dealer's Licences,	1,137	6	8 $\frac{1}{16}$				
To amount received from Collectors on account of Duties on Imports, 1988 13 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ on Auctioneers, &c. 106 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ on Hawkers & Pedlers 191 0 0 Tonnage on Vessels, 6 14 6	2,292	7	7 $\frac{3}{4}$				
To amount received from Magistrates for Duties on Ale and Beer Licences,	6	10	0				
	£ 26,053	16	0$\frac{7}{16}$		£ 26,053	16	0$\frac{7}{16}$

Inspector General's Office, 5th December, 1826.

J. BABY, INSPECTOR GENERAL.

(No. 4.)

UPPER CANADA.

Abstract of Warrants issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the Receiver General of this Province under the several enactments of the Provincial Legislature, from 1st July to 31st December 1825.

ENACTMENT	TO WHOM PAID AND FOR WHAT SERVICE	CURRENCY.		
	Amount of Abstract (No 6.) in the Accounts laid before the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, - - - - -	4,070	14	8½
2 Geo 4 Ch 4	Edw'd. McMahon, Esq Agent for paying Militia Pensions, being in aid of the payment of Militia Pensions, for the year ending 31st Dec. 1825.	680	0	0
41 Geo 3 Ch 12	John Wilson, Esquire, Speaker of the House of Assinby, being his half years salary from 1st of January to the 30th June 1825, inclusive,	100	0	0
4 Geo 4 Ch 8	James Crooks, Esquire, one of the Commissioners of the Burlington Bay Canal, being a further sum on account of the appropriation towards carrying into effect the provisions of the Statute,	1,000	0	0
" " " "	William Chisholm, Esquire, one of the Commissioners of the Burlington Bay Canal, being a further sum on account of the appropriation towards carrying into effect the provisions of the Statute,	1,000	0	0
60 Geo 3 Ch 7	The Hon. Neil McLean, Treasurer of the Eastern District, being the sum appropriated for the use of Common Schools in the said District, for the year commencing 7th March 1825,	250	0	0
" " " "	Tho's McCormick, Esq. Treasurer of the Niagara District, being the sum appropriated for the use of Common Schools in the said District for the year 1825.	250	0	0
" " " "	Zaccheus Burnham, Esq. Treasurer of the Newcastle District, being the sum appropriated for the use of Common Schools in the said District, for the year commencing 7th March, 1824,	250	0	0
" " " "	Donald McDonald, Esq. Treasurer of the Ottawa District, being part of the sum appropriated for the use of Common Schools in the said District, for the year commencing 1st June 1825.	100	0	0
2 Geo 4 Ch 5	John Wilson, Esq. Treasurer of the Bathurst District, being the sum appropriated for the use of Common Schools in the said District, for the year commencing 19th March 1825	250	0	0
4 Geo 4 Ch 8 & 16.	Tho's. Clark, and Samuel Street, Esquires, being six months interest due on Government Debentures held by them for £8,000 Currency, from 23rd June to the 22nd December 1825 inclusive, at 6 per Cent. per Annum,	240	0	0
		£	8,190	14 8½

Inspector Gen's. Office, 5th December, 1826.

JAMES BABY, INSPECTOR GENERAL.

(No. 5.)

UPPER CANADA.

General Statement of the Receiver General's Receipts and Payments of the Provincial Revenue, from the 1st of January to the 30th June, 1826.

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.		
	C'y.			C'y.	
To amount of the balance in the Receiver General's hands on the 31st December, 1825, - - -	17,843	14 3 7	By amount of Warrants issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the Receiver General of the Province, as per Abstract, No. 6, - - - - -	52,680	5 0 3
To amount received from the Receiver General of Lower Canada, as this Province's proportion of Import Duties, under Provincial Statutes from the 6th April to 10th October, 1825, - - - - -	5,286	1 1 1	By amount of the Receiver General's allowance of 3½ per Cent on the sum of £5,286. 1. 1½ received from Lower Canada, - - -	185	0 2 1
To amount received from the Bank of Upper Canada, being the sixth Dividend of 4 per centum on the amount of Stock paid into the said Bank, - - - - -	325	0 0	By amount of the Receiver General's allowance of 3 per Cent on the Sum of £4,443. 10. 7 received from Collectors, Inspectors, &c.	133	9 1 1
To amount received on Debentures as a Loan for the use of the Welland Canal, - - - - -	25,000	0 0			
To amount received from Inspectors, on account of Duties on Shop, Inkeepers, Still, and Wholesale Dealer's Licences, - - - - -	2,263	15 6			
To amount received from Collectors on account of Duties on Imports, £1,803 5 1					
on Hawkers & Pedlers, 27 10 0					
On Auctioneers, &c. 19 0 0	1,819	15 1			
To amount received from Magistrates for Duties on Ale and Beer Licences, - - - - -	10	0 0			
To amount of the balance in advance by the Receiver General on the 30th June, 1826, - - -	920	8 5 7			
CURRENCY, £	52,998	14 4 1	CURRENCY, £	52,998	14 1 1

Inspector General's Office, 5th December, 1826.
JAMES BABY, INSPECTOR GENERAL.

(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, from 1st January to 30th June, 1825, inclusive.

ENACTMENT.	TO WHOM PAID, AND FOR WHAT SERVICE.	CURRENCY.		
41 Geo 3 Ch 12	Grant Powell, Esquire, Clerk of the House of Assembly, being the allowance for Copying Clerks, during the second Session of the 9th Provincial Parliament,	25	0	0
" " " "	John Powell, Esquire, Clerk of the Honorable Legislative Council, being his half years' Salary, from 1st July to 31st December, 1825, inclusive,	62	10	0
" " " "	The Reverend William M. Aulay, Chaplain to the Honorable Legislative Council, being his half years' Salary, from 1st July to 31st December, 1825, inclusive,	25	0	0
" " " "	D'Arcy Boulton, Jun. Esquire, Master in Chancery, being his half years' Salary, from 1st July to 31st December, 1825, inclusive,	25	0	0
" " " "	Mr. Hugh Carfrae, Door Keeper to the Honorable Legislative Council, being his half year's allowance, from 1st July to 31st December, 1825, inclusive,	10	0	0
" " " "	Grant Powell, Esquire, Clerk of the House of Assembly, being his half years' Salary, from 1st July to 31st December, 1825, inclusive,	62	10	0
" " " "	The Reverend Robert Addison, Chaplain of the House of Assembly, being his half years' Salary, from 1st July to 31st December, 1825, inclusive,	25	0	0
" " " "	William Lee, Esq. Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, being his half years' Salary, from 1st July to 31st December 1825, inclusive,	25	0	0
" " " "	Allan McNabb, Esquire, Sergeant at Arms, being his half years' Salary, from 1st July to 31st December, 1825, inclusive,	25	0	0
" " " "	Mr. William Knott, Doorkeeper of the House of Assembly, being his half years' allowance from 1st July to 31st December, 1825, inclusive,	10	0	0
" " " "	John Wilson, Esquire, Speaker of the House of Assembly, being his half years' Salary, from 1st July to 31st December, 1825, inclusive,	100	0	0
" " " "	John Powell, Esquire, Clerk of the Hon. Legislative Council, being his allowance for Copying Clerks, during the 2nd Session of the 9th Provincial Parliament,	25	0	0
59 Geo 3 Ch 12	The Hon. James Baby, Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts, equal to £182 10, Ster'g. being his half years' Salary, from 1st July to 31st December, 1825 inclusive,			420 0 0
48 Geo 3 Ch 6	John Powell Esquire, Clerk of the Hon. the Legislative Council, being his half years' additional Salary, from 1st July to 31st December, 1825, inclusive,	37	10	0
" " " "	Grant Powell, Esquire, Clerk of the House of Assembly, being his half years' additional Salary, from 1st July to 31st December, 1825, inclusive,	37	10	0
2 Geo 4 Ch 4	Edward McMahon, Esquire, Agent for paying Militia Pensions, being his half years' Salary from 1st July to 31st December 1825, inclusive,	50	0	0
" " " "	Edward McMahon, Esquire, Agent for paying Militia Pensions, being the allowance for the Contingencies of his Office, from 1st July to 31st December, 1825, inclusive,	25	0	0
2 Geo 4 Ch 21	The Rev. Robert Addinon, Chaplain to the House of Assembly, being his half years, Pension, from 1st July to 31st December 1825, inclusive,			75 0 0
4 Geo 4 Ch 6	Colonel Nathaniel Coffin, Adjutant General of Militia, being his half years' Salary, from 1st July to 31st December 1825, inclusive,	182	10	0
" " " "	Colonel Nathaniel Coffin, Adjutant General of Militia, being his half years' allowance for Contingencies of his Office, from 1st July to 31st December 1825, inclusive,	42	10	0
4 Geo 4 Ch 27	Lieutenant Colonel James FitzGibbon, Ass't. Adj't General of Militia, being his half years' Salary, from 1st July to 31st December, 1825, inclusive,			225 0 0
				100 0 0

ENACTMENT.	TO WHOM PAID, AND FOR WHAT SERVICE,	CURRENCY.		
48 Geo. 3 Ch 16	Mr. Rosington Elms, Master of the Johnston District School, being his half years' Salary, from 1st July to 31st December, 1825, inclusive, -	50	0	0
" " " "	Mr. Thomas Creen, Master of the Niagara District School, being his half years' Salary, from 1st July to 31st December, 1825 inclusive, -	50	0	0
" " " "	The Rev. Harry Leith, Master of the Eastern District School, being his half years' Salary, from 1st July to 31st December 1825, inclusive, -	50	0	0
" " " "	Mr Samuel Armour, Master of the Home District School, being his Salary for 31 days, from 1st to 31st July, 1825, inclusive, -	8	8	5½
" " " "	The Rev. Dr. Thomas Phillips, Master of the Home District School, being his Salary for 153 days, from 1st August to 31st December 1825, inclusive, -	41	11	6¼
" " " "	Mr. David Ovans, Master of the Newcastle District School, being his half years' Salary, from 1st July to 31st December 1825, inclusive, -	50	0	0
" " " "	Mr. George Baxter, Master of the Midland District School, being his half years' Salary, from 1st July to 31st December 1825, inclusive, -	50	0	0
4 Geo 4 Ch 28	The Rev. John McLaurin, Master of the Ottawa District School, being his half years' Salary, from 1st July to 31st December 1825, inclusive, -	50	0	0
4 Geo 4 Ch 27	Mr. John Stewart, Master of the Bathurst District School, being his half years' Salary, from 1st July to 31st December, 1825, inclusive, -	50	0	0
59 Geo 3 Ch 4	Mr John Law, Master of the Gore District School, being his half years' Salary, from 1st July to 31st December 1825, inclusive, -	50	0	0
48 Geo 3 Ch 16	Mr. David Robertson, Master of the Western District School, being his half years' Salary, from 1st July to 31st December, 1825, inclusive, -	50	0	0
" " " "	Mr. George Ryerson, Master of the London District School, being his half years' Salary from 1st July to 31st December, 1825, inclusive, -	50	0	0
2 Geo 4 Ch 26	Samuel P. Jarvis, Esq Clerk of the Crown in Chancery being his half years' Salary from 1st July to 31st December, 1825, inclusive, -	-	-	-
6 Geo 4 Ch 1	Francis T. Billings, Esq Deputy Assistant Comisary General, for the relief of the Sufferers, by the late Fires in New Brunswick, to be paid from the Military Chest in that Province, to Sir Howard Douglas, Bar't. Lieutenant Governor of the same, -	-	-	-
60 Geo 3 Ch 7	John Harris, Esquire, Treasurer of the London District, being the Sum appropriated for the use of Common Schools in the said District, for the year commencing 1st June, 1825, -	250	0	0
" " " "	Adiel Sherwood, Esquire, Tresurer of the Johnstown District, being the sum appropriated for the use of Common Schools, in the said District, for the year ending 7th March, 1825, -	250	0	0
2 Geo 4 Ch 9	Alexander M'Donell, Esquire, Sheriff of the Ottawa District, being his half years' Salary, from 1st July to 31st December, 1825, inclusive, -	25	0	0
" " " "	Donald M'Donell, Esquire, Sheriff of the Eastern District, being his half years' Salary, from 1st July to 31st December, 1825, inclusive, -	25	0	0
" " " "	William M. Jarvis, Esquire, Sheriff of the Gore District, being his half years' Salary, from 1st July to 31st December, 1825, inclusive, -	25	0	0
" " " "	John Spencer, Esquire, Sheriff of the New-Castle District, being his half years' Salary, from 1st July to 31st December, 1825, inclusive, -	25	0	0
" " " "	William Hands, Esquire, Sheriff of the Western District, being his half years' Salary, from 1st July to 31st December, 1825, inclusive, -	25	0	0
" " " "	John Stewart, Esquire, Sheriff of the Johnstown District, being his half years' Salary, from 1st July to 31st December, 1824, inclusive, -	25	0	0
" " " "	Richard Leonard, Esquire, Sheriff of the Niagara District, being his half years' Salary, from 1st July to 31st December, 1825, inclusive, -	25	0	0
56 Geo 3 Ch 12	Mrs. Catharine M'Leod, being one years' Pension, from 1st Jan'y to 31st December, 1825, inclusive, -	20	0	0
4 Geo 4 Ch 28	Mr. James Carroll, being his half years' Pension, from 1st July to 31st December, 1825, inclusive, -	10	0	0
2 Geo 4 Ch 25	Mr. John White, being his half years' Pension, from 1st July to 31st December, 1825, inclusive, -	10	0	0
				549 19 11½
				25 0 0
				1,000 0 0
				500 0 0
				175 0 0

ENACTMENT.	TO WHOM PAID, AND FOR WHAT SERVICE,	CURRENCY.			
2 Geo 4 Ch 21	Mrs. Elizabeth Law, being her half years' Pension, from 1st July to 31st December, 1825, inclusive.	10	0	0	
2 Geo 4 Ch 24	Peter Miller, being his half years' Pension, from 1st July to 31st December, 1825, inclusive.	10	0	0	
2 Geo 4 Ch 5	Thomas G. Ridout, Esquire, Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months' Interest due to the said Bank, on Government Debentures, for £5,000, from 10th July, 1825, to 9th January, 1826, inclusive.	150	0	0	60 0 0
" " " "	Thomas G. Ridout, Esquire, Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months' Interest due to the said Bank on a Government Debenture, for £6,666 13 4, from 16th September, 1825, to 15th March, 1826, inclusive.	200	0	0	
4 Geo 4 Ch 24	Christopher Widmer, Esquire, being six months' Interest due on Government Debentures held by him, for £1,000, from 23d July, 1825, to 22d January, 1826.	30	0	0	350 0 0
" " " "	Messrs. Thomas Clark and Samuel Street, being six months' Interest due on Government Debentures held by them, for £15,000, from 20th August, 1825, to 19th February, 1826.	450	0	0	
" " " "	Christopher Widmer, Esquire, being 121 days' Interest due on a Government Debenture, No. 10, held by him for £333 6 8, from 25th January to 23d May, 1826.	6	12	7	
" " " "	Christopher Widmer, Esquire, being for the Redemption of Government Debenture, No. 11, held by him, bearing date the 23d January, 1824.	333	6	8	486 12 7
4 Geo 4 Ch 24	Thomas Clark and Samuel Street, Esquires, being for the Redemption of one of the Debentures on a Loan of £15,000 to Government, held by them, bearing date 20th February, 1824.	5,000	0	0	
" " " "	Christopher Widmer, Esquire, being for the Redemption of Government Debenture, No. 10, held by him, bearing date 23d January, 1824.	333	6	8	
7 Geo 4 Ch 30	The Honorable Thomas Clark, Commissioner for superintending the erection of a Monument to the memory of the late Major General Sir Isaac Brock, K. C. B. being to defray the expense of completing the said Monument.	-	-	-	5,666 14 4
4 Geo 4 Ch 8	William Chisholm, Esquire, one of the Commissioners of the Burlington Bay Canal, being a further Sum on account of the appropriation made toward carrying into effect the provisions of the said Act.	1,000	0	0	600 0 0
" " " "	James Crooks, Esquire, one of the Commissioners of the Burlington Bay Canal, being the Balance of the appropriation made towards carrying into effect the provisions of the said Act.	500	0	0	
7 Geo 4 Ch 9	The Honorable James Baby, being to compensate him for his Services as Arbitrator on the part of this Province, under the Provisions of an Act of the Imperial Parliament, passed in the 3d Geo. 4, ch 119.	400	0	0	1,500 0 0
" " " "	John Macaulay, Esquire, being to compensate him for his services as Secretary to the Arbitrator on the part of this Province under the Provisions of an Act of the Imperial Parliament, 3. Geo. 4. C. 119.	200	0	0	
Address of Assembly, Jan 23. 1826	Grant Powell, Esquire, Clerk of the House of Assembly, being part of the sum of £2,250, 1s, 1d. prayed for in said Address.	1,695	3	7	600 0 0
" " " "	John Powell, Esquire, Clerk of the Legislative Council; being to enable him to pay the Contingencies of his Office during the 2nd Session of the 9th Provincial Parliament.	524	0	5	
" " " "	William Lee, Esq. Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, being to enable him to pay certain Contingent Expenses of the Hon. Legislative Council during the 2nd Session of the 9th Provincial Parliament.	171	13	5	
" " " "	Allan McNabb, Esquire, Sergeant at Arms, being to enable him to pay certain Contingent Expenses of the House of Assembly during the 2nd Session of the 9th Provincial Parliament.	273	0	9½	
7 Geo 4 Ch 26	The Hon. John Henry Dunn, Receiver General, being the Sum Granted in aid of the Administration of Justice, and support of the Civil Government of the Province for the year 1825, £3,973 14 10½ Sterling.	-	-	-	2,663 18 2½
					4,415 5 5

ENACTMENT.	TO WHOM PAID, AND FOR WHAT SERVICE	CURRENCY.		
4 Geo 4 Ch 8	The Honorable and Reverend Dr. John Strachan, President of the General Board of Education, being to enable him to purchase Books for the use of the Sunday Schools in this Province, for the years 1825 and 1826,	---	---	300 0 0
7 Geo 4 Ch 31	William Chisholm, Esquire, one of the Commissioners of the Burlington Bay Canal, being to enable the Commissioners of the said Canal to pay for a Dredging Machine, built for the purpose of deepening the Channel of the said Canal,	---	---	2,000 0 0
Upper Canada } Bank Charter. }	Thomas G. Ridout, Esquire, Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being a further Instalment of 7½ per cent. on 2000 Shares of the Stock of said Bank, taken by the Provincial Government, on behalf of this Province,	1,875	0 0	
" " " "	Thomas G. Ridout, Esquire, Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being an Instalment of 10 per cent on 2000 Shares of the Stock of said Bank, taken by the Provincial Government, in behalf of this Province,	2,500	0 0	
7 Geo 4 Ch 20	The Honorable John Henry Dunn, President of the Welland Canal, being part of the Loan, raised by Debentures, for the use of said Canal,	5,000	0 0	4,375 0 0
" " " "	The Honorable John Henry Dunn, President of the Welland Canal, being a further proportion of a Loan raised for the use of said Canal,	8,000	0 0	
" " " "	The Honorable John Henry Dunn, President of the Welland Canal, being the remaining part of the Loan authorized to be raised by Debentures, for the use of said Canal,	12,000	0 0	
7 Geo 4 Ch 25	Nathaniel Bell and George Notman, Esquires, Commissioners, being in aid of building a Bridge across the 12-mile Creek, in the Township of Nelson, and District of Gore, and reducing the Hill on the North side thereof,	450	0 0	25,000 0 0
" " " "	William M'Crea, Samuel Osborne, and Christopher Arnold, Esquires, Commissioners, being the Sum appropriated in aid of erecting a Bridge across the River Thames, between Lot No. 3, in the Township of Howard, and Lot No. 3, in the Township of Camden,	300	0 0	
" " " "	James Atkinson, Samuel Aykroyd, and Jacob Shipley, Esquires, Commissioners, being the Sum appropriated towards making a Road from Portland to the Western part of Loughborough, and thence to the Village of Waterloo, in the Midland District,	50	0 0	
" " " "	Walter F. Gates and Henry Burrett, Esquires, Commissioners, being the Sum appropriated in aid of Building a Bridge at the foot of the Rapid, commonly called Daniel Burrett's Rapid, in the District of Johnstown,	100	0 0	
" " " "	Isaac Fraser, Esquire, Treasurer of the Ernestown and Kingston Road Society, being in aid for improving the Public Road in part of the Townships of Ernestown and Kingston,	100	0 0	
2 Geo 4 Ch 9	John Stuart, Esquire, Sheriff of the Johnstown District, being one years' Salary due to him, from 1st January to 31st December, 1825,	---	---	1,000 0 0
2 Geo 4 Ch 8 & 16	Thomas Clark & Samuel Street, Esquires, being six months' Interest due on Government Debentures held by them for £8000, from 23d Decem- ber 1825 to 22d June 1826,	---	---	50 0
		---	---	240 0 0
		Total,	£	52,680 5 0½

RECAPITULATION.

		CURRENCY.		
41 Geo. 3, Cap. 12	Officers of the Legislature,	420	0	0
59 " " " 12	Inspector General's Salary,	202	15	6½
48 " " " 6	Clerks of the Legislature,	75	0	0
2 " 4 " 4	Militia Pension Agent,	75	0	0
2 " " " 21	The Rev. Robert Addison's Pension,	25	0	0
4 " " " 6	Adjutant General of Militia,	225	0	0
4 " " " 27	Assistant Adjutant General of Militia,	100	0	0
48 " 3 " 16 &c	District School Appropriations,	549	19	11½
2 " 4 " 6	Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,	25	0	0
6 " 4 " 1	New Brunswick Sufferers,	1000	0	0
60 " 3 " 7	Common School Appropriations,	500	0	0
2 " 4 " 9	Sheriff's Salaries,	175	0	0
56 " 3 " 12 &c	Five Pensioners,	60	0	0
2 " 4 " 5	Interest on Debentures,	350	0	0
4 " " " 24	do. do.	486	12	7
4 " " " 8 & 16	do. do.	240	0	0
4 " " " 24	Redemption of Debentures,	5,666	13	4
7 " " " 30	To Complete the late Major General Brock's Monument,	600	0	0
4 " " " 8	Burlington Canal Commissioners,	1,500	0	0
7 " " " 9	Arbitration with Lower Canada,	600	0	0
Address of Assembly, 28, January, 1826.	Contingencies of the Legislature,	2,663	18	2½
4 Geo. 4. Cap. 8	Sunday School Books,	300	0	0
7 " " " 26	Civil List Appropriation for 1825,	4,415	5	5
7 " " " 31	Dredging Machine for Burlington Bay Canal,	2,000	0	0
Bank Charter,	Instalments on Government Stock,	4,375	0	0
7 " " " 20	Welland Canal Loan,	25,000	0	0
7 " " " 25	Roads and Bridges,	1,000	0	0
2 " " " 9	One Sheriff,	50	0	0
Total. £		52,680	5	0¾



No. 7.

UPPER CANADA.

General Statement of the Receiver General's Receipts and Payments of the Provincial Revenue from the 1st July to the 5th December, 1826.

RECEIPTS.	CURRENCY.			PAYMENTS.	CURRENCY.		
To amount received from the Receiver General of Lower Canada as this Province's proportion of Import Duties under Provincial Statute, from 11th October, 1825, to 6th April, 1826,	13,811	2	11	By amount of the balance in advance by the Receiver General, on the 30th June, 1826, as shewn in account No. 5,	920	8	5 ½
To amount received from the Bank of Upper Canada, being the 7th Dividend of 4 per cent on the amount of Capital Stock paid into the said Bank.	375	0	0	By amount of warrants issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the Receiver General of the Province, as per Abstract No. 3,	12,792	7	3
To amount received from James Gordon, Esq. as a re-payment out of the money issued to him in September, 1825, on account of the improvement of Internal Navigation,	33	18	5	By amount of the Receiver General's allowance of 3½ per cent on the sum of £13,811 2 11, received from Lower Canada,	483	7	9½
To amount received from Welland Canal Company, in payment of Interest on account of the Loan thereto,	* 390	0	0	By amount of the Receiver General's allowance of 3 per cent on £6,709 4 2½, received in Upper Canada,	201	5	6½
To amount received from Levis P. Sherwood, Esq late Speaker of the House of Assembly, so much overpaid him on account of his Salary,	* 100	0	0	By amount of the Balance in the Receiver General's hands on the 5th December, 1826,	6,613	18	14 7/8
To amount received from Inspectors on account of Duties on Shop, Innkeepers, Still, and Wholesale Dealer's Licences,	1,738	6	1¾				
To amount received from Collectors on account of Duties on Imports, on Hawkers, Pedlers, Auctioneers, &c.	4,532	19	7½				
To amount received from Magistrates for Duties on Ale and Beer Licences,	29	0	0				
£	21,010	7	1½	£	21,010	7	1½

* On these two Sums the Receiver General's Poundage is not calculated.

Inspector General's Office, 5th December, 1826.

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, from 1st July to 5th December, 1826, inclusive.

ENACTMENT.	TO WHOM PAID, AND FOR WHAT SERVICE.	CURRENCY.			
7 Geo 4 Ch 6	The Hon. John Henry Dunn, Receiver General, being to enable him to pay the Militia Pensions for the year 1826,	-	-	-	1,520 0 0
4 Geo 4 Ch 27	Lieutenant Colonel James FitzGibbon, Ass't. Adj't General of Militia, being his half years' Salary, from 1st January to 30th June 1826,	100	0	0	
4 Geo 4 Ch 6	Colonel Nathaniel Collin, Adjutant General of Militia, being his half years' Salary, from 1st January to 30th June 1826,	182	10	0	
" " " "	Colonel Nathaniel Collin, Adjutant General of Militia, being his half years' allowance for Contingencies of his Office, from 1st January to 30th June, 1826,	42	10	0	825 0 0
48 Geo 3 Ch 16	Mr Thomas Creen, Master of the Niagara District School, being his half years' Salary, from 1st January to 30th June 1826,	50	0	0	
" " " "	Mr Rosington Elms, Master of the Johnston District School, being his half years' Salary, from 1st January to 30th June, 1826,	50	0	0	
" " " "	Mr. David Robertson, Master of the Western District School, being his half years' Salary, from 1st January to 30th June 1826,	50	0	0	
" " " "	Mr. David Evans, Master of the Newcastle District School, being his half years' Salary, from 1st January to 30 June 1826,	50	0	0	
" " " "	Mr John Law, Master of the Gore District School, being his half years' Salary, from 1st January to 30th June 1826,	50	0	0	
" " " "	The Rev. Dr. Thomas Phillips, Master of the Home District School, being his half years' Salary from 1st January to 30th June 1826,	50	0	0	
" " " "	Mr. George Ryerson, Master of the London District School, being his half years' Salary from 1st January to 30th June, 1826,	50	0	0	
" " " "	Mr. George Baxter, Master of the Midland District School, being his half years' Salary, from 1st January to 30th June, 1826,	50	0	0	
" " " "	The Rev. Harry Leith, Master of the Eastern District School, being his half years' Salary, from 1st January to 30th June 1826,	50	0	0	
" " " "	Mr. John Stewart, Master of the Bathurst District School, being his half years' Salary, from 1st January to 30 June 1826,	50	0	0	
" " " "	The Rev. John McLaurin, Master of the Ottawa District School, being his half years' Salary, from 1st January to 30th June 1826,	50	0	0	
2 Geo 4 Ch 21	The Reverend Robert Addison, Chaplain of the House of Assembly, being his half years' Salary, from 1st January to 30th June 1826,	-	-	-	550 0 0
41 Geo 3 Ch 12	William Lee, Esq. Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, being his half years' Salary, from 1st January to 30th June 1826,	25	0	0	25 0 0
" " " "	D'Arcy Boulton, Jun Esquire, Master in Chancery, being his half years' Salary, from 1st January to 30th June, 1826,	25	0	0	
" " " "	Allan McNabb, Esquire, Sergeant at Arms, being his half years' Salary, from 1st January to 30th June 1826,	25	0	0	
" " " "	John Wilson, Esquire, Speaker of the House of Assembly, being his half years' Salary, from 1st January to 30th June 1826,	100	0	0	
" " " "	The Reverend William M-Aulay, Chaplain to the Honorable Legislative Council, being his half years' Salary, from 1st January to 30th June 1826,	25	0	0	
" " " "	The Rev Robert Addinson, Chaplain to the House of Assembly, being his half years' Salary, from 1st January to 30th June 1826,	25	0	0	
" " " "	Grant Powell, Esquire, Clerk of the House of Assembly, being his half years' Salary, from 1st January to 30th June 1826,	62	10	0	

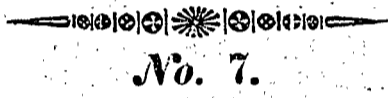
ENACTMENT.	TO WHOM PAID, AND FOR WHAT SERVICE	CURRENCY		
41 Geo 3 Ch 12	Mr. Hugh Carfrae, Door Keeper of the Legislative Council, being his half years' allowance, from 1st January to 30th June, 1826, - -	10	0	0
" " " "	Mr. William Knott, Doorkeeper of the House of Assembly, being his half years' allowance from 1st January to 30th June, 1826, - -	10	0	0
" " " "	John Powell, Esquire, Clerk of the Legislative Council, being his half years' Salary, from 1st January to 30th June, 1826, - -	62	10	0
48 Geo 3 Ch 6	Grant Powell, Esquire, Clerk of the House of Assembly, being his half years' additional Salary, from 1st January to 30th June, 1826, - -	37	10	0
" " " "	John Powell, Esquire, Clerk of the Legislative Council, being his half years' additional Salary, from 1st January to 30th June, 1826, - -	37	10	0
56 Geo 3 Ch 26	The Honorable John Henry Dunn, Receiver General, for the use of Government being the Sum appropriated towards the support of the Civil Government of this Province, for the year commencing 1st April, 1826, - - - -	-	-	-
4 Geo. 4 Ch 28	Mr. James Carroll, being his half years' Pension, from 1st January to 30th June, 1826, - -	10	0	0
2 Geo 4 Ch 25	Mr. John White, being his half years' Pension, from 1st January to 30th June, 1826, - -	10	0	0
2 Geo 4 Ch 21	Mrs. Elizabeth Law, being her half years' Pension, from 1st January to 30th June, 1826, - -	10	0	0
2 Geo 4 Ch 24	Peter Miller, being his half years' Pension, from 1st January to 30th June, 1826, - -	10	0	0
56 Geo 3 Ch 13	Charlotte Moyer, Guardian of the child of the late Abraham Overholt, being one years' Pension, due the said child, from 1st January to 31st December, 1825, - - - -	20	0	0
7 Geo 4 Ch 28	The Honorable William Allan one of the Commissioners appointed for superintending the erection of Buildings for the use of the Legislature; being part of the Sum appropriated for the erection of Buildings for the use of the Provincial Legislature, - - - -	-	-	-
7 Geo 4 Ch 25	Joseph K. Hartwell, Esquire, Commissioner, being in aid for repairing the Tolman and Perch Roads, in the Johnstown District, - - - -	-	-	-
2 Geo 4 Ch 9	Richard Leonard, Esquire, Sheriff of the Niagara District, being his half years' Salary, from 1st January to 30th June, 1826, - -	25	0	0
" " " "	Alexander M. Donell, Esquire, Sheriff of the Ottawa District, being his half years' Salary, from 1st January to 30th June, 1826, - -	25	0	0
" " " "	Donald M. Donell, Esquire, Sheriff of the Eastern District, being his half years' Salary, from 1st January to 30th June, 1826, - -	25	0	0
" " " "	John Stewart, Esquire, Sheriff of the Johnstown District, being his half years' Salary, from 1st January to 30th June, 1826, - -	25	0	0
" " " "	John Spencer, Esquire, Sheriff of the New-Castle District, being his half years' Salary, from 1st January to 30th June, 1826, - -	25	0	0
" " " "	William Hands, Esquire, Sheriff of the Western District, being his half years' Salary, from 1st January to 30th June, 1826, - -	25	0	0
" " " "	William M. Jarvis, Esquire, Sheriff of the Gore District, being his half years' Salary, from 1st January to 30th June, 1826, - -	25	0	0
" " " "	James H. Powell, Esquire, Sheriff of the Bathurst District, being one and a half years' Salary, from 1st January, 1825, to 30th June, 1826, - -	75	0	0
" " " "	Abraham A. Rapelje, Esquire, Sheriff of the London District, being two years' Salary, from 1st July, 1824, to 30th June, 1826, - -	100	0	0
59 Geo 3 Ch 12	The Honorable James Baby, Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts, being his half years' Salary, from 1st January to 30th June, 1826, - - - -	-	-	-
2 Geo 4 Ch 4	Edward McMahon, Esquire, Agent for paying Militia Pensions, being his half years' allowance of Salary, at £100 per annum, from 1st to 30th January, 1826, - - - -	8	4	4½
" " " "	Edward McMahon, Esquire, Agent for paying Militia Pensions, being his allowance for the Contingencies of his Office, for 30 days, at £50 per annum, from 1st to 30th January, 1826, - -	4	2	2½

12 6 6½

ENACTMENT.	TO WHOM PAID, AND FOR WHAT SERVICE,	CURRENCY.			
2 Geo 4 Ch 26	Samuel P. Jarvis, Esq. Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, being 30 days' allowance of Salary, at £50 per annum, from 1st to 30th January, 1826,	-	-	-	4 2 2½
2 Geo 4 Ch 5	Thomas G. Ridout, Esquire, Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months' Interest due to the said Bank, on Government Debentures, held by it for £5,000, from 10th January to 9th July, 1826.	150	0	0	
" " " "	Thomas G. Ridout, Esquire, Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months' Interest due on a Government Debenture, held by said Bank, for £6,666 13 4, from 16th March to 15th September, 1826,	200	0	0	
4 Geo 4 Ch 24	Christopher Widmer, Esquire, being six months' Interest due on Government Debenture No. 12, held by him for £333 6 8, from 23d January to 22d July, 1826,	10	0	0	350 0 0
" " " "	Thomas Clark and Samuel Street, Esquires, being six months' Interest on Government Debentures held by them, for £10,000, from 20th February to 19th August, 1826,	300	0	0	
7 Geo 4 Ch 20	Thomas G. Ridout, Esquire, Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months' Interest due to the Bank, on Government Debentures, Nos. 27 and 28, for £2,666 13 4 each, amounting to £5,333 6 8, of the Welland Canal Loan, from 8th May to 7th November, 1826,	160	0	0	310 0 0
" " " "	Thomas G. Ridout, Esquire, Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months' Interest due to the Bank on Government Debentures, Nos. 24, 25, & 26, for £1,666 13 4, each, amounting to £5,000 of the Welland Canal Loan, from 8th April to 7th October, 1826,	150	0	0	
" " " "	Thomas Clark & Samuel Street, Esquires, being six months' Interest due to them on Government Debenture No. 29, for £2,666 13 4, of the Welland Canal Loan, from 8th May to 7th November, 1826,	80	0	0	
Address of both Houses. 27th January 1826.	Samuel Clowes, Esq. Engineer, being a further advance to enable him to carry on a Survey of the River St. Lawrence, as recommended by a minute of Council of 9th June, 1826,	100	0	0	390 0 0
" " " "	Samuel Clowes, Esq. Civil Engineer, being a further advance to enable him to carry on a Survey of the St. Lawrence, as recommended by a Minute of Council of 9th June, 1826,	50	0	0	
59 Geo 3 Ch 7 & 2 Geo 4 Ch 16	Thomas Ridout, Esq. Surveyor General, being for 13 Schedules of New Townships, and 129 Duplicates of other Townships, furnished to the District Treasurers, for half year ended 30th June, 1826.	-	-	-	150 0 0
60 Geo 3 Ch 7	George Hamilton, Esquire, Treasurer of the Gore District, being the sum appropriated for the use of Common Schools, in said District, for the year commencing 7th March, 1825,	250	0	0	29 2 6
" " " "	The Hon. Neil McLean, Treasurer of the Eastern District, being the appropriation for the use of Common Schools in said District, for the year commencing 7th March 1826.	250	0	0	
" " " "	William Hands, Esquire, Treasurer of the Western District, being the Sum appropriated for the use of Common Schools in the said District, for the year commencing 7th March, 1826,	250	0	0	
7 Geo 4 Ch 9	The Honorable William Allan, Collector of Customs, Port of York, being the amount of an account for the expenses of the Light House on Gibraltar Point, for the half year ended 30th June, 1826,	44	17	7	750 0 0
" " " "	The Honorable William Allan, Collector of Customs, Port of York, being the amount of an account of expense incurred for repairs to the Light House on Gibraltar Point, and for providing Lamps and Reflectors for the same.	173	2	10½	
7 Geo 4 Ch 25	Duncan Campbell and Alexander McDonnell, Esq's. being the Sum appropriated to be expended on the Road leading through the County of Glengary to Hawkesbury, in the Ottawa District,	-	-	-	218 0 5½
7 Geo 4 Ch 26	The Honorable John Henry Dunn, Receiver General of the Province, being the sum appropriated in aid of the Administration of Justice and the support of the Civil Government for the year, 1826, £3,870 Sterling,	-	-	-	100 0 0
					4,300 0 0
					Total, £ 12,791 7 8

RECAPITULATION.

		CURRENCY.		
41 Geo. 3, Cap. 12	Officers of the Legislature,	420	0	0
59 " " " 12	Inspector General's Salary,	202	15	6½
48 " " " 6	Clerks of the Legislature,	75	0	0
2 " 4 " 4	Militia Pension Agent,	75	0	0
2 " " " 21	The Rev. Robert Addison's Pension,	25	0	0
4 " " " 6	Adjutant General of Militia,	225	0	0
4 " " " 27	Assistant Adjutant General of Militia,	100	0	0
48 " 3 " 16 &c	District School Appropriations,	549	19	11½
2 " 4 " 6	Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,	25	0	0
6 " 4 " 1	New Brunswick Sufferers,	1000	0	0
30 " 3 " 7	Common School Appropriations,	500	0	0
2 " 4 " 9	Sheriff's Salaries,	175	0	0
56 " 3 " 12 &c	Five Pensioners,	60	0	0
2 " 4 " 5	Interest on Debentures,	350	0	0
4 " " " 24	do. do.	486	12	7
4 " " " 8 & 16	do. do.	240	0	0
4 " " " 24	Redemption of Debentures,	5,666	13	4
7 " " " 30	To Complete the late Major General Brock's Monument,	600	0	0
4 " " " 8	Burlington Canal Commissioners,	1,500	0	0
7 " " " 9	Arbitration with Lower Canada,	600	0	0
Address of Assembly, 28, January, 1826.	Contingencies of the Legislature,	2,663	18	2½
4 Geo. 4, Cap. 8	Sunday School Books,	300	0	0
7 " " " 26	Civil List Appropriation for 1825,	4,415	5	5
7 " " " 31	Dredging Machine for Burlington Bay Canal,	2,000	0	0
Bank Charter,	Instalments on Government Stock,	4,375	0	0
7 " " " 20	Welland Canal Loan,	25,000	0	0
7 " " " 25	Roads and Bridges,	1,000	0	0
2 " " " 9	One Sheriff,	50	0	0
Total, £		52,680	5	0½



No. 7.

UPPER CANADA.

General Statement of the Receiver General's Receipts and Payments of the Provincial Revenue, from the 1st July to the 5th December, 1826.

RECEIPTS.	CURRENCY.			PAYMENTS.	CURRENCY.		
To amount received from the Receiver General of Lower Canada as this Province's proportion of Import Duties under Provincial Statute, from 11th October, 1825, to 6th April, 1826,	13,811	2	11	By amount of the balance in advance by the Receiver General, on the 30th June, 1826, as shewn in account No. 5,	920	8	5 ¾
To amount received from the Bank of Upper Canada, being the 7th Dividend of 4 per cent on the amount of Capital Stock paid into the said Bank.	375	0	0	By amount of warrants issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the Receiver General of the Province, as per Abstract No. 8,	12,792	7	3
To amount received from James Gordon, Esq. as a re-payment out of the money issued to him in September, 1825, on account of the improvement of Internal Navigation,	33	18	5	By amount of the Receiver General's allowance of 3½ per cent on the sum of £13,811 2 11, received from Lower Canada,	483	7	9½
To amount received from Welland Canal Company, in payment of Interest on account of the Loan thereto,	* 390	0	0	By amount of the Receiver General's allowance of 3 per cent on £6,709 4 2½, received in Upper Canada,	201	5	6½
To amount received from Levius P. Sherwood, Esq. late Speaker of the House of Assembly, so much overpaid him on account of his Salary,	* 100	0	0	By amount of the Balance in the Receiver General's hands on the 5th December, 1826,	6,613	18	11 7/8
To amount received from Inspectors on account of Duties on Shop, Innkeepers, Still, and Wholesale Dealer's Licences,	1,738	6	1½				
To amount received from Collectors on account of Duties on Imports, on Hawkers, Pedlers, Auctioneers, &c.	4,532	19	7½				
To amount received from Magistrates for Duties on Ale and Beer Licences,	29	0	0				
£ 21,010	7	11½		£ 21,010	7	11½	

* On these two Sums the Receiver General's Poundage is not calculated.

Inspector General's Office, 5th December, 1826.

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, from 1st July to 5th December, 1826, inclusive.

ENACTMENT.	TO WHOM PAID, AND FOR WHAT SERVICE.	CURRENCY.			
7 Geo 4 Ch 6	The Hon. John Henry Dunn, Receiver General, being to enable him to pay the Militia Pensions for the year 1826,	-	-	-	1,520 0 0
4 Geo 4 Ch 27	Lieutenant Colonel James FitzGibbon, Ass't. Adj't General of Militia, being his half years' Salary, from 1st January to 30th June 1826.	100	0	0	
4 Geo 4 Ch 6	Colonel Nathaniel Coffin, Adjutant General of Militia, being his half years' Salary, from 1st January to 30th June 1826,	182	10	0	
" " " "	Colonel Nathaniel Coffin, Adjutant General of Militia, being his half years' allowance for Contingencies of his Office, from 1st January to 30th June, 1826,	42	10	0	825 0 0
48 Geo 3 Ch 16	Mr Thomas Creen, Master of the Niagara District School, being his half years' Salary, from 1st January to 30th June 1826,	50	0	0	
" " " "	Mr Rosington Elms, Master of the Johnston District School, being his half years' Salary, from 1st January to 30th June, 1826,	50	0	0	
" " " "	Mr. David Robertson, Master of the Western District School, being his half years' Salary, from 1st January to 30th June 1826,	50	0	0	
" " " "	Mr. David Evans, Master of the Newcastle District School, being his half years' Salary, from 1st January to 30 June 1826,	50	0	0	
" " " "	Mr John Law, Master of the Gore District School, being his half years' Salary, from 1st January to 30th June 1826,	50	0	0	
" " " "	The Rev Dr. Thomas Phillips, Master of the Home District School, being his half years' Salary from 1st January to 30th June 1826,	50	0	0	
" " " "	Mr. George Ryerson, Master of the London District School, being his half years' Salary from 1st January to 30th June, 1826,	50	0	0	
" " " "	Mr. George Baxter, Master of the Midland District School, being his half years' Salary, from 1st January to 30th June, 1826,	50	0	0	
" " " "	The Rev Harry Leith, Master of the Eastern District School, being his half years' Salary, from 1st January to 30th June 1826,	50	0	0	
" " " "	Mr. John Stewart, Master of the Bathurst District School, being his half years' Salary, from 1st January to 30 June 1826,	50	0	0	
" " " "	The Rev. John McLaurin, Master of the Ottawa District School, being his half years' Salary, from 1st January to 30th June 1826,	50	0	0	
2 Geo 4 Ch 21	The Reverend Robert Addison, Chaplain of the House of Assembly, being his half years' Salary, from 1st January to 30th June 1826,	-	-	-	550 0 0
41 Geo 3 Ch 12	William Lee, Esq. Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, being his half years' Salary, from 1st January to 30th June 1826,	25	0	0	25 0 0
" " " "	D'Arcy Boulton, Jun Esquire, Master in Chancery, being his half years' Salary, from 1st January to 30th June, 1826,	25	0	0	
" " " "	Allan McNabb, Esquire, Sergeant at Arms, being his half years' Salary, from 1st January to 30th June 1826,	25	0	0	
" " " "	John Wilson, Esquire, Speaker of the House of Assembly, being his half years' Salary, from 1st January to 30th June 1826.	100	0	0	
" " " "	The Reverend William M. Aulay, Chaplain to the Honorable Legislative Council, being his half years' Salary, from 1st January to 30th June 1826,	25	0	0	
" " " "	The Rev Robert Addison, Chaplain to the House of Assembly, being his half years' Salary, from 1st January to 30th June 1826,	25	0	0	
" " " "	Grant Powell, Esquire, Clerk of the House of Assembly, being his half years' Salary, from 1st January to 30th June 1826,	62	10	0	

ENACTMENT.	TO WHOM PAID, AND FOR WHAT SERVICE	CURRENCY.		
41 Geo 3 Ch 12	Mr. Hugh Carfrae, Door Keeper of the Legislative Council, being his half years' allowance, from 1st January to 30th June, 1826, - -	10	0	0
" " " "	Mr. William Knott, Doorkeeper of the House of Assembly, being his half years' allowance from 1st January to 30th June, 1826, - -	10	0	0
" " " "	John Powell, Esquire, Clerk of the Legislative Council, being his half years' Salary, from 1st January to 30th June, 1826, - -	62	10	0
43 Geo 3 Ch 6	Grant Powell, Esquire, Clerk of the House of Assembly, being his half years' additional Salary, from 1st January to 30th June, 1826, - -	37	10	0
" " " "	John Powell, Esquire, Clerk of the Legislative Council, being his half years' additional Salary, from 1st January to 30th June, 1826, - -	37	10	0
55 Geo 3 Ch 25	The Honorable John Henry Dunn, Receiver General, for the use of Government, being the Sum appropriated towards the support of the Civil Government of this Province, for the year commencing 1st April, 1826, - -	-	-	-
4 Geo. 4 Ch 28	Mr. James Carroll, being his half years' Pension, from 1st January to 30th June, 1826, - -	10	0	0
2 Geo 4 Ch 25	Mr. John White, being his half years' Pension, from 1st January to 30th June, 1826, - -	10	0	0
2 Geo 1 Ch 21	Mrs. Elizabeth Law, being her half years' Pension, from 1st January to 30th June, 1826, - -	10	0	0
2 Geo 4 Ch 24	Peter Miller, being his half years' Pension, from 1st January to 30th June, 1826, - -	10	0	0
56 Geo 3 Ch 13	Charlotte Moyer, Guardian of the child of the late Abraham Overholt, being one years' Pension, due the said child, from 1st January to 31st December, 1825, - -	20	0	0
7 Geo 4 Ch 23	The Honorable William Allan one of the Commissioners appointed for superintending the erection of Buildings for the use of the Legislature; being part of the Sum appropriated for the erection of Buildings for the use of the Provincial Legislature, - -	-	-	-
7 Geo 4 Ch 25	Joseph K. Hartwell, Esquire, Commissioner, being in aid for repairing the Tolman and Perth Roads, in the Johnstown District, - -	-	-	-
2 Geo 4 Ch 9	Richard Leonard, Esquire, Sheriff of the Niagara District, being his half years' Salary, from 1st January to 30th June, 1826, - -	25	0	0
" " " "	Alexander M-Donell, Esquire, Sheriff of the Ottawa District, being his half years' Salary, from 1st January to 30th June, 1826, - -	25	0	0
" " " "	Donald M-Donell, Esquire, Sheriff of the Eastern District, being his half years' Salary, from 1st January to 30th June, 1826, - -	25	0	0
" " " "	John Stewart, Esquire, Sheriff of the Johnstown District, being his half years' Salary, from 1st January to 30th June, 1826, - -	25	0	0
" " " "	John Spencer, Esquire, Sheriff of the New-Castle District, being his half years' Salary, from 1st January to 30th June, 1826, - -	25	0	0
" " " "	William Hands, Esquire, Sheriff of the Western District, being his half years' Salary, from 1st January to 30th June, 1826, - -	25	0	0
" " " "	William M. Jarvis, Esquire, Sheriff of the Gore District, being his half years' Salary, from 1st January to 30th June, 1826, - -	25	0	0
" " " "	James H. Powell, Esquire, Sheriff of the Bathurst District, being one and a half years' Salary, from 1st January, 1825, to 30th June, 1826, - -	75	0	0
" " " "	Abraham A. Rapelje, Esquire, Sheriff of the London District, being two years' Salary, from 1st July, 1824, to 30th June, 1826, - -	100	0	0
59 Geo 3 Ch 12	The Honorable James Baby, Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts, being his half years' Salary, from 1st January to 30th June, 1826, - -	-	-	-
2 Geo 4 Ch 4	Edward McMahon, Esquire, Agent for paying Militia Pensions, being his half years' allowance of Salary, at £100 per annum, from 1st to 30th January, 1826, - -	8	4	4½
" " " "	Edward McMahon, Esquire, Agent for paying Militia Pensions, being his allowance for the Contingencies of his Office, for 30 days, at £50 per annum, from 1st to 30th January, 1826, - -	4	2	2½

12 6 6½

ENACTMENT	TO WHOM PAID, AND FOR WHAT SERVICE,	CURRENCY.			
2 Geo 4 Ch 26	Samuel P. Jarvis, Esq. Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, being 30 days' allowance of Salary, at £50 per annum, from 1st to 30th January, 1826,	-	-	-	4 2 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
2 Geo 4 Ch 5	Thomas G. Ridout, Esquire, Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months' Interest due to the said Bank, on Government Debentures, held by it for £5,000, from 10th January to 9th July, 1826,	150	0	0	
" " " "	Thomas G. Ridout, Esquire, Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months' Interest due on a Government Debenture, held by said Bank for £6,666 13 4, from 16th March to 15th September, 1826,	200	0	0	
4 Geo 4 Ch 24	Christopher Widmer, Esquire, being six months' Interest due on Government Debenture No. 12, held by him for £333 6 8, from 23d January to 22d July, 1826,	10	0	0	350 0 0
" " " "	Thomas Clark and Samuel Street, Esquires, being six months' Interest on Government Debentures held by them, for £10,000, from 20th February to 19th August, 1826,	300	0	0	
7 Geo 4 Ch 20	Thomas G. Ridout, Esquire, Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months' Interest due to the Bank, on Government Debentures, Nos. 27 and 28, for £2,666 13 4 each, amounting to £5,333 6 8, of the Welland Canal Loan, from 8th May to 7th November, 1826,	160	0	0	310 0 0
" " " "	Thomas G. Ridout, Esquire, Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months' Interest due to the Bank on Government Debentures, Nos. 24, 25, & 26, for £1,666 13 4, each, amounting to £5,000 of the Welland Canal Loan, from 8th April to 7th October, 1826,	150	0	0	
" " " "	Thomas Clark & Samuel Street, Esquires, being six months' Interest due to them on Government Debenture No. 29, for £2,666 13 4, of the Welland Canal Loan, from 8th May to 7th November, 1826,	80	0	0	
Address of both Houses. 27th January 1826.	Samuel Clowes, Esq. Engineer, being a further advance to enable him to carry on a Survey of the River St. Lawrence, as recommended by a minute of Council of 9th June, 1826,	100	0	0	390 0 0
	Samuel Clowes, Esq. Civil Engineer, being a further advance to enable him to carry on a Survey of the St. Lawrence, as recommended by a Minute of Council of 9th June, 1826.	50	0	0	
59 Geo 3 Ch 7 & 2 Geo 4 Ch 16	Thomas Ridout, Esq. Surveyor General, being for 13 Schedules of New Townships, and 129 Duplicates of other Townships, furnished to the District Treasurers, for half year ended 30th June, 1826.	-	-	-	150 0 0
60 Geo 3 Ch 7	George Hamilton, Esquire, Treasurer of the Gore District, being the sum appropriated for the use of Common Schools, in said District, for the year commencing 7th March, 1825,	250	0	0	29 2 6
" " " "	The Hon. Neil McLean, Treasurer of the Eastern District, being the appropriation for the use of Common Schools in said District, for the year commencing 7th March 1826.	250	0	0	
" " " "	William Hands, Esquire, Treasurer of the Western District, being the Sum appropriated for the use of Common Schools in the said District, for the year commencing 7th March, 1826,	250	0	0	
7 Geo 4 Ch 9	The Honorable William Allan, Collector of Customs, Port of York, being the amount of an account for the expenses of the Light House on Gibraltar Point, for the half year ended 30th June, 1826,	44	17	7	750 0 0
" " " "	The Honorable William Allan, Collector of Customs, Port of York, being the amount of an account of expense incurred for repairs to the Light House on Gibraltar Point, and for providing Lamps and Reflectors for the same.	173	2	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
7 Geo 4 Ch 25	Duncan Campbell and Alexander M'Donell, Esq's. being the Sum appropriated to be expended on the Road leading through the County of Glengary to Hawkesbury, in the Ottawa District,	-	-	-	218 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
7 Geo 4 Ch 26	The Honorable John Henry Dunn, Receiver General of the Province, being the sum appropriated in aid of the Administration of Justice and the support of the Civil Government for the year, 1826, £3,870 Sterling,	-	-	-	100 0 0
					4,300 0 0

Total, £ 12,791 7 3

UPPER CANADA.

STATEMENT of the Receiver General's Receipts and Payments on account of the Appropriation for the Civil Government of the Province for the year 1825, by Statute of 7th Geo : 4th, chap. 26.

RECEIPTS.	Sterling.			PAYMENTS.	Sterling.		
To amount of a balance unexpended of the Appropriation 4 Geo. 4, chap. 25, for the year 1824 on 7th November, 1825, - - - -	326	5	11 7/8	By amount of Warrants issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the Receiver General of the Province, as per Abstract annexed, £3947. 13 8 1/2, Currency, equal to - - -	3452	18	4 7/8
To amount of the Appropriation for the year 1825 by 7th Geo. 4, chap. 26, - - -	3973	14	1 0	By amount of the balance unexpended - - - -	847	1	8 7/8
£	4300	0	0 7/8	£	1300	0	0 7/8

Inspector General's Office, 5th December, 1826.

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 7th Geo. 4th, chap. 26, for the service of the Civil Government for the year 1825.

	Currency.		
George Hillier, Esquire, Private Secretary; being 184 day's Salary, from the 1st of July to the 31st December, 1825 inclusive, at 10s. sterling per day,	102	4	5 1/4
Edward McMahon, Esquire; being his half year's Salary, as Chief Clerk in the Government Office, from 1st July, to the 31st December, 1825 inclusive,	101	7	9 1/4
John Lyons, Esquire; being his half year's Salary, as a Clerk in the Government Office, from the 1st July, to 31st December, 1825 inclusive,	83	6	8
Thomas Fitzgerald, Esquire; being his half year's Salary, as a Clerk in the Government Office, from the 1st July, to 31st December, 1825 inclusive,	83	6	8 3/4
John Small, Esquire, Clerk of the Honorable Executive Council; being his half year's additional Salary, from the 1st July, to the 31st December 1825 inclusive,	55	11	1 1/4
John Beikie, Esquire; being his half year's Salary, as Chief Clerk in the Executive Council Office, from 1st July to the 31st December 1825 inclusive,	101	7	9 1/4
George Savage, Esquire; being his half year's Salary, as Clerk in the Executive Council Office, from 1st July, to 31st December 1825 inclusive,	83	6	8
William Chewett, Esquire; being his half year's Salary, as Chief Clerk in the Surveyor General's Department, from 1st July to 31st December 1825 inclusive,	101	7	9 1/4
William Chewett, Esquire; being as well for his usually daily pay as Senior Surveyor, and Draftsman in the Surveyor General's Department, from 1st July, to 31st December 1825 inclusive, 184 days, at 10s. Currency per day, as for the customary allowance of 1s. 3d. per day, for a Ration during the same period,	103	10	0
Samuel Ridout, Esquire; being his half year's Salary, as a Clerk in the Surveyor General's Department, from the 1st July, to 31st December, 1825, inclusive,	101	7	9 1/4
Mr. John Hunter, Usher of the Court of King's Bench; being his half year's allowance, from the 1st July, to 31st December, 1825, inclusive,	5	0	0
Continued, £	921	16	7 1/2

	Currency.		
	92	16	71-2
Continued.			
Mr. James Bridgland, Keeper of the Court of King's Bench; being his half year's allowance, from the 1st July, to the 31st December, 1825, inclusive,	5	0	0
James McFarlane, Esquire; being for the Printing, Stitching &c. of the Acts passed in the 1st Session of the ninth Provincial Parliament,	31	10	0
George Hillier, Esquire, Private Secretary; being to enable him to defray the charge of Insurance of the Government House, for the year commencing 1st January, 1825, including Merchant's commission for effecting the same,	23	12	6
George Hillier, Esquire, Private Secretary; being the amount of the account of the ordinary and incidental Expences of the Government Office for the half year ended 31st December, 1825,	335	11	11-2
George Hillier, Esquire, Private Secretary; being the amount of the account of the Expences incurred for Repairs to the Government House, and Premises, and for Labourers' Work done on the Grounds attached thereto, for the half year ending the 31st December, 1825,	38	16	41-2
Lieutenant Colonel James Fitzgibbon, Assistant Adjutant General of Militia—Equal to £105 3 9 Army, Sterling; being the amount of Pay List of the expences attending the assembling, and holding of a Militia General Court Martial, at Coburgh, in the Newcastle District, on 19th December, 1825,	112	14	0
John Small, Esquire, Clerk of the Hon. Executive Council; being the amount of the contingent expences of the Executive Council Office, for the half year ended 31st December, 1825,	159	13	71-2
The Hon. James Baby, Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts; being the amount of the account of the Ordinary and Incidental expences of his Office, from the 1st July, to the 31st December, 1825,	228	1	61-4
The Hon. Thomas Ridout, Surveyor General; being the amount of his account of the Contingencies of his Office, for the half year ended the 31st December, 1825,	338	9	91-2
The Hon. Thomas Ridout, Surveyor General; being the amount of his Account for the examination and survey of the Protestant Episcopal, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic Burial Grounds, in Kingston, in 1825,	20	13	6
The Hon. Thomas Ridout, Surveyor General; being the amount of his account of running out, and ascertaining the boundary line, between the Townships of Ancaster, and West Flamborough,	21	5	6
The Honourable Duncan Cameron, Secretary of the Province; being the amount of his account for fees on divers public instruments, and the allowance for an office servant and messenger for the half year ended the 31st December, 1825,	67	13	6
The Honourable Duncan Cameron, Register of the Province; being the amount of his account for fees on divers public instruments, the allowance for a clerk, and for expences incurred for Registry Books for the use of his office for the half year ended the 31st December, 1825,	131	13	11
John Beverly Robinson, Esquire, Attorney General; being the amount allowed in Council of his account, from the 1st January to the 20th April 1825, inclusive,	112	2	33-4
John Beverly Robinson, Esquire, Attorney General; being the amount allowed in Council of his account, for the half year ended the 31st December, 1825,	116	12	1
Charles Fethergill, Esquire, late Government Printer; being the amount of his account for the half year ended the 31st December, 1825, inclusive,	201	2	11
Mr. William A. Campbell, Clerk of Assize; being the amount of his account as Clerk of Assize on the Western, London, Gore, Niagara, and Home Circuits, for the year 1825,	88	18	0
Charles C. Small, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown and Common Pleas; being the amount allowed in Council of his account for the half year ended the 31st Dec'r, 1825,	39	14	81-4
John Powell, Esquire, Clerk of Assize; being the amount of his account as Clerk of Assize, on the Bathurst, Eastern, Johnstown, Midland and Newcastle Circuits for year 1825,	58	3	0
Jonas Jones, Esquire, Counsel for the Crown; being the amount of his account as Counsel for the Crown—on the Bathurst, Eastern, Johnstown, Midland and Newcastle Circuits, in the year 1825,	275	6	8
Henry John Boulton, Esquire, Solicitor General; being the amount allowed in Council, of his account, from 1st July, to 31st December, 1825,	377	18	93-4
The Hon. John Henry Dunn, Receiver General; being the amount of his account for the ordinary and incidental expences of his Office, for the half year ended 31st December, 1825,	240	8	3
	Currency, £	3947	13 81-2
	Sterling, £	3452	18 42-10

Inspector General's Office, 5th December, 1826.

J. BABY, Inspector General,

UPPER CANADA.

STATEMENT of the Receiver General's Receipts and Payments, on account of the Appropriation for the Civil Government of the Province, for the year 1826, by statute of 7th Geo. 4th Cap. 26, up to 5th December, 1826.

RECEIPTS.	Sterling.			PAYMENTS.	Sterling.		
To Amount of the balance unexpended of the appropriation for 1825, shewn in the preceding account, No. 9.	847	1	8 ⁵ / ₁₆	By Amount of warrants issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the Receiver General of the Province, as per the annexed abstract, £3944 10 10 ¹ / ₂ C'cy.	3550	1	9 ¹ / ₂ 7-10
To Amount transferred by warrants, from duties arising under British Statute of 14th Geo. 3d, Chap. 88.	3400	0	0	By Amount of the Receiver General's allowance of 3 per cent. on the sum of £3400, drawn from duties under 14th Geo. 3d.	102	0	0
To Amount of the appropriation transferred by warrant from the Provincial fund under 7th Geo. 4th, Chap. 26.	3870	0	0	By Amount of the balance in hand to complete the service of the year 1826.	4464	19	10 ¹ / ₂ 8-10
£	8117	1	8 ⁵ / ₁₆	£	8117	1	8. 5-10

Inspector General's Office, 5th December, 1826.

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 7th Geo. 4th, Chap. 26. for the service of the Civil Government, for the year 1826.

	Currency.		
Charles Fothergill, Esquire, late Government Printer; being the amount of his account, from the 1st to 31st January, 1826.	15	16	2
George Hillier, Esquire, Private Secretary; being his half year's salary, from the 1st January, to the 30th June, 1826, inclusive, 182 days, at 10s. Sterling per day.	101	2	2 1-4
Edward McMahon, Esquire; being his half year's salary, as chief clerk in the Government office, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1826.	101	7	9 1-4
Thomas Fitzgerald, Esquire; being his half year's salary as a clerk in the Government office, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1826.	83	6	8
John Lyons, Esquire; being his salary as a clerk in the Government office, from the 1st January to the 26th June, 1826.	81	9	9 3-4
John Small, Esquire, Clerk of the Honorable Executive Council; being his half year's additional salary, from 1st January to the 30th June, 1826.	55	11	1 1-4
John Beikie, Esquire, being his half year's salary, as chief clerk in the Executive Council office, from 1st January to the 30th June, 1826.	101	7	9 1-4
Mr. George Savage; being his half year's salary as a clerk in the Executive Council office, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1826.	83	6	8
William Chewitt, Esquire; being as well for his usual daily pay, as senior surveyor and draftsman in the Surveyor General's department, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1826, inclusive, 182 days at 10s. Currency, per day, as for the customary allowance of 1s. 3d. per day, for a ration of provisions during the same period.	102	7	6
William Chewitt, Esquire; being his half year's salary as chief clerk in the Surveyor General's department, from 1st January to the 30th June, 1826.	101	7	9 1-4
Continued £	827	3	5

	Continued, £	Currency.			
		827	3	5	
Samuel Ridout, Esquire; being his half year's Salary as a Clerk in the Surveyor General's office from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1826,	101	7	9	1-4	
James Bridgeland; being his half year's allowance as Keeper of the Court of King's Bench from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1826,	10	0	0		
Samuel Ridout, Esquire, Sheriff of the Home District; being to reimburse him so much paid on account of the public administration of justice in the Court of King's Bench, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1826,	6	3	7	1-2	
Thomas Fitzgerald, Esquire; being 31 days' Salary as a Clerk in the Government Office from the 1st to the 31st July, 1826, inclusive,	14	0	9	1-2	
The Honorable James Baby, Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts; being the amount of his account of the ordinary and incidental expences of his Office, from 1st January, to the 30th June, 1826,	228	2	11	1-4	
The Honorable Thomas Ridout, Surveyor General; being the amount of his account of the ordinary and incidental expences of his Office for the half year ended 30th June, 1826,	335	9	11		
Robert Stanton, Esquire, Government Printer; being the amount of his account for Printing and stitching 2,000 copies of the Provincial Statutes, passed in the year 1826,	409	16	0		
Robert Stanton, Esquire, Government Printer; being the amount allowed in Council, of his contingent account, for the half year ended the 30th June, 1826,	169	5	5		
John Small, Esquire, Clerk of the Honorable Executive Council; being the amount of his account of the ordinary and incidental expences of his Office, for the half year ended the 30th June, 1826,	154	3	4	3-4	
The Honourable Duncan Cameron, Register of the Province; being the amount of his account for fees on Public Instruments, and allowance for a Clerk, for half year, ended 30th June, 1826,	91	3	5		
George Hillier, Esquire, Private Secretary; being the amount of his account of the ordinary, and incidental expences of the Government Office, for the half year ended the 30th June, 1826,	261	8	4		
The Honorable John Henry Dunn, Receiver General; being the amount of his account for the half year ended the 30th June, 1826,	25	13	10		
The Honorable Duncan Cameron, Secretary of the Province; being the amount of his account for fees on Public Instruments, and the allowance for an Office Servant, and Messenger, for the half year ended 30th June, 1826,	111	9	1		
John B. Robinson, Esquire, Attorney General; being the amount of his account for the half year ended the 30th June, 1826,	279	0	0		
C. C. Small, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown, and Common Pleas; being the amount allowed in Council, of his account for the half year ended 30th June, 1826,	21	16	10	3-4	
Mr. Justice L. P. Sherwood; being his allowance of Travelling expences as Judge of Assize, on the Niagara, Gore, London, and Western Circuits, for the year, 1826,	133	6	8		
William A. Campbell, Esquire; being the amount of his account as Clerk of Assize at the Spring sittings in the Home District, in 1826,	9	6	6		
The Honourable William Campbell, Chief Justice; being his allowance of travelling expences, as Judge of Assize, on the Eastern Circuit, comprehending the Eastern, Johnstown, Bathurst, Midland, and Newcastle Districts, in 1826,	185	3	8	1-4	
The Honourable Thomas Ridout, Surveyor General; being the amount of his account of the expences incurred in the Surveying and laying out a Town Plot in the Township of London, in the District of London,	73	12	9		
Charles H. Sache, Esquire, late a Clerk in the Government Office; being 54 days' allowance of Salary to him from the 1st September to the 24th October, 1826,	24	13	13	1-4	
Samuel Ridout, Esquire, Sheriff of the Home District; being to enable him to pay the rent of the house occupied by the Court of King's Bench for the year ended the 24th October, 1826,	40	0	0		
Edward McMahon, Esquire; being the amount of his additional Salary as Chief Clerk in the Government Office for the half year ended the 30th June, 1826,	37	10	0		
John Beverly Robinson, Esquire, Attorney General; being his allowance of travelling expences for the year 1826, on the Niagara, Western, London, and Gore Circuits,	74	1	5	3-4	
	Continued, £	3851	19	0	3-4

		Currency.		
Continued,	£	3851	18	0½
Henry John Boulton, Esquire, Solicitor General; being his allowance of travelling expences on the Eastern, Bathurst, Johnstown, Midland, and Newcastle Circuits, for the year 1826,		92	10	0
Currency,	£	3944	10	0½
Sterling,	£	3550	1	9½

Inspector General's Office, 5th December, 1826,
J. BABY, Inspector General.

No. 11.

UPPER CANADA.

GENERAL STATEMENT of the Receiver General's Receipts and Payments of the appropriation of £2500 annually, by Provincial Statute of 56 Geo: 3. Chap. 26. from the 7th November, 1825, to the 5th December, 1826, inclusive.

RECEIPTS.	Currency.			PAYMENTS.	Currency.		
To amount of the balance in the Receiver General's hands on the 7th November, 1825,	1492	14	11,½	By amount of Warrants issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the Receiver General of the Province within the above period,	2004	2	9½
To amount of the appropriation for the year commencing the 1st April 1826, pursuant to statute,	2500	00	00	By amount of the balance in the Receiver General's hands on the 5th December, 1826,	1988	12	1½
	£ 3992	14	11,½		£ 3992	14	11,½

Inspector General's Office, 5th December, 1826.
J. BABY, Inspector General.

No. 11. Continued.

UPPER CANADA.

ABSTRACT of Warrants issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the Receiver General of the Province, payable out of the appropriation of £2500, Currency, per annum by Provincial statute of 56 Geo. 3d, cap. 26, from 7th November, 1825, to 5th December, 1826.

	Currency.		
To the Honourable William Allan, one of the Executors of the late Honourable Thomas Scott, Equal to £61 7 4 3-4, sterling; being 28 days' allowance of Pension due to the said Thomas Scott, as late Chief Justice of this Province at the time of his decease, from 1st to 28th July, 1824, inclusive, at £800 sterling, per annum,	68	3	9 1-4
Continued,	£ 68	3	9 1-4

	Continued, £		
	Currency.		
	68	3	91-4
The Honorable William Dummer Powell: being his Salary for 109 days as Speaker of the Honourable Legislative Council, from 1st July to 17th October, 1825, inclusive,	118	9	63-4
The Honorable John McGill, Equal to £225 sterling; being his half years' allowance of Pension as late Receiver General of this Province, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1825, inclusive,	250	0	0
The Honorable William Dummer Powell, Equal to £205 9 7, sterling; being his allowance of Pension from the 18th October to the 31st December, 1825, inclusive, as authorised by Earl Bathurst's despatch of the 30th June, 1825, upon his retirement from the offices of Chief Justice and Speaker of the Legislative Council in this Province, 75 days, at the rate of £1000 sterling, per annum,	228	6	21-4
The Honorable William Campbell; being his Salary for 75 days as Speaker of the Honourable Legislative Council, from the 18th October to the 31st December, 1825, inclusive,	81	10	5
Mr. Hugh O. Burne, Teacher of a Common School established in the Township of Southwoud; being for nine months' Salary due to him as the Teacher of said Common School in the years 1821 and 1822; he having had not less than twenty scholars during the period as certified by the Trustees of said School,	9	7	6
The Honorable Joseph Wells, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners to investigate the claims for losses sustained during the late war with the United States of America; being to enable him to defray the contingent expences of said commission, from the 1st January 1825, to 18th March 1826, inclusive.	168	14	3
The Honorable Joseph Wells; being to compensate him for 19 days attendance, as a Commissioner for the investigation of claims for losses, sustained by His Majesty's subjects in this Province, during the late war with the United States of America, from the 1st July, 1824, to the 18th March, 1826, inclusive.	19	0	0
Lieutenant Colonel Colley Foster; being to compensate him for 15 days attendance, as one of the Commissioners within the same period.	15	0	0
The Honorable William Allan; being to compensate him for 5 days attendance, as one of the said Commissioners within the same period.	5	0	0
Captain Augustus Baldwin; being to compensate him for 19 days attendance, as one of the said Commissioners within the same period.	19	0	0
The Honorable Thomas Ridout; being to compensate him for 16 days attendance, as one of the said Commissioners within the same period.	16	0	0
The Honorable William Campbell, Speaker of the Legislative Council; being his half years' allowance of Salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1826, inclusive.	200	0	0
The Honorable John McGill; being his half years' pension, as late Receiver General of this Province, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1826, inclusive.	250	0	0
The Honorable William Dummer Powell; being his half year's pension, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1826, inclusive.	555	11	11-4
	£ 2004	2	91-2

Inspector General's Office, 5th December, 1826.

J. BABY, Inspector General.

Revenue Accounts.

23	Joseph Bruce	33	James Dougal
24	Wm. A. Pynn	34	Thomas Douglass
25	Jeremiah Donovan	35	Peter Flatt
26	Asa Norton	36	Matthew Rourke
27	Allan McPherson	37	James Lynch
28	Anthony Manahan	38	Orange Hayes
29	Jesse Henderson	39	Robert Smith & Co.
30	Robert Richmond	40	Richard Lowe
31	Henry Thorpe	41	James K. Shaw
32	Peter Ham	42	Harvey Wood

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.

1	Justus S. Merwin	14	George Brouse
2	Merwin & Church	15	C. & J. McDaniel
3	W. F. Gates & William Kay	16	Paul Glassford
4	Averill & Hooker	17	Duncan & R. Carley
5	Do. Do.	18	Alexander & William Morris
6	Alexander Waugh	19	Ephram Dunham
7	William Jones & Co.	20	Francis P. Jones
8	Billa Flint	21	Josiah Jones
9	Hiram Spafford	22	Thomas O'Neil
10	William Hays, Junr. & Co.	23	Walter F. Gates
11	Samuel Thomas, Junr.	24	Elnathan Hubbell
12	Steel Smith	25	P. & T. Shepherd
13	Sidney Jones & Co.	26	Truman Brown

EASTERN DISTRICT.

1	Willam Cline	17	Philip VanKoughnett
2	John & H. Stacey	18	Peter Chesley
3	George Browse	19	Alexander McCorqudale
4	Do. Do.	20	J. Tracy
5	Wm. Kyle	21	McNichol & McEwen
6	P. & J. McIntosh	22	David Chesley
7	J. & A. McPherson	23	Adam Baker
8	Neil McIntosh, & Co.	24	William Mattice
9	Ira Hawley	25	Solomon Chesley
10	McEwen & McNichol	26	Charles La Roque
11	John & James Dunlopp	27	Neil McIntosh
12	James McFarlane	28	Peter Shaver
13	Hugh Fraser	29	Donald Chisholm
14	Guy C. Wood	30	J. B. Kanger
15	George Robinson	31	John Dougal.
16	Philip Van Koughnett.		

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT

1	David Smart	14	William Armstrong
2	John Leister	15	John Brown
3	Robert Fairhairn	16	James Mitchell
4	Edward Wilson	17	Silas Pearson
5	Phelps & Sawyer	18	Sheldon Hawley
6	John Balfour	19	J. C. Spencer
7	Adam H. Meyres	20	Charles Anderson
8	James Black	21	William Wilson
9	James G. Bethune	22	Jab. & E. Fouke
10	Dougal Campbell	23	George Finkle
11	Benjamin Troop	24	Alva Heely
12	Henry Madden	25	Lyon & Biggar
13	D. Campbell, & Co.		

HOME DISTRICT.

1	Peter Milne	22	Brooke & Son
2	John Robinson	23	Henry Sullivan
3	George Robinson	24	John Monro
4	Thomas Carfrae	25	Henry Drean
5	Thomas Milburn	26	Peter McDougall
6	R. G. Anderson	27	John McDougall
7	Joseph Cawthra	28	John Griffith
8	John Cawthra	29	John Barnhart
9	Alexander Legge	30	Charles Kellar
10	Thomas Carfrae	31	William Proudfoot
11	St. George & Co.	32	George Monro
12	Thomas Robson	33	M. & R. Meighan
13	James Nation	34	W. Bergin
14	Benjamin Bernard	35	W. Arthurs
15	Bradshaw McMurray	36	George Duggan
16	Thorne & Parsons	37	David Stegman
17	Daniel Brooke, Junr.	38	R. Rutherford
18	John Collins	39	W. B. Robinson
19	Peter Paterson	40	John W. Gamble, & Co.
20	Israel Ransom	41	James Crysler
21	William Loughton	42	John Carey.

Revenue Accounts.

NIAGARA DISTRICT.

1	David Thornburn	21	Henry Mittleberger
2	David Thompson	22	William Chase
3	Richard Thompson	23	Gilbert McMicking
4	E. McMillidge & Co.	24	Jacob Keefer & Co.
5	Jane Hepburn	25	James Ramsey
6	Joseph Alleyne	26	John Ross
7	John McGill	27	John Warren
8	Wilson McFarlane & Co.	28	Robert Kirkpatrick
9	James Macklem	29	Richard Woodruff
10	Edward McBride	30	Lewis Clement
11	Henry Griffin	31	Daniel McDougall
12	John Daley	32	Alexander Douglass
13	John Tannahill	33	S. & J. Brown
14	Ralph Long	34	James Clows
15	William Daley	35	Grant & Kirby
16	Richard Fitzgerald	36	John Crooks
17	W. D. Miller	37	Carlton Leonard
18	John Tannahill	38	John Claus
19	Mordan Crysler	39	Adam Brown
20	Bernard McCann	40	John Brown

LONDON DISTRICT.

1	Cross & Fisher	3	Henry Webster
2	Norton, Ives & Co.	4	Geo. W. Whitehead.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

1	Angus McIntosh	6	William Ambridge
2	James Gordon, & Co.	7	Jean B. Baby
3	Charles Fortier	8	Alexander McGregor
4	Daniel Pastorias	9	Duncan McGregor
5	John McGregor	10	Thomas F. Park.

GORE DISTRICT.

1	James Durand	12	Leslie & Sons
2	Robert Edgar	13	Caleb Hopkins
3	Daniel Campbell	14	D. & W. O'Riley
4	John W. Secord	15	Job Loder
5	Alexander Robinson	16	Alexander Proudfoot
6	William B. Sheldon	17	Absalom Shade
7	William Chisholm	18	James Crooks
8	Bowers & English	19	Stephen Douglass
9	John A. Wilks	20	M. B. Secord
10	John Finlay	21	Abraham Cook
11	Manuel Overfield	22	Titus G. Simons.

OTTAWA DISTRICT.

1	George Hamilton	5	John G. McIntosh
2	George Hamilton	6	G. P. Huntingdon
3	Thomas Mears	7	Alexander Grant
4	John G. McIntosh		

BATHURST DISTRICT.

1	Wm. Morris & Co.	9	Roderick Mathewson
2	Edward Mullock & Co.	10	do do
3	Benjamin Delisle	11	Michael Burke
4	Caleb S. Bellows	12	George Lyons
5	Henry Graham	13	John Le Britton
6	Duncan Ferguson	14	Bellows & Stacy
7	John Watson,	15	John Sheriff.
8	Josiah Taylor		

DRUMMOND ISLE.

1	Andrew Mitchell	3	F. J. Lacroix.
2	William Simpson		

RECAPITULATION.

Midland District	42	London district	4
Johnstown district	26	Western district	10
Eastern district	31	Gore district	22
Newcastle district	25	Ottawa district	7
Home district	42	Bathurst district	15
Niagara district	40	Drummond Isle	3

Inspector General's Office, 5th December, 1826.

J. BABY, Inspector General.

Revenue Accounts.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

1	Jeremiah Tuttle	£	3	10
2	Wm Swayne		3	
3	Cyrus B. Martin		4	
4	John Boccus		3	10
5	John A. Wart		3	10
6	Michael Cook		3	10
7	Mathias Monk		3	10
8	Peter Bowen		3	10
9	Wm. Baker		3	10
10	Richard Bingman		3	
11	Wm. McNaira		3	10
12	William Snider		3	10
13	Thomas Gray		3	10
14	David Deerie		3	
15	Malcolm McIntosh		3	10
16	Nicholas Ault		3	10
17	John Gibson		4	
18	Levi Bancroft		3	10
19	Benjamin Waggoner		4	
20	Robert Gray		3	
21	Charles Westley		3	
22	Roderick McLennon		3	10
23	John McEwen		3	
24	Maria Pierce		3	
25	John Chesley		4	
26	Murdock McPherson		3	
27	Henry Waggouer		4	
28	John McLemon		3	10
29	Farg. McLemon		3	10
30	Ranald McDonell		3	10
		£	103	10

31	Leonard Stoneburner	Continued—£	114	
32	Hector Manson		3	10
33	Sewel Cutler		3	10
34	John Brown		3	10
35	William Wood		3	10
36	Thomas Marshall		4	
37	Andrew Summers		3	10
38	Duncan McDonell		4	
39	John McDonell		3	10
40	Alsaint Chesley		4	
41	Charles Drummond		3	
42	Donald McDonell		3	10
43	Solomon Chesley		3	
44	Angus McDonald		3	
45	John McLeod		3	
46	Angus McIntosh		3	
47	Duncan McMillan		3	
48	Duncan McCulloch		3	
49	Samuel Moss		3	10
50	Daniel Campbell		3	
51	James Burns		3	
52	Alexander McDonell		4	
53	John McRa		3	
54	H. Cryderman		3	
55	A. Shaver		3	
56	Alexander McDonell		3	10
57	Jeremiah Snider		3	
58	John Brown		3	
59	Peter Judge		3	
60	John F. Gillinan		3	10
61	Catharine Campbell		3	10
			206	
		Deduct crown duty, 14 Geo. 3rd. £	122	
			£	84 0 0

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT

1	Robert Milburne	£	3	
2	Richard Bell		3	
3	John Sullivan		3	
4	John White		5	
5	Abijah Smith		4	
6	James Boat		3	
7	Thomas D. Sandford		4	
8	Josiah Proctor		4	
9	Thomas Spalding		4	
10	John Hutchison		3	
11	Ira Soper		4	
12	Thomas Bavis		4	
13	Peter Orcott		6	
14	George Walker		6	
15	Caleb Norton		5	
16	David McCarty		3	
17	James Bates		4	
18	Jacob Ford		6	
19	John Singleton		4	
20	James Fisher		3	
21	James Laidley		3	
22	Morris Catman		3	
23	William Beatson		3	
		£	90	

24	John Grover	Continued—£	90	
25	Mark Huston		4	
26	Henry Butler		6	
27	Lewis Styles		5	
28	Samuel H. Sherwood		6	
29	John Hutchison		4	
30	Charles Parker		7	
31	David Sidy		3	
32	John Deyell		3	
33	Zelotis Beamis		4	
34	John Cameron		3	
35	George Manning		3	
36	John Williams		3	
37	Abraham Ostrum		3	
38	Hugh Robinson		4	
39	Isaac Bennis		4	
40	David Armstrong		3	
41	Elijah Buck		6	
			£	164
		Deduct Crown duty, 14 Geo. 3d.	32	
			£	132 0 0

HOME DISTRICT.

1	Nathan Gamble	£	6	
2	Percy Dean		3	
3	Peter Wolf		3	
4	Archibald Wright		6	
5	Charles C. Lunt		6	
6	John Still		6	
7	James Raymond		6	
8	William Barber		6	
9	Joseph Hewett		6	
10	Richard Taylor		3	
11	Thomas Shepherd		6	
12	John Comer		6	
13	John Gordon		6	
14	Levi Annis		6	
15	A. M. Farewell		6	
16	James Devine		3	
17	Martin Snider		6	
18	John Wilmot		10	
19	George Kendrick		10	
20	William Cooper		10	
21	Mary Hyde		3	
22	John Chew		3	
23	William Dellamore		6	
24	Thomas Dawson		3	
25	James O. Roch		6	
26	Alexander Montgomery		10	
27	James Boyce		6	
28	Joseph Bloor		10	
29	Thomas Richardson		6	
30	James Farr		6	
31	Charles Franks		10	
		£	189	0 0

32	Thomas Simpson	Continued	£	189
33	Michael Whitmore		10	
34	Ulick Howard		6	
35	Amasa Wilcox		10	
36	George Hutchinson		6	
37	Adna Bates, sen.		6	
38	Elijah Dexter		6	
39	Jane Jordon		6	
40	John Hollister		10	
41	John Embleton		6	
42	Julius Sandford		3	
43	Stennis Daniels		6	
44	John Henry		6	
45	Jacob Snider		10	
46	John Blair		6	
47	David Thomson		6	
48	John Montgomery		3	
49	Adna Bates		6	
50	B. Vanderburgh		10	
51	George Post		6	
52	John Karr		6	
53	Joseph Sherburne		10	
54	Thomas Balderson		6	
55	John Duggan		6	
56	Thomas Hamilton		10	
57	Jacob Cook		6	
58	Edmund Robinson		6	
59	John Polly		3	
			£	375
		Deduct crown duty 14th Geo. 3d	118	
			£	255 0 0

Revenue Accounts.

NIAGARA DISTRICT.

				Continued—			
1	Abner Decoc	£	3	39	John C. Davis	£	187
2	Norman Austin		3	40	Thomas McMahon		4
3	Jacob Nelles		5	41	Kenneth McDougall		4
4	John Moore		4	42	Josiah Brown		5
5	Dennis Woolverton		5	43	John Vannorman		4
6	Ebenezer Place		5	44	Thomas Patterson		6
7	Adam Simmerman		4	45	Daniel Secord		5
8	George Morris		4	46	James Logan		3
9	John Steel		3	47	William Forsyth, sen'r.		12
10	Felex Havins		4	48	Isaac Cairnes		10
11	John Brown		6	49	Luke Carrol		3
12	William Jackes		6	50	John Brown		12
13	Wm. S. Gilborn		6	51	Austin Moss		10
14	Mary Cole		5	52	Daniel Fields		8
15	Thomas Eastern		5	53	Mary Palmer		4
16	John McCabe		5	54	Samuel Dolson		3
17	Jonathan P. Raymond		4	55	Susan Hardison		4
18	Chester Wadsworth		5	56	John McDade		4
19	Robert Newell		4	57	William Powell		6
20	George Lewis		6	58	Mrs. Philpot		4
21	Martin Halder		4	59	Maker Lee		3
22	William Wynn		5	60	Nathaniel Kellog		5
23	Anthony Upper		6	61	John Bradt		5
24	Francis Logan		6	62	John Wright		4
25	Salisbury & Humphry		4	63	Samuel Glover		4
26	Daniel Howard		6	64	Elijah Armstrong		3
27	John Graham		5	65	Seth Keith		4
28	Lewis House		4	66	Benjamin Doan		4
29	H. & C. Crysler		4	67	John Headen		3
30	William Forsyth, jun'r.		8	68	Jonathan Fuller		10
31	Adam Crysler		5	69	James Smith		3
32	John Martindale		5	70	Daniel Hubbard		4
33	John Henry		4	71	James Fields		3
34	Divan B. Yale		5	72	William Henry		10
35	Thomas Williams		3	73	Martha Cook		3
36	Agnes Rogers		8	74	Peter D. Colo		3
37	Richard Howard		5				4
38	Robert Cannon		1				10
		£	187	Deduct crown duty, 14 Geo. 3rd.		£	957
							148
						£	209
							10
							0

LONDON DISTRICT.

				Continued,			
1	William McCool		3 15	13	Abram Carrol	£	42
2	James McMichael		3	14	Daniel Rappleje		3 10
3	Abraham Wilson		3 10	15	Truman Waters		3 10
4	Waistcoat Knight		3 15	16	Samuel Thomson		3 10
5	Calvin Martin		3 15	17	Jacob Vanduzer		3 15
6	Enos Call		3 15	18	Bartw. Swart		3 10
7	Horace S. Olmsted		3	19	Thomas Finch		4
8	Frederick Sovereign		3	20	Levi Fletcher		3
9	Henry Carrol		3 15	21	Jacob Sovereign		3
10	Eli Trowbridge		3 10	22	Singleton Gardiner		3
11	John McLery		3 10				
12	John Lodar		3 15				
			42	Deduct crown duty 14th Geo. 3d,			70
			0				44
							32
							5

WESTERN DISTRICT.

				Continued,			
1	Leturne Reame		3	17	Angelica Sterling	£	48
2	David Kemp		3	18	Francois Benneteau		3
3	Benjamin Lavallee		3	19	Elizabeth Searl		3
4	Daniel Langlois		3	20	Piöre Janot		3
5	Francis Pratt		3	21	Jean Cassusans		3
6	Charles Morin		3	22	John Edwards		3
7	Paul Paro		3	23	Pierre St. Armour		3
8	Jos. Centcarties		3	24	William Firnan		3
9	Cent La Grave		3	25	Gus. Averson		3
10	J. B. Petrie		3	26	Peter Stover		3
11	Thomas Lewis		3	27	John Burtis		3
12	Samuel Burton		3	28	Joachim Reneau		3
13	James Scisscans		3	29	David Baldwin		3
14	Laurent Bondy		3				
15	Charles Harisine		3				
16	Battish Soullier		3				
		£	48	Deduct crown duty 14th Geo. 3d,			87
							58
						£	29

Revenue Accounts.

GORE DISTRICT.

1	Rachael Babcock	£ 3		26	Joseph Rolstone	Continued—£ 102	
2	P. J. Hogoboom	5		27	John Clark	5	
3	Plumer Burley	7	10	28	William Terryberry	3	
4	Henry Carpenter	5		29	Margret Terryberry	5	
5	Jacob Bowman	4	10	30	Barnabas Howard	3	
6	Edward Vanderlip	3		31	Timothy Pommeroy	3	5
7	John Gamble	5		32	Silvanus Mott	4	
8	Adam Young	3		33	William Case	4	10
9	William Vanderlip	4	10	34	Jos. Moyer	3	
10	Jacob Book	3		35	Jacob Thoman	3	
11	Samuel McAllister	3		36	James Mills	4	
12	Joseph Reed	4		37	David Persons	3	
13	Charles Burch	3		38	William J. Sumner	5	
14	John Underhill	4		39	George Murdock	3	
15	Joel Wood	4	10	40	Mary Price	3	10
16	Edward Clark	4		41	John Galbreath	4	10
17	James Davis	5		42	William D. Dutton	4	
18	George A. Carr	3	10	43	Francis McQueen	3	
19	Jonathan Pettit	4	10	44	John Carey	5	
20	Edward Vaune	3	10	45	Jacob Spaun	5	
21	William Young	4	10				
22	James M. Sampson	4					
23	John Williamson	4				178	15
24	Andrew Goff	3				90	
25	Peter Bomberger	4					
		£ 102	0 0			£ 88	15 0

Deduct crown duty 14th Geo. 3d.

OTTAWA DISTRICT.

1	Andrew Peasley	£ 3		13	Daniel L. Wells	Continued— 87	
2	Abram Crosby	3		14	Godfrey McDonell	3	
3	Daniel Wyman	3		15	James Gates	3	
4	Charles Kersey	4		16	John Chesser, Junr.	3	
5	Samuel Warren	3		17	John Worrel	3	
6	Mary Ann Valey	3		18	John Boothe	3	
7	William Moody	3					
8	Peter Beers	3					
9	John Wade, Junr.	3				55	
10	William Clarke	3				36	
11	John O'Brien	3					
12	Barnabas Vauclerk	3					
		£ 37	0 0			£ 19	0 0

Deduct crown duty, 14 Geo. 3rd.

BATHURST DISTRICT.

1	Thomas Richey	£ 3		18	John Armstrong	Continued—£ 64	
2	Roger Moore	4		19	Robert Kerr	3	
3	Andrew Hill	4		20	Wm. Bradley	4	
4	Wm. Matheson	4		21	John Gainford	4	
5	Garret FitzGerald	4		22	Daniel Shipman	4	
6	Wm. Vaughan	3		23	Euphemia Cameron	3	
7	Charles Hollister	4		24	Jane Blair	3	
8	James Shouldice	4		25	Robert Hare	4	
9	John Gamel	4		26	Robert Ferguson	3	
10	Richard McCartney	4		27	James McFarlane	4	
11	Thomas Wickman	4		28	Wm. Brownlie	3	
12	Jonas Balderston	3		29	David Freeland	3	
13	Joseph La Garey	3		30	Samuel Batton	3	
14	Alexander Sneddon	4		31	Edward Bradley	3	
15	James McCarrathay	4		32	Peter Wilkie	3	
16	Pat. Nowland	4					
17	Alexander Morris	4					
		£ 64				114	
						£ 50	

Deduct crown duty

RECAPITULATION.

Midland District	88	£ 208	
Johnstown district	73	137	10
Eastern district	61	84	
Newcastle district	41	82	
Home district	59	255	
Niagara district	74	209	10
London district	22	32	5
Western district	29	29	
Gore district	45	88	15
Ottawa district	18	19	
Bathurst district	32	50	
	542	1195	

Revenue Accounts.

No. 12 CONTINUED.

Names of persons licensed as Distillers between 5th January and 5th December, 1826, as reported by the Inspectors.

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

		Galls.	£				
1	William Fairfield, jun'r	177	£	22	2	6	
2	Lewis Thorpe	165	"	20	12	6	
3	John G. Simpson	64	"	8	0	0	
4	John Darling	58	"	7	5	0	
5	Stephen Warner	143½	"	17	18	9	
6	Ansel Benton	58	"	7	5	0	
7	Andrew Fraser	57	"	7	2	6	
8	Allan McPherson	150	"	18	15	0	
9	Archibald Hamilton	50	"	6	5	0	
10	Tobias W. Meyeres	60	"	7	10	0	
11	Moore & Cochrane	100	"	12	10	0	
12	Joseph B. Lockwood	42½	"	5	6	3	
13	Matthew Patterson	70	"	8	15	0	
14	Andrew Kimmerly	60	"	7	10	0	
15	Jacob Comer	63	"	7	17	6	
16	Richard Lowe	95	"	11	17	6	
		1413			176	12	6

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.

		Galls.	£				
1	C. H. Bellamy	50	£	6	5	0	
2	Do.	48	"	6	0	0	
3	Bela Wing	83	"	10	7	6	
4	John McIntosh	70	"	8	15	0	
5	A. McLean	134½	"	16	16	10½	
6	Alexander Ward	46½	"	5	17	2½	
7	Timothy Smith	50	"	6	5	0	
8	Samuel Warner	60	"	7	10	0	
9	Samuel Chaffey	38½	"	4	16	3	
10	William Jones	61	"	7	12	6	
		642			80	5	3½

EASTERN DISTRICT.

1	Fitch L. Bissell	60	Galls.	£	7	10	0
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NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

		Galls.	£				
1	Joseph A. Keeler	50	Galls.	£	6	5	0
2	Isaac C. Proctor	50	"	6	5	0	
3	Frederick Hutton	159	"	19	17	6	
4	John McEvers	32½	"	4	1	3	
5	John Simpson	96	"	12	0	0	
6	Henry Ruttan	60	"	7	10	0	
7	John Trent	41	"	5	2	6	
8	Eliakim Barnham	67	"	8	8	9	
9	William Thompson	70	"	8	15	0	
10	John D. Smith	121	"	15	2	6	
11	Joseph Stowe	70	"	8	15	0	
12	James Deyell	15	"	1	17	6	
13	Samuel Taylor	120	"	15	0	0	
		952			619		

HOME DISTRICT.

		Galls.	£				
1	Reuben Andson	66	Galls.	£	8	5	0
2	John W. Crosby	50	"	6	5	0	
3	James Andrews	228	"	28	10	0	
4	John Cawthra	160	"	20	0	0	
5	Borland and Roe	166	"	20	15	0	
6	Artimas Whipple	40	"	5	0	0	
7	Eastwood and Skinner	100	"	12	10	0	
8	Samuel Chew	40	"	5	0	0	
9	Francis Leys	81	"	10	2	6	
10	Abram Recer	60	"	7	10	0	
11	Timothy Street	47½	"	5	18	9	
12	Do for 1825	47½	"	5	18	9	
13	John B. Warren	50	"	6	5	0	
14	George Playter	73	"	9	2	6	
15	C. S. Murray	180	"	22	10	0	
16	Wm. Robinson	144	"	18	0	0	
17	Thomas Musson	46½	"	5	16	3	
18	John Scarlet	104½	"	13	1	10½	
		1684			210	10	7

Revenue Accounts.

NIAGARA DISTRICT.

		Galls.	£					
1	Norman Austin	50	6	5	0			
2	Thomas Walker	50	6	5	0			
3	William Hepburne	131	16	7	6			
4	Hezekiah Smith	49	6	2	6			
5	Glover Bennet	60	7	10	0			
6	James Maclem	135	16	17	6			
7	Caleb Warren	45	5	12	6			
8	Jacob Beam	60	7	10	0			
9	John Street	75	9	7	6			
10	Wm. S. Servos	58½	7	6	3			
11	Wm. H. Merritt	120	15	0	0			
12	John McMicking	36	4	0	0			
13	Nicholas Baremore	36	4	0	0			
14	William Anthony	60	7	10	0			
15	Robert Kirkpatrick	100	12	10	0			
16	George Keefer	80	10	9	0			
		1145½				143	3	9

LONDON DISTRICT.

		Galls.	£					
1	Job Loder	172	21	10	0			
2	Laurence Lawrason	80	10	0	0			
3	F. Malcolm	40	5	0	0			
4	John Kirkpatrick	140	17	10	0			
5	Gilbert Harris	70	8	15	0			
6	Thomas Boyd	40	5	0	0			
7	William Wilson	134	16	15	0			
8	N. S. Dudley	80	10	0	0			
9	Norton, Ives, & Bliss	80	10	0	0			
10	Duncan Campbell	200	25	0	0			
11	James Ingersoll	110	13	15	0			
12	Joseph S. Harrison	60	7	10	0			
		1206				150	15	0

WESTERN DISTRICT.

		Galls.	£					
1	Alex. McIntosh	410	51	5	0			
2	Robert Fleming	97	12	2	6			
3	Christopher Arnold	75	9	7	6			
4	William Cosgrave	50½	6	6	3			
5	Charles Berezy	110	13	15	0			
		742½				92	16	3

GORE DISTRICT.

		Galls.	£					
1	John Applegarth	80	10	0	0			
2	James Stewart	44	5	10	0			
3	Job Loder	250	31	5	0			
4	Whitemore	80	10	0	0			
5	Absalom Shade	120	15	0	0			
6	Samuel Smith	50	6	5	0			
7	Titus G. Simons	98½	12	6	3			
8	John K. Simons	108½	13	11	3			
9	Racey & Secord	89	11	2	6			
10	John Secord	80	10	0	0			
11	James Shaff	100½	12	11	3			
12	Robert Coultard	160	20	0	0			
13	Messrs. Willson	50	6	5	0			
		1310½				163	16	3

BATHURST DISTRICT.

		Galls.	£					
1	Thomas Deachman	37	4	12	6			
2	William Graham	58	7	5	0			
3	John Ferguson	52	6	10	0			
4	Henry Glass	85	10	13	0			
5	John Delisle	92	11	10	0			
6	John Nowlan	35	4	7	6			
7	Josiah Richio	85½	10	13	9			
8	Stephen Shipman	52½	6	11	3			
9	George Burke	30	3	15	0			
10	G. L. Bellows	190	23	15	0			
11	Daniel Lickie	32½	4	1	3			
12	James Wylie	42½	5	6	8			
13	Andrew Oliver	30	3	15	0			
14	Scanlen & Power	90	11	5	0			
15	William Ranken	80	10	0	0			
16	Richard Roderson	95	11	12	6			
17	William Morris	105½	13	3	9			
18	R. E. Mattheson	101	12	12	6			
19	John Richey	55	6	17	6			
20	John Bower	82	10	5	0			
21	James Hall	54	6	15	0			
		1483				185	7	6

Total—10638½

1329 17 2½

Revenue Accounts.

RECAPITULATION.

Midland District	1413	Galls.	176	12	6
Johnstown "	642½	"	80	5	7½
Eastern "	60	"	7	10	0
Newcastle "	95½	"	119	0	0
Home "	1684¼	"	210	10	7½
Niagara "	1115½	"	143	3	9
London "	1206	"	150	15	0
Western "	742½	"	92	16	3
Gore "	1310½	"	163	16	3
Bathurst "	1185	"	185	7	6
	10.638½	Galls.	1329	17	¾

Names of persons licensed as whole sale dealers in spirituous liquors, from the 5th January, to the 5th December 1826, as reported by the inspectors.

HOME DISTRICT.

1 | John Paul
2 | James Hogg

GORE DISTRICT.

1 | A. Steven

OTTAWA DISTRICT.

1 | Pierre St. Julian

Inspector General's office, 5th December, 1826.

J. BABY, Inspector General.

UPPER CANADA.

ABSTRACT Account of Revenue arising from Duties on Merchandize imported from the United States at the several Ports of Entry, within the Province, from the 1st October 1825, to the 5th December 1826, as far as the Collectors have reported the same.

PORT.	COLLECTOR.	WHOLE COLLECTION.	EXPENSE OF COLLECTION.	NET REVENUE.
River Raisin,	John Cameron,	56 12 8	28 6 4	28 6 4
Cornwall,	John Crysler,	41 8 2	20 14 1	20 14 1
Prescott,	Alpheus Jones,	599 14 7 3-4	100 0 0	499 14 7 3-4
Brockville,	William Jones,	440 8 3 3-4	100 0 0	340 8 3 3-4
Gananoque,	Joel Stone,	191 4 11 1-2	95 12 5 3-4	95 12 5 3-4
Kingston,	C. A. Hagerman,	993 11 3 1-4	100 0 0	893 11 3 1-4
Bellville,	Robert Smith,	20 15 4	10 7 8	10 7 8
Port Hope,	M. F. Whitehead,	372 12 1 1-2	100 0 0	272 12 1 1-2
Newcastle,	W. M. Bullock,	182 3 3 1-4	91 1 7 1-2	91 1 7 3-4
York,	William Allan,	752 5 11	100 0 0	652 5 11
Burlington,	John Chisholm,	38 13 11 1-4	19 6 11 1-2	19 6 11 3-4
Niagara,	T. McCormick,	569 11 3	100 0 0	469 11 3
Queenston,	Robert Grant,	603 10 11	100 0 0	503 10 11
Chippawa,	Robert Kirkpatrick,	441 13 8 1-4	100 0 0	341 13 8 1-4
Fort Erie,	John Warren,	252 2 11	100 0 0	152 2 11
Dover,	George J. Ryerse,	38 15 3 1-2	19 7 7 3-4	19 7 7 3-4
Port Talbot,	M. Burwell,	36 17 6 1-4	18 8 9	18 8 9 1-4
Turkey Point,	James Mitchell,	4 6 8	2 3 4	2 3 4
Amherstburgh,	John Willson,	119 14 1 3-4	59 17 0 3-4	59 17 1
Sandwich,	William Hands,	214 12 9	100 0 0	114 12 9
Drummond Isle,	T. G. Anderson,	130 8 6 1-4	65 4 3	65 4 3 1-4
		£ 6101 4 3 1-4	1430 10 2 1-4	4670 14 1

Inspector General's Office, 5th December, 1826.

J. BABY, Inspector General.

UPPER CANADA.

ACCOUNT of Revenue, from Licences issued to Hawkers and Pedlers, as per returns from Collectors, between the 7th November, 1825, and 5th December, 1826.

PORT.	NAME OF PEDLER.	DESCRIPTION.	DUTY.	TOTAL.
Burlington,	Richard W. Falls,	One Horse,	10 0 0	25 0 0
do.	Wheaton Hewett,	Two Horses,	15 0 0	
Niagara,	Dennis O'Brien,	One Horse,	10 0 0	40 0 0
do.	Benjamin Harrison,	do.	10 0 0	
do.	John Linderman,	do.	10 0 0	
do.	Ebenezer Stinson,	do.	10 0 0	
Kingston,	Michael Malrony,	Foot Pedlar,	5 0 0	20 0 0
do.	Walter Deasy,	do.	5 0 0	
do.	Hiram Conyverse,	One Horse,	10 0 0	
			Continued £	85 0 0

No. 14. Continued.

PORT.	NAME OF PEDLER..	DESCRIPTION.	DUTY.	TOTAL.		
Kingston, -	Augustus Butterfield, .	One Horse,	CONTINUED £ 10 9 0	85	0	0
do.	Alexander McDonald, .	Foot Pedlar,	5 0 0			
do.	James Dixon, . . .	do.	5 0 0			
do.	Thomas Molloy, . . .	One Horse,	10 0 0			
do.	Thomas Welch, . . .	Foot Pedlar,	5 0 0			
do.	Walter Deasy, . . .	One Horse,	10 0 0			
River Raisin, -	John Wait,	Foot Pedlar,	5 0 0	45	0	0
do.	William Hamilton, . .	do.	5 0 0			
do.	Lot Boody,	One Horse,	10 0 0			
Chippawa, . .	Michael Nickerson, .	do.	10 0 0	20	0	0
do.	Abraham Beech, . . .	Two Horses,	15 0 0			
do.		One do.	10 0 0			
Cornwall, . .	Peter McSweeny, . . .	do.	10 0 0	35	0	0
do.	Hugh McNally,	Foot Pedlar,	5 0 0			
do.	Charles Dix,	One Horse,	10 0 0			
do.	Hiram Wadley,	do.	10 0 0			
Port Hope, . .	John McNicklass, . . .	Foot Pedlar,	5 0 0	35	0	0
do.	Patrick Tobin,	do.	5 0 0			
York,	Abraham Stinson, . . .	do.		10	0	0
Fort Erie, . .	Frederick Houghton, .	One Horse,	10 0 0	5	0	0
do.	James Johnson,	do.	10 0 0			
Hallowell, . .	John McGinnis,	do.		20	0	0
Brockville, , .		do.		10	0	0
				10	0	0
				275	0	0
				13	15	0
				261	5	0

Whole Collection, £ 275 0 0
Deduct allowance to Collectors, 13 15 0
Nett Revenue, £ 261 5 0

Inspector General's Office, 5th December, 1826,

J. BABY, Inspector General.

No. 15.

UPPER CANADA.

ACCOUNT of Revenue, from Licences issued to Auctioneers, and from Duties on Sales at Auction, collected from the 1st October 1825, to the 5th December 1826, so far as reported.

PORT.	PERSONS LICENSED.	DUTY.			
Brockville, .	Two Licences issued,		10	0	0
Kingston, . .	John Strange,	5	0	0	
do.	Michael Moran,	5	0	0	
Hallowell, . .	Joseph Allen,		10	0	0
York,	Thomas Mosley,	5	0	0	
do:	M. & R. Meighan,	5	0	0	
Niagara, . . .	B. Harrison,		10	0	0
Sandwich, . .	John Hands,		5	0	0
			5	0	0
		Continued £	45	0	0

No. 15, Continued.

		ON SALES.		Continued, £		45 0 0	
Kingston,				126	3 2,1-4		
Hallowell,				1	1 2		
York,				2	3 7,1-2		
Sandwich,				1	18 4,1-2		
				131	6 4,1-4		
Whole Collection,				176	6 4,1-4		
Deduct allowance to Collectors,				8	6 3,3 4		
Net Revenue,				£ 168	0 0,1 2		

Inspector General's Office, 5th December, 1826.

J. BABY, Inspector General.



No. 16.

UPPER CANADA.

Estimate for the Civil List for the year 1827.

		STERLING.	
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, -		400	0 0
Casual and other Expenses, -		500	0 0
		£ 7470	0 0
Resources.			
Duties accruing under 14 Geo: 3d. Chap. 88. in Upper and Lower Canada.	£ 4,000	0 0	
Required to be appropriated by vote of the Legislature,	3,470	0 0	
	£ 7,470	0 0	STERLING.

Inspector General's Office, 5th December, 1826.

J. BABY, Inspector General.

UPPER CANADA.

General Estimate of the Expenditure and Resources of the Province, for the year 1827.

	EXPENDITURE.			RESOURCES.			
	CURRENCY.			CURRENCY.			
Officers of the Legislature,	1040	0	0	Revenue under 14th Geo: 3d. Chap: 88. in Upper Canada,	£1300	0	0
Nine Sheriffs,	450	0	0	in Lower Canada,	3500	0	0
Eleven District Schools	1100	0	0	Revenue under Provincial Statutes, in Upper Canada,	£6000	0	0
Adjutant General's Establishment,	650	0	0	in Lower Canada,	20000	0	0
Civil Appropriation of 56th Geo: 3d.	2500	0	0	Bank Stock Dividends,			
Inspector-General's Office,	405	11	1	Interest payable on the Welland Canal Loan, by the Company,	26000	0	0
Common School Appropriations,	2940	0	0	Light House Tonnage,	1000	0	0
Six Pensions of £20 each,	120	0	0	Balance in the Receiver General's Hands, after completing the Expenditure of 1826, supposed,	1500	0	0
Interest on Public debt, including the Welland Canal Loan,	3300	0	0		100	0	0
Contingencies of Parliament, 3d Session,	2500	0	0		2000	0	0
Receiver General's Poundage,	900	0	0	Excess in the estimated amount of the Expenditure beyond that of the Resources,	35400	0	0
Bank Stock Deposits, supposed 10 per cent.	2500	0	0		10423	11	1
Militia Pension List,	1500	0	0				
Estimate for Civil List for 1827,	8333	0	0				
Redemption of part of Public debt,	10000	0	0				
For Public Buildings,	6900	0	0				
To encourage the Manufacture of Paper,	125	0	0				
Light House Expences,	100	0	0				
	£ 145823	11	1		£ 45823	11	1

* The amount of these Provincial Duties paid to the Receiver General, in 1825, was £26,314 16 5 1-4 Currency, and for 1826, when the year is completed will be not less than £27,000. The Revenue of 1827, will it is supposed depend much on the decision upon our claim, to a proportion of the Duties, levied in Lower Canada, under the Imperial act, 6th Geo. 4th Chap. 114.

Inspector General's Office, 5th December, 1826.
 J. BABY, Inspector General.

UPPER CANADA.

ACCOUNT of monies outstanding in the hands of Inspectors and Collectors on account of duties on the 5th of December, 1826.

INSPECTORS.		Currency.		
John Cumming,		745	15	83-4
Oliver Everts,		203	12	33-4
Elias Jones,		50	10	83-4
Isaac Swayze,		303	5	31-2
James Mitchell,		86	7	11-2
Thomas Mears,		29	1	81-4
			1418	12 101-2
COLLECTORS.				
John Cameron,		12	11	4
John Crysler,		34	15	21-2
Alpheus Jones,		84	6	111-2
William Jones,		137	3	2
Robert Smith,		12	18	2
Andrew Deacon,		102	8	21-2
William M. Bullock,		19	1	73-4
William Allan,		115	4	111-2
Thomas McCormick,		56	4	101-2
Robert Grant,		155	0	51-2
Robert Kirkpatrick,		104	13	43-4
John Warren,		3	8	01-2
James Mitchell,		2	3	4
John Willson,		80	3	11
William Hands,		1	12	73-4
Late J. Muirhead,		10	0	0
Alexander Clark,		74	18	10
		£	1006	15 13-4
			2425	8 01-4

NOTE.—A part of the above monies are for duties collected since the 30th September, 1826, such therefore are not due and payable, until a given period, beyond the 31st December.

Inspector General's Office, 5th December, 1826, J. BABY, Inspector General.

No. 19.

SCHEDULE of Accounts in Detail which accompany the Public Accounts laid before the Commons' House of Assembly.

ACCOUNTS charged in Statement No. 9, for 1825, to 31st December,

	Sterling	Currency.	
George Hillier, Esq Government Office,		335	11 11-2
George Hillier, Esq. Government house repairs,		38	16 41-2
John Small, Esquire, Clerk Honorable Executive council,		159	13 71-26-9
Honorable James Baby, Contingent account,	205 5 41-2		
Honorable Thomas Ridout, Contingent account,		338	19 91-2
Do. do. Survey burial grounds,		20	13 6
Do. do. Survey Ancaster, &c.		21	5 6
Honorable D. Cameron, Account as Secretary		67	13 6
Do. Account as Register,		131	18 11
John B. Robinson, Esquire, Contingent account,	100 18 1		
do do.	104 18 10		
Charles Fothergill, Esquire, Government printer,		201	2 11
Wm. A Campbell, a. c. Clerk of assize,		88	18 0
Charles C. Small, Esquire, a. c. Clerk of crown,	35 15 23-4		
John Powell, Esquire, a. c. Clerk of Assize,		58	3 0
Jonas Jones, Esquire, Counsel for crown,	247 16 0		
Henry J. Boulton, Esq. a. c. Solicitor General,	340 2 111-2		
Honorable J. H. Dunn, Contingent account,	216 7 51-46-10		

ACCOUNTS CHARGED IN STATEMENT No. 10, FOR 1826, TO 30TH JUNE.

Charles Fothergill, Esquire, Government printer,		15	6 2
Honorable James Baby, Contingent account,	205 6 73-4		
Honorable Thomas Ridout, Contingent account,		335	9 11
Robert Stanton, Esquire, Government printer,		409	16 0
do do.		169	5 5
John Small, Esquire, Clerk Executive council,		154	3 43-46-9
Honorable D. Cameron, a. c. as Register,		91	3 5
Honorable D. Cameron, a. c. as Secretary,		111	9 1
George Hillier, Esquire, Government office,		261	8 4
Honorable J. H. Dunn, Contingent account,	228 6 51-28-10		
John B. Robinson, Esquire Contingent account,	251 2 0		
Charles C. Small, Esquire, a. c. Clerk of Crown,	19 13 21-28-10		
Wm. A. Campbell, account clerk of assize,		9	6 6
Hon. Thomas Ridout, Survey London district,		73	12 9

Inspector General's Office, 5th December, 1826, J. BABY, Inspector General.

AGGREGATE.

				CURRENCY.		
7	Geo. 4,	Cap. 6	Militia Pensions. for 1826,	1,520	0	0
4	"	4 " 27	Assistant Adjutant General of Militia,	100	0	0
4	"	4 " 6	Adjutant General of Militia,	225	0	0
48	"	3 " 16 &c	Teachers of District Schools,	550	0	0
2	"	4 " 21	The Rev. Robert Addison's Pension,	25	0	0
41	"	3 " 12	Officers of the Legislature,	370	0	0
48	"	3 " 6	Clerks of the Legislature, additional Salary,	75	0	0
56	"	3 " 26	Civil Appropriation for 1826, of £2,500 annually,	2,500	0	0
4	"	4 " 28 &c.	Five Pensioners,	60	0	0
7	"	4 " 28	For the erection of Public Buildings,	100	0	0
7	"	4 " 25	For repairing Roads,	200	0	0
2	"	4 " 9	Salaries for nine Sheriffs,	350	0	0
59	"	3 " 12	Inspector General's Salary,	202	15	6½
2	"	4 " 4	Militia Pension Agent,	12	6	6¼
2	"	4 " 26	Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,	4	2	2¼
2	"	4 " 5	Interest on Public Debt,	350	0	0
4	"	4 " 24	do. do.	310	0	4
7	"	4 " 20	do. Welland Canal Loan,	390	0	0
Joint Address, 27th } January, 1826, }			Survey of the St. Lawrence,	150	0	0
59	Geo. 3	Cap. 7 &c.	Rates and Assessments,	29	2	6
60	"	3 " 7	Common School Appropriations,	750	0	0
7	"	4 " 9	Light House expenses and repairs,	218	0	5½
7	"	4 " 26	Civil List Appropriation for 1826,	4,300	0	0
Total, £				12,791	7	3

*Inspector General's Office,
5th December, 1826.*

J. BABY,

INSPECTOR GENERAL.

F.

THE GOVERNMENT,

To Duncan Cameron, Secretary of the Province of Upper Canada, for fees on divers public instruments, and the allowance for an Office Servant and Messenger from the 1st day of July to the 31st of December 1825 inclusive.

1825.	INSTRUMENT.	£.	s.	d.
July	1 To fees on 10 Commissions of Oyer and Terminer. a 23 4	11	13	4
	Engrossing the same. ea words 1100	5	10	0
	To fees on 10 Commissions of Assize and Nisi Prius. a 23 4	11	13	4
	Engrossing the same. ea 350	1	15	0
"	14 To fees on a Proclamation Proroguing Provincial Legislature to 19th August, Engrossing, and Printer's Copy. ea 300	1	3	4
"	15 To fees on a Commission to Thomas Sproul and others Coroners for the Bathurst District. w'ds. 300	1	3	4
	Engrossing the same. w'ds. 300	0	3	0
August	17 To fees on a Proclamation proroguing Provincial Legislature to 22d Sept. Engrossing, and Printers' Copy. ea 300	1	3	4
	Engrossing, and Printers' Copy. ea 300	0	6	0
Sept.	20 To fees on a Proclamation proroguing Provincial Legislature to 31st October. Engrossing, and Printers' Copy. ea 300	1	3	4
	Engrossing, and Printers' Copy. ea 300	0	6	0
Oct.	4 To fees on a Proclamation convening Provincial Legislature on 7th November. Engrossing, and Printer's Copy. ea 300	1	3	4
	Engrossing, and Printer's Copy. ea 300	0	6	0
Dec.	21 To fees on a Commission appointing Samuel Wood a Coroner for the Niagara District. w'ds. 300	1	3	4
	Engrossing the same. w'ds. 300	0	3	0
"	To fees on a Commission appointing Thomas Taylor & others Commissioners of Customs Gore District. w'ds. 800	1	3	4
	Engrossing the same. w'ds. 800	0	8	0
"	7 To furnishing the Government Office with certified Copy of the Proclamation for the division of the Province into Counties, &c. w'ds. 3550, cert. 50	2	0	6
"	To half year's allowance for an Office Servant and Messenger.	25	0	0
	Provincial Currency.—£	67	13	6
	E. E.			

Duncan Cameron, Secretary of the Province of Upper Canada maketh oath and saith that the account contained in this sheet, amounting to sixty seven pounds thirteen shillings and six pence, provincial currency, is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

DUNCAN CAMERON, *Secretary.*

Audited in Council 2d. March, 1826.

Wm. CAMPBELL, C. J.

Sworn before me at York the }
11th day of February, 1826. }
Wm. CAMPBELL, C. J.

Examined, J. BABY,
Inspector General.

THE GOVERNMENT,

To Duncan Cameron, Register of the Province of Upper Canada, for fees on divers public Instruments, the allowance for a Clerk and expenses incurred for Registry Books for the use of the Office, from the 1st day of July to the 31st day of December, 1825 inclusive.

1825	INSTRUMENT.		£.	s.	d.
July	1	To registering 10 Commissions of Oyer and Terminer, w'ds. 1100	5	10	0
"	"	To " 10 Commissions of Assize and Nisi Prius. 350	1	15	0
"	14	To " a Proclamation Proroguing Provincial Legislature to 19th August, 300	0	3	0
"	15	To " Commission to Thomas Sproul and others Coroners for the Bathurst District. 300	0	3	0
Aug'st	17	To " a Proc. Proroguing Provincial Legislature to 22d September, 300	0	3	0
Sept.	8	To entering on the margin of the Registry Lib. R. fol. 361 the surrender of the patent in the name of the Rev. John Stuart and others for 2 5ths of an acre, Kingston, 550	0	5	6
"	"	Search 2s. 6d. Certificate 5s. 0	0	7	6
"	"	To ditto Lib. A. B. fol. 205 the Lease to Chis. German for 200 acres Murray 1s. Search 2s. 6d; Certificate 5s. 0	0	8	6
"	"	To ditto Lib. A. B. fol. 239 the Lease to Jacob Anderson for 200 acres York, 0	0	8	6
"	"	To ditto Lib. B. II. fol. 115 the Patent to Joseph Rath for 100 acres South Gower, 0	0	8	6
"	"	To ditto Lib. M. fol. 178 the Patent to Joseph Hems for 100 acres Earnestown, 0	0	8	6
"	20	To registering a Proclamation Proroguing Provincial Legislature to 31st October, w'ds 300	0	3	0
Oct.	4	To " a Proclamation convening the Provincial Legislature on 7. Nov. w'ds 300	0	3	0
Dec.	21	To registering a Commission appointing Samuel Wool a Coroner for the Niagara District, w'd's 300	0	3	0
"	"	To registering a Commission appointing Thomas Taylor and others Commissioners of Customs Gore District. w'd's 800	0	8	0
"	31	To half years allowance for a Clerk, 83	6	8	
"	"	To Paid John Lesslie for 1 ream & 7 quires paper for the Registry Books as per account, £10 5 6			
"	"	To do. John Carey for printing the same as per account, 12 17 6			
"	"	To do. P. McPhail for binding the Books as per account, 9 0 0			
"	"	To do. John Ewart for repairs to the office and divers articles as per account, 5 11 3	37	14	3
Provincial Currency, £			131	18	11
E. E.					

Duncan Cameron Register of the Province of Upper Canada, maketh oath and saith, that the account contained in this sheet amounting to one hundred and thirty-one pounds eighteen shillings and eleven pence, Provincial Currency, is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

DUNCAN CAMERON, *Secretary.*

Sworn before me at York, this 11th day of Febrary, 1826.

Audited in Council, 23d March, 1826.

Wm. CAMPBELL, C. J.

Wm. CAMPBELL, C. J.

Examined, J. BABY, Inspector General.

THE GOVERNMENT.

To Duncan Cameron Secretary of the Province of Upper Canada, for fees on divers Public Instruments and the allowance for an Office Servant and Messenger from the 1st day of January to the 30th day of June 1826.

1826	INSTRUMENT.		£.	s.	d.
January	3	To fees on a Commission appointing Jonathan Austin and others Coroners for the London District, 1	3	4	
	"	Engrossing the same, w'ds. 300	0	3	0
	"	To fees on a Commission of Oyer and Terminer, Home District, 1	3	4	
	"	Engrossing the same. w'ds. 1100	0	11	0
	"	To fees on a Commission of Assize and Nisi Prius, 1	3	4	
	"	Engrossing the same. w'ds. 360	0	3	6
	30	To 31 Certificates of the Royal assent to the Acts passed last Session of the Provincial Parliament. a 50	7	15	0
	"	To furnishing the Government Office with a copy of the Coinage Act. 900	0	9	0
	"	Certificate, 0	5	0	
	"	To furnishing a Copy of the London Gaol and Court House Act 8/6, Certificate 5/0, 0	13	6	
	"	To furnishing a Copy of the Acts passed, to be sent to England, 15	10	0	
	"	To 31 Certificates of their being true Copies, a 50	7	15	0
	"	A Schedule of the Titles, 0	10	0	
	"	Affixing the Great Seal, 1	3	4	
	"	71 Presses Parchment for the above, a 20	7	2	0
	"	To furnishing a Copy of the Acts for the Printer, 15	10	0	
Feb.	4	To fees on a Commission under the Alien Act for the Eastern District, 1	3	4	
	"	Engrossing, w'ds. 1150	0	11	6
	7	To fees on a Commission of the Peace, Bathurst District, 1	3	4	
	"	Engrossing, 1900	0	19	0
	"	To fees on a Commission of Inquiry into the abuses of the Timber Trade to C. Hagerman and G. Powell, Esquires, 1	3	4	
	"	Engrossing, 1250	0	12	6
March	8	To fees on a Proclamation Proroguing Provincial Parliament to 17th of April, Engrossing, and Printer's Copy, ca 300	1	3	4
	"	To fees on a Commission to hold a fair, Bathurst District, 1	3	4	
	10	Engrossing the same, 660	0	6	6

The amount carried forward—£69 12 6

1826.	To the amount brought forward,		£69 12 6
March 31.	To furnishing the Receiver General with a Copy of the Militia Pension Act of last Session,	w'ds. 1232	0 12 3
	Certificate		5
April 15	To fees on proclamation proroguing provincial parliament to 27th May, Engrossing and printer's copy	ea. 300	1 3 4
May 3	To fees on a proclamation respecting timber, Engrossing and printer's copy,	ea. 725	0 6 0
4	To fees on a commission appointing R. Shireff, Esq. collector of the duties on timber Engrossing,	625	1 3 4
20	To fees on a proclamation proroguing provincial parliament to 5th July Engrossing and printer's copy,	ea. 300	6 3
24	To fees on 4 commissions appointing commissioners of customs for the Western, Home, Midland, and Eastern Districts, a 23/4 Engrossing the same,	ea. 900	1 3 4
June 27	To fees on a proclamation proroguing provincial parliament to 14th August, Engrossing and printer's copy,	ea. 300	0 6 0
30	To fees on a commission under the heir and devisee act, Engrossing,	1125	1 3 4
July 30	To half years' allowance for an office servant and messenger,		0 11 3
			25 0 0

E. E.

Provincial Currency, £111 9 1

Duncan Cameron, Secretary of the Province of Upper Canada, maketh oath and saith, that the account contained in this sheet, amounting to one hundred and eleven pounds nine shillings and one penny, provincial currency, is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

D. CAMERON, Secretary.

Sworn before me at York, this 20th day of July, 1826.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, C. J.

Audited in Council 6th September, 1826.

J. BABY, Presiding Councillor.

Examined—J. BABY, Inspector General.

THE GOVERNMENT,

To Duncan Cameron Register of the Province of Upper Canada, for fees on divers Public Instruments, and the allowance for a Clerk from the 1st day of January to the 30th day of June, 1826.

1826		INSTRUMENT.	£.	s.	d.
Jan'y	3	To Registering a commission appointing Jonathan Austin and others, Coroners for the London District, w'd's 300.		3	
		" a commission of Oyer and Terminer Home District 1100		11	
Feb'y	1	" a commission of Assize and Nisi Prius, 360		3	6
	7	" a commission under the Alien act, Eastern District 1150		11	6
		" a commission of the peace, Bathurst District 1900		19	
		" a commission of inquiry into the abuses in the timber trade, to C. Hagerman and G. Powell 2501		12	6
March,	8	" a proclamation proroguing prov. parliament to 17th April 300		3	
		" a commission to hold a Fair, Bathurst District 660		6	6
April	4	To entering on the margin of the Registry, lib. Q. fol. 3, the surrender of the patent to Mrs. Ann Claus for 500 acres, Hawkesbury, 1s. search 2/6, certificate 5s.		8	6
		To Registering a proclamation proroguing prov. parliament to 27th May 300		3	
May	3	" a proclamation respecting timber 725		7	3
	4	" a commission appointing R. Sheriff collector of the duties on timber 625		6	3
	20	" a proclamation proroguing prov. parliament to 5th July 300		3	
	24	" a commission appointing commis'rs of customs Home Dist. 900		9	
		" " " Western " 9		9	
		" " " Eastern " 9		9	
		" " " Midland " 9		9	
June	17	To entering on the margin of the Registry, lib. MB, fol. 191, the surrender of the patent to Marcus Snider for 200 acres, Thurlow, 1s. search 2/6, certificate 5s.		8	6
	27	To registering a proclamation proroguing prov. parliament to 14th Aug. 300		3	
	30	" a commission under the heir and devisee act 1125		11	3
		To the half years' allowance for a clerk	83	6	8
		Provincial Currency, £	91	3	5
		E. E.			

Duncan Cameron, Register of the Province of Upper Canada, maketh oath and saith, that the account contained in this sheet, amounting to ninety one pounds three shillings and five pence, provincial currency, is just and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

D. CAMERON, Register.

Sworn before me at York, this 20th day of July, 1826.

WM. CAMPBELL, C. J.

Audited in Council, 6th September, 1826.

J. BABY, Presiding Councillor.

Examined—J. BABY, Inspector General.

THE GOVERNMENT OF UPPER CANADA,

1825.

To John Beverley Robinson, Esquire, Attorney General,

DR.

			£	s.	d.
January	8	To report on the Statutes of this Province about to expire.	1	16	
	15	To opinion by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.	1	16	
		To Fiat for Commission appointing the Hon-orable James Baby Speaker of the Legislative Council.	1	16	
	17	To report upon a bill passed by the two houses of the Legislature.	1	1	
	19	To Fiat for Commission appointing the Hon. Wm. D. Powell, Speaker of the Legislative Council,	1	16	
		To Fiat for Commission of Oyer and Terminer and general Gaol delivery for the Home District.	1	16	
		To Fiat for Commission of Assize and Nisi Prius for the same district,	1	16	
February	5	To opinion by order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor,	1	16	
	7	To draft of Warrant for the remission of a fine imposed on John McDonell,	1	1	
	25	To opinion on the petition of John Crysler, Esq.	1	16	
		To opinion to the Inspector General.	1	16	
		To Fiat for Commission to the Commissioners appointed to value certain portions of the Crown and Clergy Reserves,	1	16	
March	16	To Fiat for Commission appointing the same gentlemen to be Justices of the Peace in the several Districts.	1	16	
	17	To opinion to John Cummings, Esquire, Inspector for the Midland District.	1	16	
	23	To draft of Warrant to the Judge for the Respite of George Farrow.		10	6
		To draft of Warrant to Sheriff thereupon,		10	6
		To draft of Warrant to the Judge for the Respite of Darius Forbush,		10	6
		To draft of Warrant to Sheriff thereupon.		10	6
	25	To opinion by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,	1	16	
April	3	To opinion to His Majesty's Receiver General,	1	16	
	5	To Fiat for Proclamation announcing the Royal Assent to the Assessment bill,	1	16	
Home Dist. Sitt'gs after Hil. Term.		The King v. Thomas Taylor and Samuel Kinlock, (murder).—To drawing indictment,	£2	0	6
		Conducting cause to judgment,	5	5	0
			7	5	6
		The King v. Wm. Hall and Mary Johnson (Larceny) —To drawing indictment,	2		6
		The King v. Catharine Joseph (murder).—To drawing indictment,	£2	0	6
		Conducting cause to judgment,	5	5	0
			7	5	6
April	13	To report on four bills passed by both Houses of the Legislature,	4	4	
		To report on five bills passed by both Houses of the Legislature,	5	5	
	14	To draft of warrant to the Chief Justice for the discharge of James Lutz,	1	1	
		To draft of warrant to the Sheriff thereupon,		10	6
	15	To opinion by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,	1	16	
		To opinion by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,	1	16	
	19	To Fiat for Commission of the Peace for the District of Bathurst,	1	16	
		To Fiat for Commission of the Peace for the District of Johnstown,	1	16	
		To Fiat for Commission of the Peace for the Eastern District,	1	16	
		To Fiat for Commission of the Peace for the Midland District,	1	16	
	20	To Fiat for, and draft of a lease of the Ferry at Kingston. To the Collector of that port,	1	16	
		To preparing a bond from the Collector to accompany the same,		10	6
		To Fiat for, and draft of a lease of the Ferry at Brockville. To the Collector of that port,	1	16	
		To preparing a bond from the Collector to accompany the same,		10	6
		To my allowance for a Clerk, and rent of an Office from the first day of January to the nineteenth day of April 1825 both days inclusive, 109 days at £90 per annum,	26	17	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
			STERLING.—£	101	6 $\frac{1}{2}$

John Beverley Robinson, Esquire, His Majesty's Attorney General of the Province of Upper Canada, maketh oath and saith, that the above account, amounting to one hundred and one pounds and six pence farthing, sterling, is just and true according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JOHN B. ROBINSON.

Sworn before me at York this 20th day of March 1826.
WM. CAMPBELL, C. J.

		Sterling.
Amount brought forward,	- - - - -	£101 0 6 1-4
Add 2s. undercast,	- - - - -	2
		101 2 6 1-4
Deduct 4s. 5d. 1-4 overcharged in the allowance for a clerk		4 5 1-4
		£100 18 1

Audited in Council 23d March, 1826.

WM. CAMPBELL, C. J.

Examined—J. BABY, Inspector General.

THE GOVERNMENT OF UPPER CANADA,

To John Beverley Robinson, Esquire, Attorney General,

DR.

			£	s.	d.
October	4	To fiat for proclamation convening parliament on 7th November,	1	16	
		To draft of warrant to the Chief Justice for the discharge of James Gosline and Martin Aylsworth, convicted of felony,	1	1	
		To draft of warrant to Sheriff thereupon,		10	6
Home District Sitt'gs. after Trinity Term		The King against Samuel Spraggs, } Larceny,			
		Drawing indictment,	£2	0	6
		Conducting cause to judgment,	5	5	0
			7	5	6
		The King ag'st John Size and Henry Churchill, } Assault with intent to commit a rape.			
		Drawing indictment,	2	0	6
		Conducting cause to judgment,	5	5	0
			7	5	
		The King ag'st John Haudlan, } Larceny,			
		Drawing indictment,	2	0	6
		Conducting cause to judgment,	5	5	0
			7	5	6
			Amount carried forward, £	25	4 0

1825				Amount brought forward, — £	£	s.	d.
October	4	The King against Joshua Stevens,	Larceny, Drawing indictment, Conducting cause to judgment,	£2 0 6 5 5 0	25	4	
		The King against Henry Ausman,	Maliciously Shooting, Drawing indictment, Conducting cause to judgment,	£2 0 6 5 5 0	7	5	6
		The King against Sylvia Adams,	Perjury, Drawing Indictment,		2		6
	29	To opinion by order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor,			1	16	
November	3	To opinion by order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, To opinion on petition of Benjamin Delisle and others,			1	16	
	4	To opinion by order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, To drawing a bond from Charles Fothergill to His Majesty, To report on the expiring laws,			1	10	
	10	To fiat for letters patent establishing a public fair at Perth,			1	16	
	17	To opinion by order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, To draft of a bill by order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor for the naturalization of certain persons in this province,			1	16	
	19	To opinion to the Receiver General, To report on a bill passed by the two houses of the Legislature,			5	5	
	23	To draft of warrant to the Chief Justice for the discharge of Henry Ausman a convict for malicious shooting,			1	1	
	28	To draft of warrant to Sheriff thereupon, To fiat for commission appointing the Commissioners of Customs for the District of Gore, To draft of warrant to the Chief Justice for the discharge of Archibald Lewis, a convict, To draft of warrant to Sheriff thereupon,			1	10	6
December	5	To draft of warrant to the Chief Justice for the discharge of Phoebe Actley, a convict, To draft of warrant to Sheriff thereupon, To draft of warrant to the Chief Justice for the discharge of William Orr, a convict, To draft of warrant to Sheriff thereupon, To draft of warrant to the Chief Justice for the discharge of Sarah Brown, a convict, To draft of warrant to Sheriff thereupon, To draft of warrant for the respite of execution of King Hans Howe and Elizabeth Maxwell convicted of murder,			1	10	6
	31	To draft of warrant to the Chief Justice for the discharge of Francis Poison, a convict, To draft of warrant to Sheriff thereupon, To draft of warrant to the Chief Justice for the discharge of Charles Deroot, a convict, To draft of warrant to Sheriff thereupon, To draft of warrant to the Chief Justice for the discharge of Richard Arkland, a convict, To draft of warrant to Sheriff thereupon, To draft of warrant to the Chief Justice for the discharge of Lewis Lavigne and William Gavin, convicts, To draft of warrant to Sheriff thereupon, To my allowance for a clerk and rent of an office from the 21st day of September to the 31st day of December 1825, inclusive, at ninety pounds per annum,			1	1	6
				Sterling. £	25	5	0

John Beverley Robinson, Esquire, His Majesty's Attorney General of the Province of Upper Canada, maketh oath and saith, that the above account, amounting to one hundred and five pounds and three shillings, sterling, is just and true according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JOHN B. ROBINSON.

Sworn before me at York this 20th day of March 1826,
WM. CAMPBELL, C. J.

Amount brought forward, Sterling. £15 3 0
Deduct 4s. 1d. 1-2 overcharged in the allowance for a clerk 4 9 -2

£104 18 0 -2

Audited in Council 23d March, 1826.

WM. CAMPBELL, C. J.

Examined—J. BABY, Inspector General.

THE GOVERNMENT OF UPPER CANADA,

In Account with Henry J. Boulton, Esquire, Solicitor General, DR

1825.		WESTERN CIRCUIT.		£	s.	d.
		WESTERN DISTRICT ASSIZES—1825.				
August	1	The King v. Latourneau,	Perjury, Conducting cause to judgment,		5	16 8
		The King v. King Hans Howe & Elizabeth Maxwell,	Murder, Drawing indictment, Conducting cause to judgment,	£2 5 0 5 6 8	8	1 8
		The King v. Lewis Marsac,	Enticing Soldiers to desert, Drawing indictment, Conducting cause to judgment,	£2 5 0 5 16 8	8	1 8
		The King v. Archibald Lewis,	Maliciously shooting, Drawing indictment, Conducting cause to judgment,	£2 5 0 5 16 8	8	1 8
				Amount carried forward, £	30	1 8

August 1

The King v. Maria Percy—*Perjury*,
Drawing indictment,

Amount brought forward, £

£ 30 s. 1 d. 8

2 5

LONDON DISTRICT ASSIZES.

15

The King v. Luke Teeple et. al.—*Riot*,
Conducting cause to judgment,

5 16 8

The King v. Francis Beuprie—*Escape*,
Conducting cause to judgment,

5 16 8

The King v. H. & J. White—*Misdemeanor*,
Conducting cause to judgment,

5 16 8

The King v. Birdsell & Abel—*Nuisance*,
Conducting cause to judgment,

5 16 8

The King v. Joseph Deifield, Esq.—*Forgery*,
Drawing indictment,

2 5

The King v. Abner Owen—*Blasphemy*,
Drawing indictment,

2 5

The King v. Ebenezer Allen and Matthias Crow—*Larceny*,
Drawing indictment,
Conducting cause to judgment,

£ 5 0
5 16 8

8 1 8

The King v. David Collard—*Maliciously Shooting*,
Drawing indictment,
Conducting cause to judgment,

2 5 0
5 16 8

8 1 8

The King v. Ebenezer Allen and David Kenyon—*Larceny*,
Drawing indictment,
Conducting cause to judgment

2 5 0
5 16 8

8 1 8

The King v. John Backhouse and T. Borolby—*Misdemeanor*,
Drawing indictment,

2 5

The King v. J. Backhouse, Esq.—*Extortion*,
Drawing indictment,

2 5

The King v. Joseph Jeens—*Uttering forged notes*,
Drawing indictment,
Conducting cause to judgment,

2 5 0
5 16 8

8 1 8

The King v. Joshua Cooper—*Uttering forged notes*,
Drawing indictment,
Conducting cause to judgment

2 5 0
5 16 8

8 1 8

The King v. Allen and Kenyon—*Larceny of Cattle*,
Drawing indictment,
Conducting cause to judgment,

2 5 0
5 6 8

8 1 8

The King v. Enoch Moore—*Escape*,
Drawing indictment,

2 5

GORE DISTRICT ASSIZES.

25

The King v. Timothy Downs—*Larceny*,
Drawing indictment,

2

The King v. Forbes and Gordon—*Misdemeanor*,
Drawing indictment,
Conducting cause to judgment,

2 5 0
5 16 8

8 1 8

The King v. Phæbe Actley—*Felony*,
Drawing indictment,
Conducting cause to judgment,

2 5 0
5 16 8

8 1 8

The King v. Richard London, et. al.—*Forcible entry and detainer*,
Drawing indictment,
Conducting cause to judgment,

2 5 0
5 0 8

8 1 8

The King v. E. Turner et. al.—*Larceny*,
Drawing indictment,
Conducting cause to judgment,

2 5 0
5 16 8

8 1 8

The King v. John Downie—*Larceny*,
Drawing indictment,
Conducting cause to judgment,

2 5 0
5 16 8

8 1 8

The King v. Peter Brant—*Larceny*,
Drawing indictment,

2 5

The King v. David Wade—*Larceny*,
Drawing indictment,
Conducting cause to judgment,

£ 5 0
5 16 8

8 1 8

The King v. George Campbell—*Perjury*,
Drawing indictment,
Conducting cause to judgment,

2 5 0
5 16 8

8 1 8

The King v. Peter Hesse, an Indian—*Larceny*,
Drawing indictment,
Conducting cause judgment,

2 5 0
5 16 8

8 1 8

The King v. Susan Campbell—*Perjury*,
Drawing indictment,

2 5

The King v. Eli Swayze—*Horse Stealing*,
Drawing indictment,
Conducting cause to judgment,

2 5 0
5 16 8

8 1 8

NIAGARA ASSIZES.

September 5

The King v. Joseph Coll et. al.—*Riot*,
Conducting cause to judgment,

5 16 8

The King v. Robert Randal—*Perjury*,
Fee to J. B. Macaulay, Esq. for conducting cause to judgment,
Paid clerk of the crown for Exhibits,

5 16 8
6 6 6

12 2

Amount carried forward, £

202 18 2

September 5

The King v. James Fleming & O. Harra—*Larceny*,
Drawing indictment,
Conducting cause to judgment,

Amount brought forward, £

£2 5 0
5 6 8

£ 20 2
s. 18
d. 2

The King v. Green and Cash—*Larceny*,
Drawing indictment,
Conducting cause to judgment,

2 5 0
5 16 8

8 1 8

The King v. Charles Bearisley—*Assaulting a Magistrate in the execution of his duty*,
Drawing indictment,
Conducting cause to judgment,

2 5 0
5 16 8

8 1 8

The King v. Tell and his son—*Sheep Stealing*,
Drawing indictment,
Conducting cause to judgment,

2 5 0
5 16 8

8 1 8

The King v. A. Sling and—*Winding a mare*,
Drawing indictment,
Conducting cause to judgment,

2 5 0
5 16 8

8 1 8

The King v. Robert Anderson—*Passing a forged note of the Chenango Bank*,
Drawing indictment,
Conducting cause to judgment,

2 5 0
5 16 8

8 1 8

The King v. James Shackleton—*Misdemeanor*,
Drawing indictment,
Conducting cause to judgment,

2 5 0
5 16 8

8 1 8

The King v. Robert Clerch—*Assault*,
Drawing indictment,
Conducting cause to judgment,

2 5 0
5 6 8

8 1 8

The King v. Sidney Smith—*Passing a forged note*,
Drawing indictment,
Conducting cause to judgment,

2 5 0
5 16 8

8 1 8

The King v. Clute and Hile—*Robbery*,
Drawing indictment,
Conducting cause to judgment,

2 5 0
5 16 8

8 1 8

The King v. Charles Bearisley—*Assault on Winterbottom*,
Drawing indictment,

8 1 8

The King v. Barnes et. al.—*Conspiracy*,
Drawing indictment,
Conducting cause to judgment,

2 5 0
5 16 8

2 5

The King v. Daniel Haskill—*Keeping a disorderly house*,
Drawing indictment,
Conducting cause to judgment,

2 5 0
5 16 8

8 1 8

The King v. Hull et. al.—*Conspiracy*,
Drawing indictment,
Conducting cause to judgment,

2 5 0
5 16 8

8 1 8

The King v. William McDonald—*Horse Stealing*,
Drawing indictment,
Conducting cause to judgment,

2 5 0
5 16 8

8 1 8

The King v. Sally Slack—*Uttering forged notes*,
Drawing indictment,
Conducting cause to judgment,

2 5 0
5 16 8

8 1 8

The King v. Mary Servos et. al.—*Conspiracy*,
Drawing indictment,

8 1 8

The King v. William McDonald—*Maliciously killing a Hog*,
Drawing indictment,

2 5

The King v. McMichael and Dobbin—*Forgery*,
Drawing indictment,

2 5

The King v. M. Cash—*Larceny*,
Drawing indictment,

2 5

The King v. Secord and Brown—*Assault*,
Drawing indictment,

2 5

Deduct one-tenth for Sterling,

347 74 11 38

July 14

To fiat for proroguing Provincial Parliament to 19th August,

£ 16 0

£ 312 17 10 1/2

August 18

opinion respecting Common Schools in Bathurst,

1 16 0

September 20

fiat for proroguing Parliament to 2d September,

1 16 0

fiat for proroguing Parliament to 31st October,

1 16 0

To my allowance for a clerk and the rent of an office from the 1st of July to 20th

20 4 4 1/2

September, both days inclusive

Total, in Sterling, £ 340 6 2 1/2

Henry John Boulton, of the town of York, in the Home District, of the Province of Upper Canada, Esquire, His Majesty's Solicitor General, in and for the said Province, maketh oath and saith, that the above account for the half year commencing the first of July and ending the thirty-first of December, 1825, amounting to the sum of three hundred and forty pounds six shillings and two pence three farthings, sterling, is just and true, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

H. J. BOULTON, Solicitor General.

Sworn before me, at York, this 29th day of September, 1825.

WM. CAMPBELL, C. J.

Deduct 3 shillings and 3 pence half-penny overcharged in the allowance for a clerk,

Amount brought down, £

340 6 3 1/2

Audited in Council 23d March, 1826,

Sterling, £

340 6 14

WM. CAMPBELL, C. J.

Examined—J. BABY, Inspector General.

THE GOVERNMENT OF UPPER CANADA,

To John Beverley Robinson, Esquire, Attorney General.

DR.

	1846		£	s.	d.
January	2	Report and opinion by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,	1	16	
		To fiat for commission of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery for the Home District,	1	16	
		To fiat for commission of Assize and Nisi Prius for the same,	1	16	
		To fiat for commission appointing coroner in the District of London,	1	16	
	10	To opinion by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,	1	16	
	19	To report on one bill passed by the two houses of the Legislature.	1	1	
	23	To report on five bills,	5	5	
	24	To report on four bills,	4	4	
	27	To report on seven bills,	7	7	
		To report on five bills,	5	5	
	30	To report on eight bills,	8	8	
		To fiat for commission appointing a fair at Richmond,	1	16	
February	2	To opinion by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,	1	16	
	4	To fiat for commission to inquire of forfeited estates in the Eastern District,	1	16	
		To opinion to the Inspector General,	1	16	
	6	To opinion to the Inspector General,	1	16	
		To opinion by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,	1	16	
	7	To draft of a special commission to inquire into and report upon alleged abuses in regard to crown timber,	1	16	
		To fiat for the said commission under the Great Seal,	1	16	
		To warrant to the Sheriff of the District of Newcastle to discharge John Turnbull, a convict,	1	10	6
		To fiat for a new commission of the peace for the District of Bathurst,	1	16	
March	9	To fiat for proclamation proroguing the Legislature to 17th April,	1	16	
	17	To affix marginal notes to 51 statutes passed during the last session of the Legislature at 21s. ea.	32	11	
		To opinion by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,	1	16	
		To opinion by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,	1	16	
		To opinion to the Inspector General,	1	16	
	21	To warrant to the Judge for the pardon of John Hite, a convict,	1	1	
		To d. d. of Judge's warrant to the Sheriff thereupon,		10	6
		To warrant to the Judge for the pardon of John McDonell, a convict,	1	1	
		To draft of judge's warrant to the Sheriff thereupon,		10	6
		To draft of warrant remitting the fine of Henry Churchill, a convict,	1	1	
April	1	To draft of bond to be taken from the President, Directors and Company of the Welland Canal for the loan to be advanced to them by Government,	1	1	
Home Dist. } Sittings after Hilary Term. }		Dominus Rex v. Henry Elson and John Elson— <i>Larceny</i> ,			
		Drawing indictment,	2	0	6
		Conducting cause to judgment,	5	5	0
			7	5	6
		Dominus Rex v. Thomas Walden and George Scroggins— <i>Felony</i> ,			
		Drawing indictment,	2	0	6
		Conducting cause to judgment,	5	5	0
			7	5	6
		Dominus Rex v. Margaret Lundy and Helen Lundy— <i>Larceny</i> ,			
		Drawing indictment,	2	0	6
		Conducting cause to judgment,	5	5	0
			7	5	6
		Dominus Rex v. Joseph A. Keeler— <i>Perjury</i> ,			
		Drawing indictment,	2		6
		Dominus Rex v. Ebenezer Perry— <i>Prejury</i> ,			
		Drawing indictment,	2		6
		Dominus Rex v. Ely Playter— <i>Forgery</i> ,			
		Drawing indictment,	2		6
		Dominus Rex v. Gideon Cornell— <i>Forgery</i> ,			
		Drawing indictment,	2		6
	10	To opinion to the Inspector General,	1	16	
	14	To fiat for proclamation proroguing the Legislature to the 27th May,	1	16	
May	3	To draft of special proclamation respecting crown timber cut upon unconceded lands on the River Ottawa,	1	16	
		To fiat for the same,	1	16	
		To draft of a special instrument appointing collector of certain duties upon timber allowed to be cut upon unconceded lands of the crown,	1	16	
		To fiat for the same under the great seal,	1	16	
		To draft of warrant for the pardon of John Hewett, a convict	1	1	
	11	To opinion to the Inspector General,	1	16	
	14	To draft of warrant remitting to John Elson, a convict, the punishment of whipping,	1	1	
		To drawing recognizance of prisoner that he would depart the province,		10	6
	16	To draft of a warrant remitting the fine of Jane Stewart, a convict,	1	1	
		To fiat for proclamation proroguing the Legislature to 5th July,	1	16	
	20	To warrant for the conditional pardon of Thomas Walden and George Scroggins,	1	1	
		To draft of judges' warrant thereupon and recognizances of prisoners,	1	1	
		To opinion to the Inspector General,	1	16	
	22	To fiat for commission appointing commissioners of customs for the Home District.	1	16	
		To the same for the Midland District,	1	16	
		To the same for the Western District,	1	16	
		To the same for the Eastern District,	1	16	
June	3	To opinion by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,	1	16	
		To opinion by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,	1	16	
	26	To fiat for proclamation proroguing the Legislature to the 14th August,	1	16	
		To fiats for commissions of Assize and Nisi Prius for ten Districts,	18		
	26	To fiats for commissions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery for ten Districts, at £1 16 each,	18		
	29	To draft of warrant for the pardon of John Doherty,	1	1	
		To draft of judges' warrant to the Sheriff thereupon,		10	6
		To fiat for commission under the great seal appointing commissioners under the Heir and De- visee Act,	1	16	
	30	To my allowance for a clerk, and rent of an office from the 1st day of January to the 30th day of June, both days inclusive, at £90 per annum,	45		
			Sterling, £	251	1

John Beverley Robinson, Esquire, Attorney General for the Province of Upper Canada, maketh oath and saith, that the above account, amounting to two hundred and fifty one pounds one shilling, sterling, is just and true, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JOHN B. ROBINSON.

Amount brought down - - - - - £251 1 0
Add 1s, short cast in the 2d page of this account - - - - - 1

£251 2 0

Sworn before me at York in Upper Canada, this 24th day of July, 1826,
D'ARCY BOULTON, J.

Audited in Council, 6th September, 1826.

J. BABY, Presiding Councillor.

Examined—J. BABY, Inspector General.

THE GOVERNMENT OF UPPER CANADA,

To John Powell, Esquire, Clerk to the Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer
and General Gaol Delivery last seated for the Bathurst, Eastern, Johnstown
Midland, and Newcastle Districts,

DR.

1850.

BATHURST DISTRICT.		£	s	d
Precept to Sheriff,			10	
Impannelling and swearing Grand Jury,			10	
Swearing Constable to attend Grand Jury,			1	
The King v. John Dogherty— <i>Muliciously maiming a Cow,</i>	Reading and filing indictment,	20	2	6
	Arraignment of Prisoner,	0	2	6
	Impannelling swearing and charging Jury,	0	0	0
	Swearing 3 witnesses and one Constable,	0	4	0
	Entering and endorsing verdict,	0	3	6
	Entering sentence,	0	2	6
The King v. Isaac Lyman George— <i>Libel upon Heman Landon,</i>			1	5
Reading and filing indictment,		0	2	6
Bench warrant 5s. one recognizance 1s. 6d.		0	7	6
The King v. Isaac Lyman George— <i>Libel upon Archibald McNab,</i>			10	
Reading and filing indictment,		0	2	6
Bench warrant 5s. one recognizance 2s. 6d.		0	7	6
The King v. William G. Tully— <i>Assault and Battery,</i>			10	
Reading and filing presentment,			2	6
The King v. Dennis Killeen— <i>Arson,</i>			2	6
Filing bill ignored,				
The King v. Charles Boyle— <i>Perjury,</i>			5	
Reading and filing indictment,		0	2	6
Taking a recognizance,		0	2	6
Return of proceedings to the clerk of the crown,			7	6
Three Calendars at 2s. 6d. each.				
EASTERN DISTRICT.		£	s	d
Precept to Sheriff,			10	
Impannelling and swearing Grand Jury,			10	
Swearing constable to attend Grand Jury,			1	
The King v. Jacob Muhley— <i>Assaulting a constable,</i>	Reading and filing indictment,	20	2	6
	Arraignment of prisoner,	0	2	6
	Taking his recognizance,	0	2	6
	Taking recognizance of H. Wenger and Matthias Monk to give evidence at next assizes,	0	2	6
				10
The King v. George Burns— <i>A rape,</i>	Swearing three witnesses to give evidence before the Grand Jury	0	3	0
	Swearing interpreter.	0	1	0
	Reading and filing indictment,	0	2	6
	Arraignment of prisoner,	0	2	6
	Impannelling swearing and charging jury,	0	0	0
	Swearing three witnesses and one constable.	0	1	0
	Entering and endorsing verdict,	0	3	6
	Swearing constable,	0	1	0
	Entering sentence,	0	2	6
				1
The King v. Donald Aeneas McDonnell— <i>For challenging,</i>	Reading and filing indictment,	0	2	6
	Arraignment of prisoner,	0	2	6
	Entering confession,	0	3	6
	Taking recognizance,	0	2	6
				11
The King v. Alexander McDonnell— <i>For carrying a challenge,</i>	Reading and filing indictment,	0	2	6
	Arraignment of prisoner,	0	2	6
	Impannelling swearing and charging jury,	0	10	0
	Entering and endorsing verdict,	0	3	6
	Swearing five witnesses,	0	5	0
	Taking recognizance,	0	2	6
The King v. Alexander Hover— <i>Forgery,</i>			1	6
Swearing four witnesses to give evidence before the Grand jury,		0	4	0
Reading and filing indictment,		0	2	6
Arraignment of Prisoner,		0	2	6
Taking recognizance,		0	2	6
Taking recognizance of Peter Eamer, Junior; Sewell Cutler, Leonard Stowe Bunker, Charles C. Favrand, and Levi Beucroft, to give evidence at next Assizes,		0	2	6
The King v. Martin Casselman— <i>Nuisance, (Traverse.)</i>			14	
Impannelling, swearing, and challenging jury,		0	17	0
Swearing ten witnesses and one constable,		0	11	0
Entering and endorsing verdict,		0	3	6
The King v. Adam Miller— <i>Nuisance, (Traverse.)</i>			1	4
Three subpoenas at 2. 6d. each,		0	7	6
Empannelling, swearing, and charging jury,		0	10	0
Swearing nine witnesses,		0	9	0
Entering and endorsing verdict,		0	3	6
The King v. Joseph Sawyer— <i>Nuisance, (Traverse.)</i>			1	10
Empannelling, swearing, and charging jury,		0	10	0
Swearing three witnesses,		0	3	0
Entering and endorsing verdict,		0	3	6
Amount carried forward,		£	13	16
			6	6

		Amount brought forward, £	£	s	d.
The King v. Alexander Hover— <i>Perjury</i> ,			13	16	6
Reading and filing indictment,	0 2 6				
Arraignment of prisoner,	0 2 6				
Taking his recognizance,	0 2 6				
Taking recognizance of Philip J. Empey, Sewell Cutler, William Daly, and Hector Manson, to give evidence at next Assizes,	0 2 6				
				10	
The King v. Daniel Myers and Richard Markle— <i>Conspiracy</i> ,					
Reading and filing indictment,	2 6				
Taking recognizance of prisoners,	0 2 6				
Taking recognizance of Charles C. Favrand Philip Lewis, John Lewis, and Thomas Servos, to give evidence at next Assizes,	0 2 6				
				7	6
The King v. John McDonnell— <i>Perjury</i> ,				2	6
Reading and filing presentment,					
The King v. Patrick McEwan and others— <i>Perjury</i> ,				2	6
Reading and filing presentment,					
Return of proceedings to clerk of the crown,				10	
Three Calendars at 2s. 6d. each,				7	6
JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.					
				10	
				10	
				1	
The King v. Henry Hamilton— <i>Murder</i> ,					
Reading and filing indictment,	2 6				
Arraignment of prisoner,	2 6				
Swearing two witnesses to give evidence before the Grand Jury,	2 0				
Impannelling, swearing, and charging jury,	0 10 0				
Reading and filing an exhibit,	0 2 6				
Swearing twenty-two witnesses and two constables,	1 4 0				
Entering and endorsing verdict,	0 3 6				
Entering sentence,	0 2 6				
			2	9	6
The King v. Francis Poison— <i>Horse stealing</i> ,					
Swearing five witnesses to give evidence before the Grand Jury,	0 5 0				
Reading and filing indictment,	0 2 6				
Arraignment of prisoner,	0 2 6				
Impannelling swearing and charging Jury,	0 10 0				
Swearing seven witnesses and one constable	0 8 0				
Entering and endorsing verdict,	0 3 6				
Entering sentence,	0 2 6				
			1	14	
The King v. Peet Seely— <i>Uttering seditious words</i> ,					
Swearing a witness to give evidence before the Grand Jury,	0 1 0				
Reading and filing indictment,	0 2 6				
Taking recognizance,	0 2 6				
				6	
The King v. William Orr and others— <i>Riot</i> ,					
Reading and filing indictment,	0 2 6				
Arraignment of William Orr,	0 2 6				
Entering his confession,	0 3 6				
Entering sentence,	0 2 6				
				11	
The King v. William Orr— <i>Assault with intent to kill</i> ,					
Reading and filing indictment,	0 2 6				
Arraignment of prisoner,	0 2 6				
Impannelling swearing and charging jury,	0 10 0				
Swearing witness,	0 1 0				
Entering and endorsing verdict,	0 3 6				
Entering sentence,	0 2 6				
			1	2	
The King v. Albigane U. Ainsworth— <i>F. Ioniously killing</i> ,					
Swearing a witness to give evidence before the Grand Jury,	0 1 0				
Reading and filing indictment,	0 2 6				
Arraignment of prisoner,	0 2 6				
Impannelling swearing and charging jury,	0 10 0				
Swearing eight witnesses,	0 8 0				
Entering and endorsing verdict,	0 3 6				
			1	7	6
The King v. Wm. Orr and others— <i>Riot</i> ,					
Reading and filing indictment,	0 2 6				
Arraignment of Edward Dunn,	0 2 6				
Impannelling swearing and charging jury,	0 10 0				
Swearing two witnesses,	0 2 0				
Entering and endorsing verdict,	0 3 6				
Entering sentence,	0 2 6				
			1	3	
The King v. Michael Maher— <i>Enticing a Soldier to desert</i> ,					
Swearing two witnesses to give evidence before the Grand Jury,	0 2 0				
Reading and filing indictment,	0 2 6				
Bench warrant,	0 5 0				
Arraignment of prisoner,	0 2 6				
Impannelling, swearing, and charging jury,	10 0 0				
Swearing two witnesses and one constable,	3 0 0				
Entering and endorsing verdict,	3 6				
			1	8	6
Discharging Seth Larrabby by proclamation,				2	6
Return of proceedings to clerk of the crown,				10	
Three calendars at 2s. 6d. each.				7	6
MIDLAND DISTRICT.					
				10	
				1	
				1	
Amount carried forward	£	29	0	0	

	£	s.	d.
Amount brought forward,	29	0	0
The King v. Isaac Young—Buggery,			
Swearing a witness to give evidence before the Grand Jury,	20	1	0
Reading and filing indictment,	0	2	6
Bench warrant,	0	5	0
Arraignment of Prisoner,	0	2	6
Impannelling, swearing, and charging Jury,	0	10	0
Swearing 6 witnesses and one constable,	0	7	0
Reading and filing an exhibit,	0	2	6
Entering and endorsing verdict,	0	3	6
		1	14
The King v. Sarah Brown—Larceny,			
Swearing a witness to give evidence before the Grand Jury,	1	0	
Reading and filing indictment,	2	6	
Arraignment of prisoner,	2	6	
Impannelling, swearing, and charging jury,	10	0	
Swearing 4 witnesses and 1 constable,	5	0	
Entering and endorsing verdict,	3	6	
		1	4
The King v. John Brown—Larceny			
Swearing 3 witnesses to give evidence before the Grand Jury,	0	3	0
Reading and filing indictment,	0	2	6
Arraignment of prisoner,	0	2	6
Entering confession,	0	3	6
Entering sentence,	0	2	6
			14
The King v. David B. Sole, and Ora Vantasset—for a libel,			
Reading and filing presentment,	0	2	6
Bench warrant,	0	5	0
Arraignment of prisoners at 2s. 6d. each,	0	5	0
Taking their recognizance,	0	2	6
Taking recognizance of 7 witnesses to give evidence at next Assizes,	0	2	6
			17
The King v. John C. Hewett—assault with intent to commit a rape.			
Swearing 2 witnesses to give evidence before the Grand Jury,	0	2	
Reading and filing indictment,	0	2	6
Arraignment of prisoner,	0	2	6
Impannelling, swearing, and charging jury,	0	10	0
Swearing 3 witnesses and 1 constable,	0	4	0
Entering and endorsing verdict,	0	3	6
Entering sentence,	0	2	6
		1	7
The King v. Louis Lavigne and Wm. Gavin—Burglary.			
Swearing 2 witnesses to give evidence before the Grand Jury,	0	2	
Filing bill ignored,	0	2	6
			4
The King v. Louis Lavigne and Wm. Gavin—Burglary.			
Swearing one witness to give evidence before the Grand Jury,	0	1	0
Reading and filing indictment,	0	2	6
Arraignment of prisoners 2s. 6d. each,	0	5	0
Impannelling, swearing, and charging jury,	0	10	0
Swearing 7 witnesses,	0	7	0
Entering and endorsing verdict,	0	3	6
Entering Sentence,	0	2	6
		1	11
The King v. Joseph Dorway and Joseph Cardinal—Larceny,			
Swearing a witness to give evidence before the Grand Jury,	0	1	0
Reading and filing indictment,	0	2	6
Arraignment of prisoners 2s. 6d. each,	0	5	0
Impannelling, swearing, and charging jury,	0	10	0
Swearing 2 witnesses and 1 constable,	0	3	0
Entering and endorsing verdict,	0	3	6
Entering sentence,	0	2	6
		1	7
The King v. John Williams—Larceny,			
Swearing 2 witnesses to give evidence before the Grand Jury,	0	2	0
Reading and filing indictment,	0	2	6
Arraignment of prisoner,	0	2	6
Entering confession,	0	3	6
Entering sentence,	0	2	6
			13
The King v. Richard Arkland—Maliciously shooting,			
Reading and filing indictment,	0	2	6
Bench warrant,	0	5	0
Arraignment of prisoner,	0	2	6
Impannelling, swearing, and charging jury,	0	10	0
Filing an exhibit,	0	2	6
Swearing 4 witnesses and one constable,	0	5	0
Entering and endorsing verdict,	0	3	6
Entering sentence,	0	2	6
		1	13
The King v. Michael Leroy—For enticing a soldier to desert,			
Reading and filing indictment,	0	2	6
Arraignment of prisoner,	0	2	6
Impannelling, swearing, and charging jury,	0	10	0
Swearing 2 witnesses,	0	2	0
Entering and endorsing verdict,	0	3	6
		1	
The King v. Charles De Root—Horse stealing,			
Swearing a witness to give evidence before the Grand Jury,	0	1	0
Reading and filing indictment,	0	2	6
Arraignment of prisoner,	0	2	6
Impannelling, swearing, and charging jury,	0	10	0
Swearing 3 witnesses,	0	3	0
Entering and endorsing verdict,	0	3	6
Entering sentence,	0	2	6
		1	5
Amount carried forward.	£	42	12

	Amount brought forward,	£	s.	d.
The King v. Charles Smyth and Wm. Woods— <i>For a rescue.</i>			12	6
Swearing a witness to give evidence before the Grand Jury,	1 0			
Reading and filing indictment,	2 6			
Bench warrant,	5			
Arraignment of Charles Smyth,	0 2 6			
Impannelling, swearing, and charging jury,	0 10 0			
Swearing 2 witnesses,	0 2 0			
Filing 4 exhibits at 2s. 6d. each,	0 10 0			
Entering and endorsing verdict,	0 3 6			
Taking recognizance of Charles Smyth for his appearance at next Assizes to receive judgment of the Court,	0 2 6			
			1	19
The King v. Richard Ackland and others— <i>Riot.</i>				
Reading and filing indictment,	2 6			
Taking a recognizance,	2 6			
Arraignment of 2 of the prisoners, James Howard and Nathan Miller, 2s. 6d. each,	5			
Impannelling, swearing, and charging jury,	10			
Filing bill ignored,	2 6			
			1	2
The King v. Sarah Brown— <i>Receiving stolen goods.</i>				6
Reading and filing indictment,	2 6			
Arraignment of prisoner,	2 6			
Impannelling, swearing and charging Jury,	10			
Swearing 2 witnesses and 1 constable,	3			
Entering and endorsing verdict,	3 6			
Entering sentence,	2 6			
			1	4
The King v. George Robison— <i>Larceny.</i>				
Swearing a witness to give evidence before the Grand Jury,	1			
Reading and filing indictment,	2 6			
Arraignment of prisoner,	2 6			
Impannelling, swearing and charging Jury,	10			
Swearing 3 witnesses and 1 constable,	4			
Entering and endorsing verdict,	3 6			
Entering sentence,	2 6			
			1	6
The King v. John Tipple and Michael Nelson— <i>Larceny.</i>				
Swearing a witness to give evidence before the Grand Jury,	1			
Reading and filing indictment,	2 6			
Arraignment of prisoners 2½ each,	5			
Impannelling, swearing and charging Jury,	10			
Filing an exhibit,	2 6			
Swearing 4 witnesses and 1 constable,	5			
Entering and endorsing verdict,	3 6			
Entering sentence on John Tipple,	2 6			
			1	12
The King v. Nathan Miller, taking a recognizance,			2	8
The King v. John Jackson— <i>Grand Larceny.</i>				
Reading and filing Indictment,			2	6
The King v. John Embery— <i>For an Assault.</i>				
Reading and filing Presentment,			2	6
The King v. Johanna Sheehan— <i>Larceny.</i>				
Reading and filing indictment,	2 6			
Arraignment of Prisoner,	2 6			
Impannelling, swearing, and charging Jury,	10 0			
Swearing 2 witnesses and 1 constable,	3 0			
Entering and endorsing verdict,	3 6			
Entering Sentence,	2 6			
			1	4
The King v. Daniel Young and others— <i>Demolishing a dwelling house.</i>				
Taking recognizance,			2	6
The King v. David B. Sole— <i>For a libel.</i>				
Reading and filing indictment,	2 6			
Arraignment of prisoner,	2 6			
Taking recognizance of his appearance at next assizes,	2 6			
Taking recognizance of 7 witnesses to give evidence at next assizes,	2 6			
			10	
The King v. Peter Anderson— <i>Maiming a Cow.</i>			2	6
Filing bill ignored,				
The King v. Henry Babcock and others— <i>Murder.</i>				
Filing bill ignored,			2	6
Return of proceedings to Clerk of the Crown,			10	
Three Calendars at 2½ each,			7	6
NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.				
Precept to sheriff,			10	
Impannelling and swearing Grand Jury,			10	
Swearing constable to attend Grand Jury,			1	
The King v. Gilbert Utlio— <i>Arson.</i>				
Reading and filing indictment,	2 6			
Arraignment of prisoner,	2 6			
Impannelling swearing and charging jury,	10			
Swearing six witnesses,	6			
Entering and endorsing verdict,	3 6			
			1	4
The King v. Jacob Fyke— <i>Buggery.</i>				
Swearing a witness to give evidence before the Grand Jury,	1			
Filing bill ignored,	2 6			
			3	6
The King v. John Clark and others— <i>Riot.</i>				
Reading and filing presentment,			2	6
The King v. Isaac Bellamvey and others— <i>Riot.</i>				
Reading and filing indictment,	2 6			
Arraignment of the five defendants 2s. 6d. each,	12 6			
Impannelling swearing and charging Jury,	10			
Swearing three witnesses,	3			
Entering and endorsing verdict,	3 6			
			1	11
Return of proceedings to the Clerk of the Crown			10	
Three Calendars at 2½. 6d. each.			7	
			3	0
Province currency,	£	28		

John Powell of Niagara in the Niagara District Esq. maketh oath and saith that the above account amounting to fifty eight pounds and three shillings, provincial currency is just and true according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JOHN POWELL.

Sworn before me at York, this 12th day of December, 1825.
WM. CAMPBELL, C. J.

Amount within account, £58 3 0

Examined—J. BABY, Inspector General.

Audited in Council 23d March, 1826.
WM. CAMPBELL, C. J.

THE GOVERNMENT OF UPPER CANADA,

To William Alexander Campbell, Clerk of Assize,

DR.

1825

		£	£	s.	d.
WESTERN DISTRICT.					
<i>Sittings after Trinity Term.</i>					
	Precept to Sheriff,			10	
	Impannelling and swearing Grand Jury,			10	
	Swearing one Constable,			1	
The King v. Lewis Marsae—	<i>Enticing Soldiers to Desert,</i>				
	Reading and filing Indictment,	2	6		
	Arraignment of Prisoner,	2	6		
	Impannelling, swearing, and charging Jury,	10	0		
	Entering and indorsing verdict,	3	6		
	Swearing 4 witnesses and 1 constable,	5	0		
	Reading and filing one exhibit,	2	6		
	Entering sentence,	2	6		
	Swearing 2 witnesses to give evidence before the Grand Jury,	2	0		
				1	10 6
The King v. King Hans Hawe, and Elizabeth Maxwell—	<i>Murder.</i>				
	Reading and filing Indictment,	2	6		
	Arraignment of Prisoners, (2s. 6d. each)	5	0		
	Impannelling, swearing, and charging Jury,	10	0		
	Entering and indorsing verdict,	3	6		
	Swearing 4 witnesses and 1 constable,	5	0		
	Filing one exhibit,	2	6		
	Impannelling, swearing, and charging a jury of matrons,	10	0		
	Entering their verdict,	3	6		
	Swearing constable to attend jury of matrons,	1	0		
	Entering sentence on King Hans Hawe,	2	6		
				2	5 6
The King v. Francois Latourneau—	<i>Perjury,</i>				
	Impannelling, swearing, and charging Jury,	10	0		
	Entering and indorsing verdict,	3	6		
	Swearing 8 witnesses and 1 constable,	9	0		
	Entering sentence,	2	6		
				1	5
The King v. Archibald Lewis—	<i>Maliciously Shooting.</i>				
	Reading and filing indictment,	2	6		
	Arraignment of Prisoner,	2	6		
	Impannelling, swearing, and charging jury,	10	0		
	Entering and indorsing verdict,	3	6		
	Swearing 6 witnesses and 1 constable,	7	0		
	Entering sentence,	2	6		
	One subpoena,	2	6		
	Taking 2 recognizances, (2s. 6d. each,)	5	0		
				1	15 6
The King v. Mira Percy—	<i>Perjury.</i>				
	Reading and filing indictment,	2	6		
	Arraignment of prisoner,	2	6		
	One subpoena,	2	6		
	Taking 2 recognizances, (2s. 6d. each,)	5	0		
					12 6
	Taking recognizance of Justus Wilcox,				2 6
	Return of proceedings to clerk of the crown,				10
	Two calendars at 2s. 6d. each.				5
LONDON DISTRICT SITTINGS.					
	Precept to Sheriff			10	
	Impannelling and swearing Grand Jury,			10	
	Swearing one Constable,			1	
The King v. David Collard—	<i>Maliciously Shooting,</i>				
	Reading and filing indictment,	2	6		
	Arraignment of prisoner,	2	6		
	Impannelling, swearing, and charging jury,	10	0		
	Entering and endorsing verdict,	3	6		
	Swearing 13 witnesses,	13	0		
	Swearing five witnesses to give evidence before the Grand Jury,	5	0		
	Reading and filing three exhibits,	7	6		
	Four Subpœnas,	10	0		
	Taking recognizance,	2	6		
				2	16 6
The King v. Henry White and James White—	<i>Nuisance</i>				
	Impannelling, swearing, and charging Jury,	10	0		
	Entering and endorsing verdict,	3	6		
	Swearing 1 witness and one constable,	2	0		
					15 6
The King v. Jacob Birdsell and Daniel Abell—	<i>Nuisance.</i>				
	Impannelling swearing and charging Jury,	10	0		
	Entering and endorsing verdict,	3	6		
	Swearing one witness and one constable,	2	6		
					16
The King v. Luke Teeple et al.—	<i>Riot.</i>				
	Impannelling, swearing, and charging jury,	10	0		
	Entering and endorsing verdict,	3	6		
	Swearing 4 witnesses and 1 constable,	5	0		
	Two subpœnas,	5	0		
				1	3 6
Amount carried forward.			16	0	0

		£	s	d
Amount brought forward,			16	
The King v. Francis Beaupre— <i>Escape</i> ,				
Impannelling, swearing, and charging jury,	9	10	0	
Entering and endorsing verdict,	0	3	6	
Swearing 1 witness,	0	1	0	
Filing an exhibit,	0	2	6	17
The King v. Ebenezer Allan and Daniel Kenyon— <i>Larceny</i> ,				
Reading and filing indictment,	0	2	6	
Arraignment of prisoners 2s. 6d. each	0	5	0	
Impannelling, swearing, and charging jury	0	10	0	
Entering and endorsing verdict,	0	3	6	
Swearing 6 witnesses and one constable,	0	7	0	1
The King v. Joseph Jeens— <i>Forgery</i> ,				
Reading and filing indictment,	0	2	6	
Arraignment of prisoner,	0	2	6	
Impannelling, swearing, and charging jury,	0	10	0	
Entering and endorsing verdict,	3	0	0	
Swearing 7 witnesses,	0	7	0	
Reading and filing 4 exhibits	0	10	0	
Swearing 2 witnesses to give evidence before the Grand Jury,	0	2	0	1
The King v. Ebenezer Allan and Matthias Crow— <i>Larceny</i> ,				
Reading and filing indictment,	0	2	6	
Arraignment of prisoners, (2s. 6d. each,)	0	5	0	
Impannelling swearing and charging jury	0	10	0	
Entering and endorsing verdict	0	3	6	
Swearing 12 witnesses and one constable,	13	0	0	
Swearing six witnesses to give evidence before the Grand Jury,	0	6	0	12
The King v. Enoch Moore— <i>Escape</i> ,				
Filing bill ignored,	0	2	6	
Two subpoenas,	0	5	0	
Swearing 6 witnesses to give evidence before the Grand Jury,	0	6	0	13
The King v. Ebenezer Allan and Daniel Kenyon— <i>Larceny</i> ,				
Reading and filing indictment,	0	2	6	
Arraignment of prisoners 2s. 6d. each,	0	5	0	
Impannelling, swearing, and charging jury,	0	10	0	
Entering and endorsing verdict,	0	3	6	
Entering sentence,	0	2	6	
Swearing 9 witnesses and 1 constable	0	10	0	
Swearing 2 witnesses to give evidence before the Grand Jury,	0	2	0	1
The King v. Joseph Cooper— <i>Forgery</i> ,				
Reading and filing indictment,	0	2	6	
Arraignment of prisoner,	0	2	6	
Impannelling, swearing, and charging jury,	0	10	0	
Entering and endorsing verdict,	0	3	6	
Swearing 6 witnesses and 1 constable,	0	7	0	
Swearing two witnesses to give evidence before the Grand Jury,	0	2	0	1
The King v. Abner Owen— <i>Blasphemy</i> ,				
Reading and filing indictment,	0	2	6	
Arraignment of prisoner,	0	2	6	
Swearing a witness to give evidence before the Grand Jury,	0	1	0	
Taking recognizance twice,	0	5	0	11
The King v. John Backhouse and John Boulby— <i>Misdemeanor</i> ,				
Swearing 2 witnesses to give evidence before the Grand Jury,	0	2	0	
Filing bill ignored,	0	2	0	4
The King v. Joseph De Fields— <i>Forgery</i> ,				
Swearing 3 witnesses to give evidence before the Grand Jury,	3	0	0	
Filing bill ignored,	0	2	6	5
The King v. John Backhouse— <i>Extortion</i> ,				
Reading and filing indictment,	0	2	6	
Arraignment of prisoner,	0	2	6	
Swearing a witness to give evidence before the Grand Jury	1	0	0	
Taking 2 recognizances, (2s. 6d. each,)	0	6	0	11
Discharging Daniel Kenyon by proclamation,				
Return of proceedings to clerk of the crown,				2
Two Calendars at 2s. 6d. each,				10
GORE DISTRICT SITTINGS:				
Precept to Sheriff,				
Impannelling and Swearing Grand Jury,				10
Swearing two constables,				10
The King against Phoebe Ackley— <i>Maliciously shooting</i> ,				2
Reading and filing indictment,	0	2	6	
Arraignment of prisoner,	0	2	6	
Impannelling, swearing, and charging jury,	10	0	0	
Entering and endorsing verdict,	0	3	6	
Swearing 6 witnesses and 1 constable,	0	7	0	
Two Subpoenas,	5	0	0	
Entering sentence,	0	2	6	1
The King against George Forbes, et. al.— <i>Misdemeanor</i> ,				
Reading and filing indictment,	2	6	0	
Arraignment of prisoners at 2s. 6d. each,	0	5	0	
Impannelling swearing and charging jury,	0	10	0	
Entering and endorsing verdict,	0	3	6	
Swearing eleven witnesses and one constables,	12	0	0	1
Amount carried forward,		3	32	16

	Amount brought forward, £	£	s.	d.
The King against John Downie—Grand Larceny,				
Reading and filing indictment,	0 2 6			
Arraignment of prisoner,	0 2 6			
Impannelling swearing and charging jury,	0 10 0			
Entering and endorsing verdict,	3 6			
Swearing 4 witnesses,	0 4 0			
Reading and filing 7 exhibits, (2s. 6d. each.)	0 17 6			
Entering sentence,	0 2 6			
		2	2	6
The King against Edward Turner, et. al.—Grand Larceny,				
Reading and filing indictment,	0 2 6			
Arraignment of 3 prisoners, (2s. 6d. each.)	0 7 6			
Impannelling, swearing, and charging jury,	0 10 0			
Entering and endorsing verdict,	0 3 6			
Swearing 8 witnesses and 1 constable,	9 0			
Taking 2 recognizances, (2s. 6d. each.)	5 0			
		1	17	6
The King against David Wade—Larceny				
Reading and filing indictment,	0 2 6			
Arraignment of prisoner,	0 2 6			
Impannelling, swearing and charging Jury,	10			
Entering and endorsing verdict,	0 9 6			
Swearing 4 witnesses,	0 4 0			
Entering sentence,	0 2 6			
		1	5	
The King against George Campbell—Perjury,				
Reading and filing indictment,	2 6			
Arraignment of Prisoner,	0 2 6			
Impannelling, swearing and charging Jury,	10			
Entering and endorsing verdict,	0 3 6			
Swearing 4 witnesses and 1 constable,	5			
Swearing 2 witnesses to give evidence before the Grand Jury,	0 3 0			
Two subpoenas,	5 0			
Taking 3 recognizances, (2s. 6d. each.)	7 6			
Bench warrant,	5 0			
		2	3	
The King against Richard Loredon, et. al.—Forceable entry,				
Reading and filing indictment,	2 6			
Arraignment of prisoners 2½ each,	5			
Impannelling, swearing and charging Jury,	10			
Entering and endorsing verdict,	3 6			
Entering sentences (2s. 6d. each.)	5 0			
Swearing 6 witnesses and 1 constable,	7			
		1	13	
The King against David Brady—Horse stealing,				
Reading and filing indictment,	2 6			
Bench warrant,	0 5 0			
			7	6
The King against Peter Hesseau, Indian—Larceny,				
Reading and filing indictment,	2 6			
Arraignment of prisoner,	2 6			
Entering confession,	0 3 6			
Swearing interpreter,	0 1 0			
One subpoena,	2 6			
Entering Sentence,	0 2 6			
			14	6
The King v. Eli Swayze et. al.—Horse stealing,				
Reading and filing indictment,	0 2 6			
Bench warrant,	0 5 0			
Arraignment of prisoner,	0 2 6			
Two Subpœnas,	5			
Entering sentence,	0 2 6			
Entering his confession,	0 3 6			
		1	1	
The King v. Timothy Downs—Larceny,				
One Subpœna,	0 2 6			
Filing bill ignored,	0 2 6			
			5	
The King v. Peter Brant—Larceny,				
Reading and filing Indictment,	0 2 6			
Bench warrant,	0 5 0			
			7	6
The King v. Susan Campbell—Perjury,				
Reading and filing presentment,	3 6			
Taking 3 recognizances 2s. 6d. each,				
Return of proceedings to the Clerk of the Crown				
Two Calendars at 2s. 6d. each.				
			2	6
			7	6
			10	0
			5	
NIAGARA DISTRICT SITTINGS.				
Precept to Sheriff,				
Impannelling and swearing Grand Jury,				
Swearing two Constables,				
			10	
			10	
			2	
The King v. Robert Randal—Perjury,				
Impannelling, swearing and charging Jury,	10			
Two subpoenas at 2 6d. each,	5 0			
Swearing 13 witnesses and one Constable,	0 14 0			
Entering and endorsing verdict,	0 3 6			
Reading and filing 11 exhibits at 2s. 6d. each,	1 7 6			
		2	6	
The King v. George Weaver and others—Riot,				
Impannelling swearing and charging Jury,	0 10 0			
Two Subpœnas,	5			
Swearing 13 witnesses and one constable,	0 14 0			
Entering and endorsing verdict,	0 3 6			
Entering sentence on 4 of the prisoners,	10 0			
		2	2	6
Amount carried forward,		51	8	6

	Amount brought forward,	£.	s.	d.
The King v. Michael Cash— <i>Larceny</i> , Filing bill ignored,			51	6
The King v. John Hite. et al.— <i>Robbery</i> , Reading and filing Indictment, Arraignment of Prisoner, Impannelling, swearing, and charging jury, Swearing 3 witnesses and 1 constable, Bench warrant, Entering and endorsing verdict, Entering sentence,		£0 2 0 0 2 6 0 10 0 4 0 0 5 0 3 6 2 6		2 6 10
The King v. James Fleming et al.— <i>Larceny</i> , Reading and filing indictment, Arraignment of prisoners, (2s. 6d. each), Impannelling swearing and charging Jury, One Subpœna, Swearing two witnesses and one constable, Entering and endorsing verdict, Entering sentence,		0 2 6 5 10 2 6 0 3 0 0 3 6 0 2 6		9
The King v. Anthony Slingerland— <i>Maliciously wounding Cattle</i> , Reading and filing indictment, Arraignment of prisoner, Impannelling swearing and charging jury, Swearing three witnesses Entering and endorsing verdict,		0 2 6 2 6 0 10 0 3 8 6		1 6
The King v. Robert Anderson— <i>Uttering counterfeit Bills</i> , Reading and filing Indictment, Arraignment of prisoner, Impannelling swearing and charging jury, Swearing 7 witnesses and 1 constable, Entering and endorsing verdict, Reading and Filing one exhibit, Entering sentence,		0 2 0 0 2 6 0 10 0 8 0 3 6 2 6 0 2 0		11 6
The King v. Sidney Smith— <i>Passing a counterfeit Note</i> , Reading and filing indictment, Arraignment of prisoner, Impannelling, swearing, and charging jury, Swearing 9 witnesses and 1 constable, Reading and filing 2 exhibits, Entering and indorsing verdict, Entering Sentence,		0 2 6 0 2 6 10 10 0 5 0 3 6 2 6		16
The King against Charles Beardsley— <i>Assault with intent to kill</i> , Reading and filing Indictment, Arraignment of Prisoner, Impannelling, swearing, and charging Jury, Swearing 6 witnesses and 1 constable, One Subpœna, Reading and filing 1 exhibit, Entering and endorsing verdict,		2 6 2 6 10 0 0 7 0 2 6 2 6 0 3 6		10 6
The King against Robert Clench— <i>Assault and battery</i> , Reading and filing indictment, Arraignment of Prisoner, Swearing four witnesses to give evidence before the Grand Jury, Entering and endorsing confession, Entering sentence,		0 2 6 0 2 6 0 4 0 3 6 0 2 6		15
The King against Daniel Haskill— <i>Keeping a disorderly house</i> , Reading and filing indictment, Arraignment of prisoner, Impannelling, swearing and charging Jury, Swearing 10 witnesses and 1 constable, Two Subpœnas 5s. Bench warrant 5s. Taking recognizance, Entering and endorsing verdict, Entering sentence,		2 6 0 2 6 10 0 11 0 10 0 0 2 6 0 3 6 0 2 6		2 4 6
The King against James Shakelton— <i>Assault and battery</i> , Reading and filing indictment, Arraignment of prisoner, Impannelling, swearing and charging Jury, Swearing two witnesses, Entering and indorsing verdict, Entering sentence,		2 6 0 2 6 10 0 2 0 0 3 6 0 2 6		3
The King against John Hull, et al.— <i>Conspiracy</i> , Reading and filing indictment, Arraignment of 4 prisoners 2s. 6d. each, Impannelling, swearing and charging Jury, Swearing 4 witnesses and 1 constable, Five Subpœnas 2s. 6d. each, Bench warrant Entering and indorsing verdict, Entering 3 sentences 2s. 6d. each,		2 6 0 10 0 10 0 5 0 12 6 0 5 0 3 6 7 6		2 16
The King v. Peter Tell the elder and Peter Tell the younger— <i>Sheepstealing</i> , Reading and filing indictment, Arraignment of prisoner, Impannelling, swearing and charging Jury, Swearing 8 witnesses and 1 constable, Filing 1 exhibit, Entering and indorsing verdict, Discharging Peter Tell, jun. by proclamation,		2 6 2 6 10 0 0 9 0 2 6 3 6 2 6		12 6
Amount carried forward		£	69	2 6

	£	s.	d.
	Brought forward,	69	2 6
The King v. Daniel M. Donald— <i>Felony</i> , Filing bill ignored, Two subpoenas,	2 6 5 0		7 6
The King against Wm. McDonald— <i>Horse stealing</i> , Reading and filing Indictment, Arraignment of prisoner, Empannelling, swearing, and charging jury, Entering and endorsing verdict, Entering sentence,	2 6 2 6 10 0 3 6 2 6	1	1
The King against Wm. Green— <i>Grand Larceny</i> , Reading and filing indictment, Arraignment of prisoner, Impannelling, swearing and charging jury, Swearing 4 witnesses, Entering and endorsing verdict, Entering sentence,	2 6 2 6 10 0 4 0 3 6 2 6	1	5
The King against Benjamin Barnes, et. al.— <i>Conspiracy</i> , Reading and filing indictment, Arraignment of the three prisoners, Impannelling, swearing, and charging jury, Swearing 19 witnesses and 1 constable, Three Bench warrants, Entering and endorsing verdict,	2 6 7 6 10 0 1 0 0 15 0 3 6	2	18 6
The King v. Sarah Slack— <i>Uttering a forged Note</i> , Reading and filing indictment, Arraignment of prisoner, Impannelling, swearing, and charging jury, Swearing 6 witnesses and one Constable, One Subpoena, Entering and endorsing verdict,	2 6 2 6 1 0 7 2 6 3 6	1	8
The King v. Thomas Dobie and James McMichael— <i>Forgery</i> , Filing bill ignored, Discharging prisoners by proclamation 2s. 6d. each,	2 6 5		7 6
The King v. Richard Secord and Stephen Brown— <i>Assault and Battery</i> . Reading and filing indictment, Bench warrant,	2 6 5 0		7 6
Return of proceedings to Clerk of the Crown, Two Calendars at 2/6 each,			10 5
HOME DISTRICT SITTINGS.			
Precept to sheriff, Impannelling and swearing grand jury, Swearing 1 constable			10 10 1
The King v. Samuel Spragg— <i>Grand Larceny</i> . Reading and filing indictment, Arraignment of prisoner, Impannelling, swearing and charging jury, Swearing 4 witnesses and 1 constable, Entering and endorsing verdict, Entering sentence,	2 6 2 6 10 0 5 0 3 6 0 2 6	1	0
The King v. John Size and Henry Churchill— <i>Assault with an intent to commit a rape</i> , Reading and filing indictment, Arraignment of prisoners. (2s. 6d. each.) Impannelling, swearing, and charging jury, Swearing 9 witnesses and 1 constable, Two subpoenas, Entering and endorsing verdict, Entering sentences (2s. 6d. each.)	0 2 6 0 5 0 10 0 10 5 0 0 3 6 5 0	2	1
The King against Joshua Stephens— <i>Grand Larceny</i> , Reading and filing indictment, Arraignment of prisoner, Impannelling, swearing and charging Jury, Three Subpoenas, Swearing 7 witnesses, Entering and endorsing verdict,	0 2 6 0 2 6 10 7 6 0 7 0 0 3 6	1	13
The King against John Handlan— <i>Grand Larceny</i> , Reading and filing indictment, Arraignment of Prisoner, Impannelling, swearing and charging Jury, Two Subpoenas, Swearing 6 witnesses and 1 constable, Entering and endorsing verdict, Entering sentence,	2 6 2 6 10 5 7 3 6 2 6	1	13
The King against Henry Ausman— <i>Maliciously shooting</i> , Reading and filing indictment, Arraignment of prisoner, Impannelling swearing and charging jury, Swearing 7 witnesses and 1 constable, Filing one exhibit, Entering and endorsing verdict, Entering sentence,	0 2 6 0 2 6 0 10 0 8 0 2 6 3 6 0 2 6	1	11 6
The King v. Benjamin A. Keeler— <i>Perjury</i> , Reading and filing presentment,			2 6
The King v. Ebenezer Perry— <i>Perjury</i> , Reading and filing presentment,			2 6
Amount carried forward,	2	87	3 0

1825		Amount brought forward, £	£	s.	d.
	The King v. Sylvia Adams— <i>Perjury</i> , One subpoena,		87	3	0
	The King v. against John Mitchell et al.— <i>Conspiracy</i> , One Subpoena.			2	6
	Taking George Norris's recognizance, Return of proceedings to clerk of the crown, Three Calendars at 2s. 6d. each,			2	6
October 26	To a certificate to the Honourable the Chief Justice of a presentment by the Grand Jury of the Home District at the last assizes, against Ebenezer Perry,— <i>For perjury</i> ,			10	6
	To a Certificate to the Honourable the Chief Justice of a presentment by the Grand Jury of the Home District at the last assizes, against Benjamin A Keeler,— <i>For perjury</i> ,			7	6
				5	
				5	
			£	88	18 0

William A. Campbell of the Town of York, Gentleman, maketh oath and saith, that the above account amounting to Eighty-eight pounds, Eighteen shillings, Currency, is just and true according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM A. CAMPBELL.

Sworn before me at York, this 16th day of November, 1825,

LEVIUS P. SHERWOOD, J.

Examined—J. BABY, Inspector General.

Audited in Council 23d March, 1826.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, C. J.

THE GOVERNMENT OF UPPER CANADA,
To William A. Campbell,

DR.

1826	HOME DISTRICT.	£	s.	d.
	Precept to Sheriff			10
	Impannelling and Swearing Grand Jury,			10
	Swearing one constable,			1
	The King against Henry Elson and John Elson— <i>Larceny</i> ,			
	Reading and filing indictment,	0	2	6
	Arraignment of prisoners 2s. 6d. each	0	5	0
	Impannelling, swearing, and charging jury,	0	10	0
	Swearing 7 witnesses and one constable,	0	8	0
	Entering and endorsing verdict,	0	3	6
	Entering sentences 2s. 6d. each,	0	5	0
				1
	The King against Thomas Walden and George Scroggins— <i>Sheep stealing</i> .			14
	Reading and filing indictment,	2	6	
	Arraignment of prisoners 2s. 6d. each,	5		
	Impannelling, swearing and charging Jury,	10		
	Swearing 5 witnesses and 1 constable	0	6	0
	Reading and filing 2 exhibits	0	5	0
	Entering and endorsing verdict,	0	3	6
	Entering sentences, 2s. 6d. each,	0	5	0
				1
	The King against Margaret Lattimer and Helen Lundy— <i>Larceny</i> ,			17
	Reading and filing indictment,	0	2	6
	Arraignment of prisoners, (2s. 6d. each.)	0	5	0
	Impannelling, swearing, and charging jury,	0	10	0
	Swearing 13 witnesses and 1 constable,	0	11	0
	One Subpoena,	0	2	6
	Entering and endorsing verdict,	3	6	
	Reading and Filing 1 exhibit,	2	6	
				10
	The King against Joseph A. Keeler— <i>Perjury</i> ,			
	Filing bill ignored,	0	2	6
	Swearing 2 witnesses to give evidence before the Grand Jury,	0	2	0
	Two subpoenas,	0	5	
				9
	The King against Ebenezer Perry— <i>Perjury</i> ,			6
	Filing bill ignored,	0	2	6
	One Subpoena,	2	6	
				5
	The King against Gideon Cornell— <i>Forgery</i> ,			
	Filing indictment and presentment,	5		
	Bench warrant,	0	5	0
				10
	The King against Ely Playter,— <i>Forgery</i> ,			
	Filing indictment and presentment,	5		
	Bench warrant,	0	5	0
				10
	The King against Thomas Scott— <i>Malicious Shooting</i> ,			
	Three Subpoenas,			7
	One Calendar,			2
	Return of proceedings to the Clerk of the Crown			10
				6
				2
				6
				10
	Currency	£	9	6 6

William A. Campbell of the town of York, Gentleman, maketh oath and saith that the above account amounting to nine pounds six shillings and six pence currency, is just and true according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM A. CAMPBELL.

Sworn before me at York, this 5th day of May, 1826.

LEVIUS P. SHERWOOD, J.

Examined,—J. BABY, Inspector General.

Audited in Council 5th October 1826.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, C. J.

York, January 30th, 1826.

The Government of Upper Canada,

To CHARLES FOTHERGILL, Dr.

1825.		£	s.	d.		
July	1	To half years postage on 40 Newspapers, for various Public Offices. not allowed in last account.	0	0	0	
	7,	Advertising appointment of Land Board in the Ottawa District, 13 lines, 1 week.	4	4	4	
	do.	Assize notice, various Circuits, 26 lines, 15 weeks,	1	19	0	
	do.	Proclamation of Parliament, to 16th July, 52 lines, 1 week,	0	4	4	
	14,	do. Appointment of F. L. Converse, 6 lines, 1 week,	0	2	0	
	do.	Prorogation of Parliament, 52 lines, 6 weeks,	1	19	0	
	21,	do. Appointment of Dr. Strachan and others, 13 lines,	0	4	4	
August	11,	do. Appointment of Thomas Fraser, 5 lines, 1 week,	0	4	8	
	do.	Rapid du Plat Ferry, 17 lines, 5 weeks,	0	11	4	
	do.	Woolfe Island Ferry, 16 lines, 5 weeks,	0	10	8	
	18,	do. Proclamation of Parliament, 54 lines, 6 weeks,	2	0	6	
	do.	Appointment of McIntosh and Jarvis, 13 lines,	0	4	4	
September	15,	do. do. of C. C. Small, Esq. 7 lines, 1 week,	0	2	4	
	22,	do. Proclamation of Parliament, 55 lines, 2 weeks,	1	2	11	
	29,	do. Appointment of James West, 6 lines,	0	2	0	
	do.	Court of Oyer and Terminer, &c. 13 lines, 3 weeks,	0	9	0	
October	6,	do. Appointment of James Macaulay, 6 lines,	0	2	0	
	do.	Proclamation of Parliament, 56 lines, 5 weeks,	1	17	4	
	do.	64th Chap. of Imperial Parliament, 82 lines,	1	7	4	
	13,	do. 73rd Chap. of Imperial Parliament, 664 lines,	11	1	4	
	20,	do. Appointment of John McGilles, 6 lines,	0	2	0	
	do.	75th Chap. of Imperial Parliament; 350 lines,	5	16	3	
	do.	68th do. do. do. 289 lines,	4	16	4	
	27,	do. do. do. do. 667 lines,	11	2	4	
	do.	Appointments of Messrs. Campbell, &c. 43 lines,	0	14	4	
November	3,	do. do. John Burwell, 6 lines,	0	2	0	
	do.	109th Chap. of Imperial Parliament, 354 lines,	5	18	0	
	7,	Furnishing 24 Gazettes Extraordinary of this date,	0	15	0	
	do.	Advertising Speech on opening of Parliament, 223 lines,	3	14	4	
	do.	114th Chap. of Imperial Parliament, 1159 lines,	19	6	4	
	10,	do. Appointment of Messrs. Hall and Phillips,	0	5	4	
	17,	do. The addresses and replies, 511 lines,	8	10	4	
	do.	Continuation of 114th Chap. of Imperial Parliament, 627 lines,	10	9	0	
	24,	do. Further continuation of 114th Chap. of Imperial Parliament, 971 lines,	16	3	8	
December	1,	do. Summary of rules for land granting department, &c. 139 lines, 6 weeks,	5	4	3	
	6,	Printing 100 Wholesale Licences, Pica Fools,	2	3	4	
	do.	400 Still do. do.	2	3	4	
	do.	400 Shop. do. do.	2	3	4	
	do.	800 Inukeepers, do. do.	2	13	8	
	15,	Advertising Royal Assent to the New Brunswick sufferers bill, 18 lines, 1 week,	0	6	0	
	do.	Appointment of Messrs. Jones and Hartwell, 8 lines,	0	2	8	
	do.	Instructions, Uniforms of Civil Officers, 29 lines,	0	9	8	
	22,	do. Appointment of R. Dickson and Roe, 14 lines,	0	4	8	
	do.	Lease of Ferry at Fort Erie, 13 lines, 4 weeks,	0	7	7	
	31,	Half years allowance for Office rent,	20	0	0	
	do.	do. for use of Types, &c.	25	0	0	
		Furnishing 40 U. C. Gazette and Registers, to various Public Offices, for the last half year, (postage included),	24	0	0	
		Advertising appointment of David Gibson, 6 lines,	0	2	0	
			£	201	2	11
		24 Extra copies of addresses and replies,	0	15	0	
		A Royal Calendar for 1825, (bound) to Inspector General's Office,	0	6	3	

I CHARLES FOTHERGILL, do solemnly swear that the foregoing account, amounting to the sum of Two hundred and one pounds two shillings and eleven pence, Canada Currency, is just and true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES FOTHERGILL.

Sworn before me at York, this 3rd day of February, 1826.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, C. J.

SUPPLEMENTARY ACCOUNT.

York, February 1st, 1826.

The Government of Upper Canada,

To CHARLES FOTHERGILL, Dr.

1826.		£	s.	d.		
January	5,	24 Gazettes Extraordinary with Speech, &c. 7th of November, last per order,	0	15	0	
		A Royal calendar of Upper Canada for 1825, bound for use of Inspector General's office, The above items omitted in last account.	0	6	3	
		Advertising future regulations regarding Grants of land, 139 lines, 4 weeks,	2	6	4	
		Do. Ferry lease at Fort Erie, 14 lines, 2 weeks,	0	2	4	
		Supplying various public offices with Gazettes, &c. for one month January 1826, postage included.	4	0	0	
		Office rent for January 1826,	3	6	8	
		Use of Types, &c. for one month 1826, as per voucher in office,	4	3	4	
		A Royal calendar of Upper Canada for 1826, bound for Inspector General's office,	0	6	3	
			£	15	6	2

I CHARLES FOTHERGILL, do solemnly swear, that the foregoing account amounting to the sum of Fifteen pounds six shillings and two pence, Canada currency, is just and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me at York, this 25th day of February, 1826.

Wm. CAMPBELL, C. J.

CHARLES FOTHERGILL.

Examined, J. BABY, Inspector General.

Audited in Council, 23rd. March, 1826.

Wm. CAMPBELL, C. J.

1826.		£	s.	D.
February 2,	To inserting His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's Speech, in the Gazette, Proroguing Parliament, 149 lines, at 4d.	2	9	8
	20 extra Copies of the Gazette,	0	12	6
9,	Advertising Lots in York Township, for sale, 19 lines,	0	6	4
	Continuing do. 11 weeks, 1s. 7d.	0	17	5
	Inserting appointment of Chief Justice Campbell, 11 lines,	0	3	8
	do. H. Walker and D. Jones, 9 lines,	0	3	0
	do. G. Hamilton, and G. S. Jarvis, 5 lines,	0	1	8
	do. Samuel Wood, 4 lines,	0	1	4
	do. Thomas Taylor, A. Nellis and A. Chewett, 6 lines,	0	2	0
	do. Jonas Jones, 5 lines,	0	1	8
	do. A. Fisher, J. Ferguson, and J. Jones, 5 lines,	0	1	8
	do. J. Austin and G. W. Whitehead, 5 lines,	0	1	8
	do. J. Anderson and G. S. Jarvis, 6 lines.	0	2	0
	do. C. A. Hagerman and G. Powell, 6 lines,	0	2	0
	do. Charles Treadhall, 6 lines,	0	2	0
23	Inserting the Durham Address and reply, 88 lines,	1	9	4
	do. Northumberland, 116 lines,	1	18	8
	8 Copies of the Gazette,	0	5	0
27	200 Copies of the British Trade Act, 7 sheets Fools cap, Pica,	19	2	8
March, 2	Inserting Newcastle Address and reply, 110 lines,	1	16	8
	do. Smith and Ottanobee, 64 lines,	1	1	4
	do. Emigrants', 110 lines,	1	16	8
	8 Copies of the Gazette,	0	5	0
	Advertising Court of Assize, 17 lines,	0	5	8
	Continuing do. 4 weeks, 1s. 5d.	0	5	8
9	Inserting Proclamation Proroguing Parliament, 56 lines,	0	18	8
	Continuing do. 5 weeks, 4s. 8d.	1	3	4
	Inserting Bellville Address and reply, 75 lines,	1	5	0
	do. Kingston, 217 lines,	3	12	4
	8 Copies Gazette,	0	5	0
16	Inserting Appointment of W. Bullock, 7 lines,	0	2	4
	do. Bath Address and reply, 106 lines,	1	15	4
	do. Carlton do. 89 lines,	1	9	8
	do. Ottawa do. 86 lines,	1	8	8
	8 Copies of the Gazette,	0	5	0
23	Inserting Eastern District Address and reply, 122 lines,	2	0	8
	8 Copies of the Gazette,	0	5	0
30	Inserting Appointment of Trustees, &c. 28 lines	0	9	4
	do. Grenville Address and reply, 124 lines	2	1	4
	do. Brockville do. 134 lines,	2	4	8
	do. Johnstown do. 264 lines,	4	8	0
	do. Lenox Address and reply, 113 lines,	1	17	8
	do. Hallowell do. 72 lines,	1	4	0
	do. Carrying Place, 97 lines,	1	12	4
	8 Copies of the Gazette,	0	5	0
	Advertising Council day, 9 lines,	0	3	0
	Continuing do 12 weeks to 30th June, 9d.	0	9	0
April 6	Inserting appointment of James Hunter, 7 lines,	0	2	4
13	do. Dog Tax act, 129 lines,	2	3	0
	Continuing do. 2 weeks, 10s. 9d.	1	1	6
20	Inserting Proclamation Proroguing Parliament, 56 lines,	0	18	8
	Continuing do. 5 weeks, 4s. 8d.	1	3	4
	Inserting Act encouragement of Arts, 282 lines,	4	14	0
	Continuing do. 2 weeks, 23s. 6d.	2	7	0
27	Advertising Ploughing Indian Lands, 11 lines,	0	3	8
	Continuing do. 1 week,	0	0	11
May 4	Inserting Act for payment of Militia Pensions 190 lines,	3	3	4
	Continuing do. 2 weeks, 15s. 10d.	1	11	8
	Inserting Act Assigning limits, 53 lines,	0	17	8
	Continuing do. 2 weeks, 4s. 5d.	0	8	10
18	Inserting Proclamation respecting Timber, 121 lines,	2	6	4
	Continuing do. 5 weeks, 10s. 1d.	2	10	5
	Inserting Act for preventing of Fire, 89 lines,	1	9	8
	Continuing do. 2 weeks, 7s. 5d.	0	14	10
	Inserting Act for improvement of Light House, 107 lines,	1	15	8
	Continuing do. 2 weeks, 8s. 11d.	0	17	10
	Advertising Lease of Ferry at Prescott, 11 lines,	0	3	8
	Continuing do. 6 weeks, 11d	0	5	6
25	Inserting appointment of D. J. Bowman, 6 lines,	0	2	0
	do do. School Trustees, 12 lines,	0	4	0
	do. Proclamation Proroguing Parliament, 56 lines,	0	18	8
	Continuing do. 5 weeks, 4s. 8d.	1	3	4
June 3	Inserting Act Highways and Bridges, 96 lines,	1	12	0
	Continuing do. 2 weeks, 8s.	0	16	0
10	Inserting appointment Surveyor General's Agents, 35 lines,	0	11	8
17	do Act encouragement to Paper Mills, 62 lines,	1	0	8
	Continuing do. 2 weeks, 5s. 2d.	0	10	4
24	Inserting appointment of W. B. Sterret, 6 lines,	0	2	0
	do. Case of Indian conviction, 77 lines,	1	5	8
	Continuing do. 2 weeks, 6s. 5d.	0	12	10
30	do. O. C. 21 Nov. 1825, 139 lines, 22 weeks, 11s. 7d.	12	14	10
	Allowance in lieu of Type 5 months, at £50 per Annum,	20	16	8
	Office Rent, 5 months at £40 per Annum,	16	13	8
	20 Gazettes to the several Offices at York, 5 months, at 20s. per annum,	7	13	4
	20 Gazettes, forwarded per mail to Sheriffs and Clerks of the Peace, 5 months at 24s. 4d. per ann.	10	13	4
TOTAL		£	169	5

York, 30th June, 1826.

ROBERT STANTON.

ROBERT STANTON, Government printer maketh oath and saith, that the within account amounting to one hundred and sixty nine pounds five shillings and five pence currency, is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me at York, this 27th day of July, 1826.

DARCY BOULTON, J.

ROBERT STANTON.

Examined, J. BABY, Inspector General.

Audited in Council, 6th September, 1826,

J. BABY, Pres. Council.

The Government of Upper Canada,

TO ROBERT STANTON, Dr.

To Printing the Laws passed in 1826, and prefixing British Statutes, 2000 copies, 124 pages, at 36s. 6d. per page,	£226	6	0
19 hundred additional copies, of 16 sheets each at 11s. 3d. per sheet,	171	0	0
Amount per receipt herewith, for stitching 2000 copies of the Laws,	12	10	0
	<u>£409</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>0</u>

York, U. C. 12th August, 1826.

ROBERT STANTON.

ROBERT STANTON, Government printer, maketh oath and saith that the above account, amounting to Four hundred and nine pounds sixteen shillings, Halifax currency, is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me at York, this 15 day of August, 1826.

D'ARCY BOULTON, J.

ROBERT STANTON.

Examined, J. BABY, Inspector General.

Audited in Council, 6th September, 1826.

J. BABY, Presiding Council.

The Government of the Province of Upper Canada,

To CHARLES C. SMALL, Esquire.

Clerk of the Crown and Common Pleas, between the 1st July and the 31st December, 1825, inclusive, Dr.

1825.	CONTINGENT ACCOUNT.	Halifax Currency Dollars at 5s.			Sterling Dollars at 4. 6.		
		£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.
August 17,	To postage of Estreats of recognizances from the Clerk of the Peace of the Newcastle district,	0	1	2	0	1	0½
	Filing extract of Fines, Issues, &c.	0	1	6	0	1	4½
October 13, 22,	Filing Coroner's inquest on the body of William Kirk,	0	0	6	0	0	5½
	Attending Court of Oyer and Terminer, at request of the Attorney General, with indictment against Mitchell and others, for a conspiracy,	1	0	0	0	18	0
November 6,	Filing extract of Fines, &c. from Johnstown District,	0	6	6	0	5	10½
	Entering the criminal proceedings of the assizes, for 1825, ten Districts, at £1 10s. Sterling each,	0	0	0	15	0	0
December 31,	Copies of the following indictments, for the Attorney General, to make out pardons, viz:						
	Rex vs. Arkroyd,	0	0	0	0	10	6
	do. vs. De Root,	0	0	0	0	10	6
	do. vs. Francis Poison,	0	0	0	0	10	6
	do. vs. Lavigny and Gaven,	0	0	0	0	10	6
	Amount paid William Jackes for repairs at the Crown office,	13	19	11	15	10	0
	Amount paid John Mitchell for do.	2	16	4½	2	10	9
	Allowance for rent of an office, from the 1st July to 31st December, 1825, inclusive, To an allowance for an office seal,	0	0	0	18	0	0
	Deduct from the item (22 October) attending court of Oyer and Terminer at the request of the Attorney General, with indictment against Mitchell and others for a Conspiracy 13s. 6d. the sum of 4s. 6d. only being allowed,	0	0	0	0	13	6
					57	18	5½
					0	13	6
					57	4	11½
	The following items are suspended for want of authority.						
	Paid William Jackes,	12	13	0			
	Paid John Mitchell,	2	10	9			
	Office Seal,	6	6	0	21	9	9
					Sterling £	35	15

Examined, J. BABY, Inspector General.

Audited in Council, 23rd March, 1826.

WM. CAMPBELL, C. J.

CHARLES C. SMALL, Esquire, Clerk of the crown and common pleas in and for the province of Upper Canada, maketh oath and saith, that the annexed account amounting to the sum of Fifty seven pounds eighteen shillings and five pence three farthings, sterling, is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me at York, in Upper Canada, this 15th day of February, 1826.

WM. CAMPBELL, C. J.

CHAS. C. SMALL.

The Government of the Province of Upper Canada,

To CHARLES C. SMALL Esquire,

Clerk of the Crown and Common Pleas, between the 1st day of January, and the 30th June 1826, inclusive, Dr.

1826.	CONTINGENT ACCOUNT.	Halifax Currency Dollars at 5s.			Sterling Dollars at 4s. 4d.		
		£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.
February 11	Postage of letters from Clerk of the peace, New Castle District inclosing extract of fines, &c.	0	0	7	0	0	6
	Filing extract of fines &c. and affidavits,	0	3	0	0	2	7
	Recording criminal proceedings of the Assizes in Home District, April 1826,	0	0	0	1	10	0
	Paid Mr. McPhail binding the Statutes,	0	10	0	0	8	8
	Allowance for rent of an Office, from 1st Jan. to 30th June 1826, inclusive,	0	0	0	18	0	0
	Difference of sum in last contingent account for an attendance at the court of Oyer and Terminer, Home District, in October, 1825, and disallowed by the board of audit,	0	15	0	0	13	0
					20	14	9
					Sterling.		
	Deduct the last Item, the same having been disallowed in account to 31st December 1825,	0	13	6	0	0	0
	Add the difference in changing four items from Currency to Sterling,	0	0	0	0	0	11½ 8-10
					20	15	8½ 8-10
	The sum paid McPhail for binding the Statutes is suspended for want of authority,	0	0	0	1	2	6
					Sterling £	19	13

Examined.

J. BABY, Inspector General.

J. BABY, Presiding Council.

CHARLES C. SMALL, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown and Common Pleas, in and for the Province of Upper Canada, maketh oath and saith, that the annexed account, amounting to the sum of Twenty pounds fourteen Shillings and nine pence sterling is just and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me at York, in Upper Canada, this 28th day of July, 1826.

D'ARCY BOULTON, J.

CHAS. C. SMALL.

The Government of Upper Canada Dr.
 To JONAS JONES, Esquire, Counsel for the Crown on the last
 Eastern Circuit.

Assizes after Trinity Term, 6 Geo. 4.

BATHURST DISTRICT.

The King vs. John Doherty maiming a cow.
 Drawing indictment, - - - -
 Conducting cause to judgment, - - - -

The King vs. Denis Killeen, arson,
 Drawing indictment - - - -

The King vs. Isaac L. George, libel,
 Drawing indictment, - - - -

The King vs. Isaac L. George, libel,
 Drawing indictment, - - - -

The King vs. Charles Doyle, perjury,
 Drawing indictment, - - - -

EASTERN DISTRICT.

The King vs. George Burns, rape,
 Drawing indictment, - - - -
 Conducting cause to judgment, - - - -

The King vs. Alexander Hover, perjury,
 Drawing indictment, - - - -

The King vs. Martin Casselman, nuisance,
 Conducting cause to judgment, - - - -

The King vs. Adam Dixon, nuisance,
 Conducting cause to judgment, - - - -

The King vs. Joseph Sawyer, nuisance,
 Conducting cause to judgment, - - - -

The King vs. Alexander M'Donell, carrying a challenge,
 Conducting cause to judgment, - - - -

The King vs. Donald Æneas M'Donell, sending a challenge,
 Conducting cause to judgment, - - - -

The King vs. Alexander Hover, forgery,
 Drawing indictment, - - - -

The King vs. Daniel Myers and others, conspiracy,
 Drawing indictment, - - - -

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.

The King vs. Francis Poison, horse-stealing,
 Drawing indictment, - - - -
 Conducting cause to judgment, - - - -

The King vs. William Orr, assault with intent to kill,
 Drawing indictment, - - - -
 Conducting cause to judgment, - - - -

The King vs. Peet Selce, sedition,
 Drawing indictment, - - - -

The King vs. Henry Hamilton, murder,
 Drawing indictment, - - - -
 Conducting cause to judgment, - - - -

The King vs. Albigeance W. Ainsworth, manslaughter,
 Drawing indictment, - - - -
 Conducting cause to judgment, - - - -

The King vs. William Orr and others, riot,
 Conducting cause to judgment, - - - -

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
	2	0	6			
	5	5	0			
				7	5	6
				2	0	6
				2	0	6
				2	0	6
				15	7	6
	2	0	6			
	5	5	0			
				7	5	6
				2	0	6
				5	5	0
				5	5	0
				5	5	0
				2	0	6
				2	0	6
	2	0	6			
	5	5	0			
				7	5	6
	2	0	6			
	5	5	0			
				7	5	6
	2	0	6			
	5	5	0			
				7	5	6
				5	5	0
				91	7	0

CONTINUED,

The King vs. Michael Maher, assisting a soldier to desert,
Drawing indictment, - - - -
Conducting cause to judgment, - - - -

£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
2	0	6	91	7	0
5	5	0	7	5	6

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

The King vs. John Brown, larceny,
Drawing indictment, - - - -
Conducting cause to judgment, - - - -

			98	12	6
2	0	6			
5	5	0	7	5	6

The King vs. Louis Lavigne and another, burglary,
Drawing indictment, - - - -
Conducting cause to judgment, - - - -

2	0	6			
5	5	0	7	5	6

The King vs. Sarah Brown, larceny,
Drawing indictment, - - - -
Conducting cause to judgment, - - - -

2	0	6			
5	5	0	7	5	6

The King vs. Isaac Young, bestiality,
Drawing indictment, - - - -
Conducting cause to judgment, - - - -

2	0	6			
5	5	0	7	5	6

The King vs. John C. Hewitt, assault to commit a rape,
Drawing indictment, - - - -
Conducting cause to judgment, - - - -

2	0	6			
5	5	0	7	5	6

The King vs. Louis Lavigne and another, burglary,
Drawing indictment, - - - -

			2	0	6
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The King vs. John Williams, larceny,
Drawing indictment, - - - -
Conducting cause to judgment, - - - -

2	0	6			
5	5	0	7	5	6

The King vs. Joseph Dorway and another, larceny,
Drawing indictment, - - - -
Conducting cause to judgment, - - - -

2	0	6			
5	5	0	7	5	6

The King vs. Peter Anderson maiming a heifer.
Drawing indictment, - - - -

			2	0	6
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The King vs. Charles Deroot, horse-stealing,
Drawing indictment, - - - -
Conducting cause to judgment, - - - -

2	0	6			
5	5	0	7	5	6

The King vs. George Robinson, larceny,
Drawing indictment, - - - -
Conducting cause to judgment, - - - -

2	0	6			
5	5	0	7	5	6

The King vs. John Jackson, larceny,
Drawing indictment, - - - -

			2	0	6
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The King vs. Henry Babcock and others, murder,
Drawing indictment, - - - -

			2	0	6
--	--	--	---	---	---

The King vs. Sarah Brown, receiving stolen goods.
Drawing indictment, - - - -
Conducting cause to judgment, - - - -

2	0	6			
5	5	0	7	5	6

The King vs. Richard Arkland, maliciously shooting.
Drawing indictment, - - - -
Conducting cause to judgment, - - - -

2	0	6			
5	5	6	7	5	6

The King vs. Charles Smyth and others, rescue.
Drawing indictment, - - - -
Conducting cause to judgment, - - - -

2	0	6			
5	5	0	7	5	6

The King vs. Ora Van Tassel and another, libel.
Drawing indictment, - - - -

			2	0	6
--	--	--	---	---	---

The King vs. Michael Le Roy, enticing a soldier to desert,
Drawing indictment, - - - -
Conducting cause to judgment, - - - -

2	0	6			
5	5	0	7	5	6

The King vs. James Howard and others, pulling down a dwelling-house.
Drawing indictment, - - - -

			2	0	6
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205 6 0

				CONTINUED,			205 6 0		
The King vs. John Tipple and another, larceny.									
Drawing indictment,	-	-	-	2	0	6			
Conducting cause to judgment,	-	-	-	5	5	0			7 5 6
The King vs. Johanna Shehan, larceny.									
Drawing indictment,	-	-	-	2	0	6			
Conducting cause to judgment,	-	-	-	5	5	0			7 5 6
The King vs. Ora Van Tassel, libel.									
Drawing indictment,	-	-	-						2 0 6
The King vs. David B. Sole, libel,									
Drawing indictment,	-	-	-						2 0 6
The King vs. James Howard and others, riot.									
Drawing indictment,	-	-	-	2	0	6			
Conducting cause to judgment,	-	-	-	5	5	0			7 5 6
NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.									
The King vs. Gilbert Utter, arson,									231 4 6
Drawing indictment,	-	-	-	2	0	6			
Conducting cause to judgment,	-	-	-	5	5	0			7 5 6
The King vs. Jacob Tyke, bestiality,									
Drawing indictment,	-	-	-						2 0 6
The King vs. Isaac Bellamy and others, riot.									
Drawing indictment,	-	-	-	2	0	6			
Conducting cause to judgment,	-	-	-	5	5	0			7 5 6
							Sterling, 247 16 0		

Jonas Jones of Brockville, in the Johnstown District, Esquire, Counsel for the Crown, at the last Assizes holden in and for the Bathurst, Eastern, Johnstown, Midland, and Newcastle Districts, maketh oath and saith, that the above Account, amounting to two hundred and forty-seven pounds and sixteen shillings, sterling, is just and true, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JONAS JONES.

Sworn before me, at York, this }
30th day of November, 1825. }

WM. CAMPBELL, C. J.

Amount of Account brought forward, £. 247 16 Sterling.

Audited in Council 23d March, 1826.

WM. CAMPBELL, C. J.

Examined.

J. BABY,

Inspector General.

The Government of the Province of Upper Canada Dr.

To JOHN SMALL, Esquire, Clerk of the Executive Council.

For the usual allowances, and for contingencies in the Council Office, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1825, inclusive.

No. of Voucher.	ALLOWANCES AND CONTINGENCIES.	Province Currency, dollar at 5s.
1	Allowance for stationary, fire-wood, and candles,	33 6 8
2	Joseph Martin, for his half year's allowance as office-servant,	12 10 0
3	Mrs. Anne Bailey, for her half year's salary as house-keeper,	16 13 4
4	Mrs. Anne Bailey, for her half year's allowance for fire-wood as house-keeper,	6 9 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
5	Hugh Carfrae, for his half year's salary as door-keeper,	11 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{6}{8}$
6	Mr. Wm. Lee, jr. for his half year's salary as extra clerk,	62 10 0
7	Joseph Martin, for certain disbursements made on account of the Council Chamber,	10 18 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
8	Joseph Martin, for certain disbursements made on account of the Council Office,	6 3 5
		£. 159 13 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{6}{8}$

Before me the Honorable William Campbell, Esquire, His Majesty's Chief Justice of the Province of Upper Canada, personally appeared John Small, Esquire, Clerk of the Executive Council of said Province, who made oath that the above Account, amounting to one hundred and fifty-nine pounds thirteen shillings and seven pence half-penny and six-ninths of a farthing, Province Currency, is just and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JOHN SMALL.

Sworn before me, at York, in the }
Province of Upper Canada, this 15th }
day of February, 1826.

C. E. C.

WM. CAMPBELL, C. J.

Audited in Council 23d March, 1826.

WM. CAMPBELL, C. J.

Examined.

J. BABY,

Inspector General.



The Government of the Province of Upper Canada Dr.

To JOHN SMALL, Esquire, Clerk of the Executive Council.

For the usual allowances, and for contingencies in the Council Office, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1826, inclusive.

No. of Voucher.	ALLOWANCES AND CONTINGENCIES.	Province Currency, dollar at 5s.		
1	Allowance for stationary, fire-wood, and candles, - - -	33	6	8
2	Joseph Martin, for his half year's allowance as office-servant, - - -	12	10	0
3	Philip James, his allowance for 108 days as office-servant, at the rate of 25 <i>l.</i> per annum, authorised by an order in Council 15th March, 1826.	7	7	11½
4	Mrs. Anne Bailey, for her half year's salary as house-keeper, - - -	16	13	4
5	Mrs. Anne Bailey, for her half year's allowance for fire-wood as house-keeper,	6	9	4½
6	Hugh Carfrae, for his half year's salary as door-keeper,	11	2	2½
7	Mr. Wm. Lee, jr. for his half year's salary as extra. clerk, - - -	62	10	0
8	Joseph Martin, for contingent expences paid by him,	1	16	9
9	Philip Clinger, his account for work done, - - -	2	7	1½
Province Currency, dollar at 5s. £		154	3	4½

John Small, Esquire, Clerk of the Executive Council, maketh oath and saith, that the above Account, amounting to one hundred and fifty-four pounds three shillings and four pence three farthings six ninths, Province Currency, is just and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JOHN SMALL,

C. E. C.

Sworn before, at York, in the }
Province of Upper Canada, this }
19th day of July, 1826.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, C. J.

Audited in Council 6th September, 1826.

J. BABY,

Presiding Councillor.

Examined.

J. BABY,

Inspector General.

Dr. } Government to THOMAS RIDOUT, Esquire, Surveyor General of the Province of Upper Canada, in account from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1825, inclusive. Cr. }

1825. Dec. 31.	No. of Vrs.	Provincial Currency, Dollars at 5s.	Provincial Currency, Dollars at 5s.	Balance due Thomas Ridout, Esquire,	338	19	9½
To Mr. John Radenhurst, Junior, Clerk, his salary from 1st July to 31st December, 1825, inclusive.	1	75	0				
Mr. Bernard Terquand, Junior, Clerk, his salary from 1st July to 31st December, 1825, inclusive.	2	75	0				
Mr. James G. Chewett, assistant Draftsman, his salary from 1st July to 31st December, 1825, inclusive.	3	75	0				
Mr. Joseph B. Sprage, extra Clerk, his salary from 1st July to 31st December, 1825, inclusive.	4	62	10				
Usual allowance for an office Messenger, from 1st July to 31st December, 1825, inclusive.	5	12	10				
Firewood expended in the Office and Drawing room, from 1st July to 31st December, 1825, inclusive.	6	11	5				
Candles expended in Do. and Do. from 1st July to 31st December, 1825, inclusive.	7	0	10				
Postage of public letters, from 1st July to 31st December, 1825, inclusive.	8	7	11				
Mr. Charles Folhergill, (printer) for printing blank Militia Descriptions, and for advertising the Survey of the Township of Alnwick, as per his account charged herein pursuant to authority of His Excellency, Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor in Council, dated the 11th March, 1826.	9	4	17	6			
John Ewart, (carpenter) for sundry repairs done and articles furnished for the use of the Office and Drawing room, between the 1st July and 31st December, 1825, inclusive, per account charged herein, pursuant to authority aforesaid.	10	12	8	9			
Philip Clinger, (blacksmith) for cleaning and putting up the stoves and pipes of the Office and Drawing room, between the 1st July and 31st December, 1825, inclusive, charged herein, pursuant to said authority.	11	1	7	6			
Jose Martines, expences incurred by him for sweeping the chimneys of the Office and Drawing room, between do. and do. charged herein, pursuant to the above authority.	12	0	19	10½	19	13	7½
		338	19		338	19	9½

Amounting to three hundred and thirty eight pounds nineteen shillings and nine pence half penny, Provincial currency, errors excepted.

THOMAS RIDOUT, S. G.

Examined.
J. BABY,
Inspector General.

Before me the Honorable William Campbell, His Majesty's Chief Justice of the Province of Upper Canada, personally appeared Thomas Ridout, Esquire, Surveyor General of said Province, who made oath that the foregoing Account, amounting to three hundred and thirty-eight pounds nineteen shillings and nine pence half-penny, Provincial Currency, dollars at five shillings, is just and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

THOMAS RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.

Sworn before me, at York, Upper Canada, the fourteenth day of March, 1826.
WM. CAMPBELL, C. J.

Audited in Council 23d March, 1826.
WM. CAMPBELL, C. J.

Government to THOMAS RIDOUT, Esquire, Surveyor General of the Province of Upper Canada, in account for running out and ascertaining the boundary line between the Township of Ancaster and Flamborough West, in the District of Gore pursuant to an Act of the Legislature of this Province, passed in the 1st Session of the 9th Parliament, and in the 6th year of His Majesty's Reign.

Cr.

1825. Dec. 31.	To Mr. Augustus Jones, (Deputy Surveyor) his pay from the 15th to the 30th August 1825, inclusive, at 15s. per day in running out and ascertaining the aforesaid boundary line, pursuant to authority above mentioned, Allowance in lieu of Rations ditto time, at 1s. 6d. per day Pay list of persons employed in the above service, pursuant to authority aforesaid,	No. of Provincial Currency, Dollars at 5s.		Provincial Currency, Dollars at 5s.	
		rs.			
		1	12	0	0
		2	1	4	0
		3	8	1	6
		£.	21	5	6
	Balance due Thomas Ridout, Esquire,				
			21	5	6

Amounting to twenty-one pounds five shillings and six pence, Provincial Currency.

THOMAS RIDOUT,

Surveyor General.

Examined,

J. BABY,

Inspector General.

Before me, the Honorable William Campbell, His Majesty's Chief Justice of the Province of Upper Canada, personally appeared Thomas Ridout, Esquire, Surveyor General of the said Province, who made oath that the foregoing Account, amounting to twenty-one pounds five shillings and six pence, Provincial Currency, dollars at five shillings, is just and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

THOMAS RIDOUT,
S. G.

Audited in Council, 23d March, 1826.

Sworn before me, at York, Upper Canada, this twenty-second day of March, 1826.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, C. J.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, C. J.

Dr. } Government to THOMAS RIDOUT, Esquire, Surveyor General of the Province of Upper Canada, in account for surveying a Town Plot in } Cr.
 the Township of London, in the District of London, pursuant to an Act of the Legislature of this Province, passed in the Year 1826.

1826.		No. of Vrs.	Provincial Currency, Dollars at 5s.		Provincial Currency, Dollars at 5s.
July 17.	To Mahlon Burwell, Esquire, Deputy Surveyor, his pay from 13th May to the 29th June, 1826, inclusive, at 15s. per day, in surveying a town plot in the Township of London, in the District of London, pursuant to authority above-mentioned,	1	36	0	0
	Allowance in lieu of Ration ditto time, at 1s. 6d per day,	2	3	12	0
	Pay list of persons employed in the above service, pursuant to the aforesaid authority,	3	34	0	9
			73	12	9
	Balance due Thomas Ridout, Esquire,				73 12 9

Amounting to seventy-three pounds twelve shillings and nine pence, Provincial Currency. Errors excepted.

THOAMS RIDOUT,
S. G.

Examined.

J. BABY,

Inspector General.

Audited in Council 5th October, 1826.

WM. CAMPBELL, C. J.

Before me the Honorable William Campbell, His Majesty's Chief Justice of the Province of Upper Canada, personally appeared Thomas Ridout, Esquire, Surveyor General of said Province, who made oath that the above Account, amounting to seventy-three pounds twelve shillings and nine pence Provincial Currency, dollars at five shillings, is just and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, at York, Upper Canada, }
 this third day of October, 1826.

WM. CAMPBELL, C. J.

Dr. Cr.
 Government to THOMAS RIDOUT, Esquire, Surveyor General of the Province of Upper Canada, in account for the examination and survey of the }
 Protestant Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic Burial Grounds in the Town of Kingston.

		No. of Vrs.	Provincial Currency, Dollars at 5s.	Provincial Currency, Dollars at 5s.		
To Mr. James G. Chewart, Deputy Surveyor, his pay from the 1st to the 19th August 1825, inclusive, at 15s. per day in executing the beforementioned survey, pursuant to an order of His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor, in Council, dated the 22d June, 1825.		1	14	5	0	
Allowance in lieu of Rations ditto time, at 1s. 6d. per day		2	1	8	6	
Expences necessarily incurred in passage to and from Kingston in prosecution of the said survey, pursuant to authority aforesaid,		3	5	0	0	
		£	20	13	6	
Balance due Thomas Ridout, Esquire,				20	13	6

Before me, the Honorable William Campbell, His Majesty's Chief Justice of the Province of Upper Canada, personally appeared Thomas Ridout, Esquire, Surveyor General of the said Province, who made oath that the foregoing Account, amounting to twenty pounds thirteen shillings and six pence, Provincial Currency, dollars at five shillings, is just and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

THOMAS RIDOUT,
S. G.

Sworn before me, at York, Upper Canada, }
 this fourteenth day of March, 1826.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, C. J.

Amounting to twenty pounds thirteen shillings and six pence, Currency, errors excepted.

THOMAS RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.

Examined,
J. BABY,
Inspector General.

Audited in Council, 23d March, 1826.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, C. J.

Dr. } Government to THOMAS RIDOUT, Esquire, Surveyor General of the Province of Upper Canada, in account from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1826, inclusive. Cr.

1826.		Provincial Currency, Dollars at 5s.				Provincial Currency, Dollars at 5s.	
June 30.		No. of Vrs.					
To Mr. John Radenburt, Junior Clerk, his salary from 1st January to 30th June, 1826, inclusive.	1	75	0	0	335	9	11
Mr. Bernard Terquand, Junior Clerk, his salary from 1st January to 30th June, 1826, inclusive.	2	75	0	0			
Mr. James G. Chewett, assistant Draftsman, his salary from 1st January to 30th June, 1826, inclusive.	3	75	0	0			
Mr. Joseph B. Spragge, extra Clerk, his salary from 1st January to 30th June, 1826, inclusive.	4	62	10	0			
To office Messengers, at the rate of 25l. each per annum, viz. Jose Martines, from 1st January to 30th June, 1826, inclusive.	5	12	10	0			
Philip James, from 15th March to 30th June, 1826, inclusive.	6	19	17	11			
To firewood expended in the Office and Drawing-room, from 1st January to 30th June, 1826, inclusive.	7	11	5	0			
Candles expended in Do. and Do. from 1st January, to 30th June, 1826, inclusive.	8	11	0	10			
To postage of public letters, from 1st January to 30th June, 1826, inclusive.	9	8	18	7			
Peter McPhail, (bookbinder) for one almanack, and for binding 8 volumes books of descriptions, per his account charged herein pursuant to authority of His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor, dated 30th June, 1826.	10	3	2	3			
To John Carey, (printer) for printing 1,000 blank U. E. location tickets per his account charged herein pursuant to authority aforesaid.	11	2	0	0			
To Mr. R. Stanton, for printing 500 blank Militia location tickets, per his account charged herein pursuant to the above authority.	11	1	16	2			
To Jose Martines, expences incurred by him for sweeping the chimneys of the Office and Drawing room, between the 1st January and 30th June, 1826, inclusive.	12	6	18	5			
Amounting to three hundred and thirty five pounds nine shillings and eleven pence, Provincial currency, errors excepted.		0	10	0	335	9	11

Examined. THOMAS RIDOUT, S. G.
 J. BABY, Inspector General.

Audited in Council 6th September, 1826.

J. BABY, Presiding Councillor.

Balance due Thomas Ridout, Esquire,

Before me the Honorable William Campbell, His Majesty's Chief Justice of the Province of Upper Canada, personally appeared Thomas Ridout, Esquire, Surveyor General of said Province, who made oath that the foregoing Account, amounting to three hundred and thirty-five pounds nine shillings and eleven pence, Provincial Currency, dollars at five shillings, is just and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, at York, Upper Canada, the twentieth day of July, 1826.

WM. CAMPBELL, C. J.

THOMAS RIDOUT, Surveyor General.

UPPER CANADA.

Debtor Government to GEORGE HILLIER, Esquire, Secretary to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for the ordinary and incidental expenses of the Government Office, for the half year from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1826, inclusive.

No. of Vrs.		Provincial Currency, Dollars at 5s.		
1	To Isaac Pilkington, his half year's salary, as messenger and keeper of the Government office,	35	0	0
2	To William M-Bride, his half year's allowance as assistant messenger to the said office,	25	0	0
3	To the Post-master at York, for the postage of letters,	145	1	1
4	To the Post-master at Kingston for postage of letters to and from the Government office, passing through the United States, from 1st July to 31st December, 1825,	3	7	5
5	To the Postmaster at Kingston, for postage of letters, as above, from 1st January to 30th June, 1826,	5	16	0
6	To the agent for British Packets at New-York, for postage paid by him on letters to and from the Government office,	10	15	0
7	To John Smith for going express from Kingston to Perth,	5	15	0
8	To Robert Stanton, Government Printer, for printing for said office	3	6	10
9	To the Post-master at Queenston, for postage on letters to and from the Government office, passing between York and New-York, via Queenston,	24	2	0
10	To Michael Dixon, for 4 fire-buckets for the use of the Government office,	2	15	0
11	To Isaac Pilkington, for disbursements by him on account of said office,	0	10	0
£		261	8	4

I, George Hillier, do solemnly swear that the foregoing Account, amounting to two hundred and sixty-one pounds eight shillings and four pence, Currency, is just and true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. HILLIER.

Sworn before me, at York, Upper Canada, }
this eighth day of August, 1826.

D'ARCY BOULTON, J.

Audited in Council, 6th September, 1826.

J. BABY,

Presiding Councillor.

Examined,

J. BABY,

Inspector General.

UPPER CANADA.

Debtor Government to GEORGE HILLIER, Esquire, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for the ordinary and incidental expenses of the Government office, for the period from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1825.

No. of Vrs.		Provincial Currency, Dollars at 5s.		
1	To Isaac Pilkington, as messenger and keeper of the Government office,	35	0	0
2	" Wm. M-Bride, as extra messenger,	25	0	0
3	" The Post office at York,	156	0	11
4	" The Post office at Queenston,	26	11	8
5	" Thomas W. Moore, Esquire, agent for British Packets at New-York,	10	0	0
6	" John Ewart, for repairs, &c. to the office,	4	15	7½
7	" John Wilmot, for 16 cords of fire-wood,	8	0	0
8	" Robert Grant, Esquire, Executor of the late Thomas Dickson, Esquire, to reimburse the estate, so much paid for postage and ferriage of letters to and from the Government office, passing through the United States for the half year from 1st January to 30th June, 1824, (the voucher not having been before received,)	38	1	9½
9	" James Givins, for copying papers to be laid before the Legislature,	10	0	0
10	" Edward M-Mahon, to reimburse him for so much paid for newspapers and sundries on account of the office,	18	4	5½
11	" the Government Printer, for printing, &c.	3	16	8
£		335	11	1½

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

G. HILLIER.

Sworn before me, at York, Upper Canada, this 14th day of March, 1826. }

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, C. J.

Audited in Council 23d March 1826.

Examined:

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, C. J.

J. BABY,

Inspector General.

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UPPER CANADA.

Debtor Government to GEORGE HILLIER, Esquire, Secretary to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for expenses incurred for repairs, &c. to Government House, for the half year from 1st July to 31st December, 1825.

1	To Isaac Collombus, for cleaning and repairing stoves,	-	-	2	3	1½	
2	" John Ewart, builder, for repairs, &c.	-	-	14	14	7½	
3	" " for labour in the grounds,	-	-	17	10	7½	
4	" Joseph Tolfree, for repairs to bells, wire, and springs,	-	-	1	5	0	
5	" George Mouro, for paper hangings,	-	-	3	3	0	
				£.	38	16	4½

I, George Hillier, do solemnly swear that the foregoing Account, amounting to thirty-eight pounds sixteen shillings and four pence half-penny, Canada Currency, is just and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. HILLIER.

Sworn before me, at York, Upper Canada, }
this 14th day of March, 1826.

WM. CAMPBELL, C. J.

Audited in Council 23d March, 1826.

Examined:

WM. CAMPBELL, C. J.

J. BABY,

Inspector General.

UPPER CANADA.

Debtor Government for the ordinary and incidental expenses of the Receiver General's Office, from the 1st July to 31st December, 1825, inclusive.

No. of Vrs.	PAYMENTS.	Sterling, Dollars at 4s.6d. each.		
1	To allowance for the first clerk, for the above period,	91	5	0
2	" allowance for the second clerk, for the same period,	75	0	0
3	" allowance for office rent, for the same period,	18	0	0
4	" allowance for fire-wood, for the same period, 13 cords, at 11s. 3d. per cord,	7	6	3
5	" allowance for stationary, for the same period,	11	5	0
6	" cash paid Wm. Allan, Esquire, post-master, for the postage of letters to and from the office, during the above period,	13	6	8 $\frac{6}{10}$
7	" cash paid Edmond Robinson, carpenter, for a small box to contain the Receiver General's accounts, warrants, and vouchers, from 1st January to the 30th December, 1825, inclusive, for transmission to the commissioners for auditing the same,	0	4	6
Total,		£ 216	7	5 $\frac{6}{10}$

Amounting to the sum of two hundred and sixteen pounds seven shillings and five pence farthing and six-tenths of a farthing, sterling, Dollars at 4s. 6d. each. Errors excepted.

JOHN H. DUNN,

Receiver General.

JOHN H. DUNN, Esquire, Receiver General of Upper Canada, maketh oath that the Account in this sheet contained is just and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, at York, Upper Canada, }
this 14th day of March, 1826.

WM. CAMPBELL, C. J.

JOHN H. DUNN,

Receiver General.

Audited in Council 23d March, 1826.

WM. CAMPBELL, C. J.

Examined.

J. BABY,

Inspector General.

UPPER CANADA.

Debtor Government for the ordinary and incidental expenses of the Receiver General's office, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1826, inclusive.

No. of Vrs.	PAYMENTS.	Sterling, Dollars at 4s.6d. each.		
1	To allowance for the first clerk, for the above period,	91	5	0
2	" do. for the second clerk for the same period,	75	0	0
3	" do. for office rent, for the same period.	18	0	0
4	" do. for fire-wood, for the same period, 13 cords at 11s. 3d. per cord,	7	6	3
5	" do. for stationary, for the same period,	11	5	0
6	" cash paid Wm. Allan, Esquire, post master, for postage of letters to and from the office, during the above period,	13	14	5 $\frac{4}{10}$
7	" cash paid Robert Stanton, Esquire, Government Printer, for the printing of Government debentures, and advertising the militia pension list, in the Upper Canada Gazette, within the half year ending the 30th June, 1826,	11	15	9 $\frac{4}{10}$
Total,		£ 228	6	5 $\frac{8}{10}$

Amounting to the sum of two hundred and twenty-eight pounds six shillings and five pence half-penny and eight-tenths of a farthing, sterling, Dollars at 4s. 6d. each. Errors excepted.

JOHN H. DUNN,

Receiver General.

JOHN H. DUNN, Esquire, Receiver General of Upper Canada, maketh oath that the Account in this sheet contained is just and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JOHN H. DUNN,

Sworn before me, at York, Upper Canada, }
this 7th day of August, 1826.

D'ARCY BOULTON, J.

Examined,

J. BABY,

Inspector General.

Audited in Council, 7th September, 1826.

J. BABY,

Presiding Councillor.

UPPER CANADA.

GOVERNMENT

To JAMES BABY, Esquire, Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts. *Dr.*

For the ordinary and incidental expenses of the Office, from 1st July to 31st December, 1825, inclusive.

No. of Yrs.		Sterling.		
1	To allowance for the first clerk, for the above period,	91	5	0
2	" allowance for the second clerk, for the same period,	75	0	0
3	" allowance for office rent, for the same period, at the rate of 36 <i>l.</i> sterling per annum,	18	0	0
4	" allowance for fire-wood, for the same period, 13½ cords, at 9 <i>s.</i> per cord,	5	19	3
5	" cash paid Wm. Allan, Esquire, post-master, for the postage of letters to and from the office, during the above period,	15	1	1½
	Sterling. £	205	5	4½

James Baby, Esquire, Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts, maketh oath and saith that the above account, amounting to the sum of two hundred and two pounds five shillings and four pence half-penny, sterling, (dollars at 4*s.* 6*d.* each) is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JAMES BABY,

Inspector General.

Sworn before me, at York, Upper Can- }
ada, this 18th day of March, 1826.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, C. J.

Examined.

J. BABY,

Inspector General.

Audited in Council 23d March 1826.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, C. J.

UPPER CANADA.

GOVERNMENT

To JAMES BABY, Esquire, Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts. *Dr.*

For the ordinary and incidental expenses of his office, from 1st January to the 30th June, 1826, inclusive.

No. of Yrs.		Sterling.		
1	To allowance for the first clerk, for the above period,	91	5	0
2	" allowance for the second clerk, for the same period,	75	0	0
3	" allowance for office rent, for the same period, at the rate of 36 <i>l.</i> sterling per annum,	18	0	0
4	" allowance for fire-wood, for the same period, 13½ cords, at 9 <i>s.</i> per cord,	5	19	3
5	" cash paid Wm. Allan, Esquire, post-master at York, for postage of public letters to and from the said office, during the said period,	15	2	4½
	Sterling. £	205	6	7½

James Baby, Esquire, Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts, maketh oath and saith that the above account, amounting to the sum of two hundred and five pounds six shillings and seven pence, three farthings, sterling, (dollars at 4*s.* 6*d.* each) is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JAMES BABY,

Inspector General.

Sworn before me, at York, Upper Can- }
ada, this 12th day of July, 1826. }

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, C. J.

Audited in Council 6th September, 1826.

P. ROBINSON,

	Estimate No. 1, 8 feet Canal.				Estimate No. 2, 4 feet Canal.				
	No. Cubic Yards.	Rate S. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	No. Cubic Yards.	Rate S. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
From the head of Mille Roche to Cornwall Bay, a distance of 5 miles and 22 chains, we entirely abandon the river, it is therefore proposed to construct a permanent waste weir across the stream and raise the water 13 feet perpendicularly, the situation being very suitable for that purpose, by this means we gain a depth of 4 feet water in Brownell's Bay, and save the expence of deepening the natural bed all the way down except a little at Monlinette, and by raising the water 13 feet at Mille Roche, we also avoid the expence of 13 feet in the depth of excavation, the whole distance to Cornwall; besides it will guard the canal against fluctuations in the river and conduct all the surplus water down the natural channel which being at command will be eminently useful for hydraulic purposes. In the first 2 miles the cutting seems considerably above our level.— The nature of the excavation in the first mile is loam and clay mixed, with loose stones; the second mile is chiefly clay. Thence the cutting is favourable, except about 20 chains near the termination where the line crosses a high stoney ridge. Three embankments will be necessary in the above distance. A little under water excavation will be required in the Bay for a distance of 2 chains averaging 3 feet cutting across a bar directly opposite the entrance of the canal. Four locks will be required, Nos. 8, 9, 10 & 11, in the 8 feet & Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12 in the 4 feet canal, the lifts being each 7 feet 6 inches. Seven road & 2 tow path bridges, will also be required.									
Excavation	951382	10 4	41622	19 3	358168	9	13431	6 0	
Do. in Cornwall Bay	141	5	352	10 0					
Embanking	34144	10	1422	13 4	3114	10	1422	13 4	
Puddling	7168	6	179	4 0	6661	6	166	14 0	
Locks Nos. 8, 9, 10 & 11 in estimate No. 1			11200	0 0			6124	0 0	
Locks Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12 in estimate No. 2							1000	0 0	
Waste Weir			1000	0 0			490	0 0	
Seven road bridges			1180	0 0			99	0 0	
Two tow path do.							70	0 0	
Grubbing			80	0 0			200	0 0	20008 13 4
Fencing			200	0 0					92834 1 11 1/2
Total,				57167 6 7					
				176378 8 5					

It will be seen by reference to the preceding Estimates that we have calculated the expense of constructing canals upon two different scales.

The first or largest to cost £176,378 8 5, and the other £92,834 1 11 1/2. Thus it appears that a safe and permanent line of navigation down the River St. Lawrence to Cornwall for vessels capable of navigating the lakes may be effected at an expense absolutely trifling when compared with the many advantages to be derived from an improvement of this nature.

The above sums are considered sufficient to complete the work, yet we are aware that in an undertaking like this, unforeseen obstacles often present themselves in the progress of the work, and being generally of a contingent nature, it is impossible to ascertain or calculate them actually by the most minute surveys.

A question will naturally arise that will admit of some discussion, as to which of the above scales it would be most expedient to adopt, but upon due reflection upon the comparative advantages and the local situation of the country, we feel decidedly in favor of the largest, being designed both for steam-boat navigation and schooner navigation. One inducement for giving a preference to this scale, as one of primary importance, is the advantages that would accrue to the trade of the Western Districts from the practicability of passing through the canal with such vessels as are suitable to the navigation of the upper lakes. By making it of corresponding dimensions with the Welland Canal, already so far advanced toward completion, it would, in connexion with that work, not only facilitate and expedite transportation, but save a vast expense and inconvenience in breaking bulk and transferring cargoes from one kind of vessel to another, subjecting goods to injury already too frequently experienced by the existing mode of transportation.

We must express our regret, however, that having not been authorised to extend our survey beyond the boundary line of this Province, we are not enabled to give a full and satisfactory statement of the practicability and probable expense for effecting a safe navigation throughout, without which, the principal object of our enterprise will be but in part attained.

We feel sanguine, nevertheless, that upon proper representation, Lower Canada will come forward with alacrity to unite with us in support of an improvement enhancing their own commercial interests equally with ours. Of this they are no doubt sensible, and will therefore be more ready to co-operate in an undertaking which, without their aid and concurrence, can never be fully accomplished. The Cedar Rapid and Cascades, although serious obstructions in the present navigation, offer (as we are informed) great facilities for improvement.

Then by making the necessary alterations in the Lachine Canal we should open a direct and uninterrupted navigation from one extremity of the Provinces to the other, and might cheerfully anticipate the time, as not far distant, when vessels of burden would be enabled to pass and repass from Quebec to the most western settlements of this Province.

In taking a nearer view of the objects of this contemplated improvement in the navigation we would beg leave to suggest the great propriety of making a canal for steamboat navigation, for by steamboats we anticipate the greater part of our trade will eventually be carried on. Safety and expedition in the transit of goods being two essential requisites in commercial economy.

Steamboats will therefore always have a decided advantage—besides after passing through the canal at the several rapids, they will seek their way up the channel of the river without any interruption, requiring neither towing path nor any other extra expence to assist them on their passage up. Whereas sloops and schooners depending entirely on canvas must in case of contrary winds or calm weather be unavoidably detained or depend upon towing.

In this case a towing path and bridges would require to be constructed upon the banks, the whole course of the river. A channel would also have to be cut through shoals in many places of great length, and after all an insurmountable difficulty would present itself upon their arrival at Kingston, and cause delays provided they are destined for the Upper settlements.

The same objection as it respects the formation of a towing path, bridges and cutting a channel along the shore is also applicable to boats though in a less degree.

A canal upon the scale recommended would also be of great advantage to the lumber trade, by making the locks 40 feet wide as proposed, rafts &c. of the ordinary size might pass through with ease and safety, avoiding the expence of pilots as well as the danger in running over the rapids.

It has hitherto been argued that steamboats are injurious to canals and should therefore not be admitted, but the fallacy of this argument we believe has been fully demonstrated in Europe. At all events we feel convinced that it can only apply to canals of small dimension.

Having been particularly directed to ascertain the situation of the channel on the north side of Barnhart's Island, we devoted some time to that purpose; finding however upon due examination that all endeavours to render that channel practicable for the transportation of lumber and other produce from the upper country must ultimately prove abortive. There being no possibility of approaching it with safety in descending the river on account of its immediate connexion with the principal rapid of the Long Sault, where no vessels or rafts can ever attempt to descend.

The channel along the North side of the island is much contracted and very shoal, without water sufficient to float a loaded boat of the ordinary size. But inasmuch as it is not capable of access at the head, we abandoned all ideas of making improvements on any other part of that channel, besides it might probably be questioned whether we have the right of such improvement since it cannot be done without interfering with the island, which is unfortunately claimed by another government.

By adverting to the estimates it will be seen that from Mille Roche a little above the confluence of the two streams that form Sheek's Island, we propose to construct a waste weir across the north branch in order to raise a sufficient depth of water and entirely abandon the river to Cornwall bay, where our line of Canal terminates. The navigation to the foot of Barnhart's Island being almost exclusively claimed by the State of New York, and the remaining part to Cornwall being obstructed by shoals and rapids, we deemed it inexpedient to attempt any improvement in the natural stream, but make an entire canal on our own shore for which the situation is well adapted.

It is highly gratifying to us to be enabled to state for the information of your Excellency and others, that the natural advantages for the improvement of the navigation of the river St. Lawrence, are such in general as far exceed our most sanguine anticipations.

The Long Sault, which has been thought an almost insurmountable barrier in the navigation, possesses uncommon facilities for canal operations. The only place on the whole route that will be attended with any particular inconvenience is at the rapid Plat, the lands adjacent to the river lie very high and will cause some deep excavation which it is impossible to avoid.

It has been suggested that the navigation of the river St. Lawrence might be sufficiently improved by deepening the natural bed, constructing locks, &c and supersede the receipts and expence of canals. We feel conscious however from actual survey and due reflection that such opinions could only originate with persons who have not properly examined the nature of the different situations or at least, they cannot be fully aware of the expence and inconvenience that must naturally attend an attempt to effect a channel capable of passing vessels down those rapids where the work would be constantly exposed to interruptions by the water. Partial improvements can probably be made that would materially assist the passage of boats; but the only effectual method of making a safe channel for vessels of burden is to cut canals where the river cannot interfere. It will be seen however that we propose to adopt the natural channel where it appears practicable. The distance from Johnstown to Cornwall by the river is about 47 miles and the total fall ninety five feet. It may not be unworthy of remark that 13 miles of excavation and eleven locks averaging six feet lifts is all that will be required, (having neither aqueduct or culvert) to effect a complete line of navigation, the whole of the above distance. All the rapids above the Long Sault are practicable in going down, vessels will of course prefer the natural channel being more expeditious and less expensive. It is those ascending only, that will require the canal which allows us to contract the width of those places and greatly reduce the expence.

It would be impossible for us at this moment to anticipate the innumerable advantages that must naturally result from an enterprise like this; neither do we consider it necessary to point out the importance of opening such a line of communication for advancing the prosperity of this country; for if we look back to Europe and even to the state of New York we see the fact fully demonstrated.

With such salutary examples before us, it is to be hoped, that every individual acquainted with the geography of our country, and the advantages which the hand of nature has so liberally bestowed upon us, is fully convinced of the profits it would secure to the trade of these Colonies. We shall therefore only attempt to point out a few leading facts immediately connected with our commercial interest.

The St. Lawrence being the shortest and most direct line of communication with the Atlantic, will, by removing a few natural obstructions, ever be the highway for commerce notwithstanding improvements in any other quarter.

The Rideau Canal, if carried into effect upon the plan suggested, will be a most stupendous work, and will in time of war be of infinite importance to the security of this Province; being in the interior it will form a safe depot and open an independent line of communication through the country completely out of reach of the enemy. It will not only be eminently useful in a military point of view, but it will also open an outlet to a large extent of fertile country hitherto nearly excluded the market, and materially facilitate the transport of lumber from immense forests, now one of the chief sources of trade. Besides, if accomplished by the Imperial Government, (without the aid of the Provincial fund) as at present contemplated, it will cause a large amount of capital to be brought into and expended in the Colonies which will render it the more desirable. But as it respects our commercial interest in general, the St. Lawrence is an object of primary importance, and which should naturally first occupy the attention of our Legislature, as the particular object in expending money on canals is to facilitate and expedite the transportation of our commodities to market. No route, we believe, possesses equal natural advantages with the one now in contemplation; being the shortest, it will always enable forwarding merchants to transport goods much cheaper and quicker than by any other line, and it is reasonable to suppose that commerce will find its way by the shortest and cheapest route.

Another important advantage worthy of notice in this work is, the many valuable sites that will be obtained for mills and machinery, as there is not a durable stream of water from Kingston to Lower Canada on our side, except the Gananoque, capable of turning mills for manufacturing the quantity of flour necessary for home consumption, an inconvenience severely felt by the inhabitants of a large tract of country which, for the growth of wheat, is not surpassed by any other part of the Province. Among the few mills occasionally in operation, not one of them (save on the stream above alluded to) is capable of making good merchantable flour for market, and owing to the fluctuations of the water in the river during the summer, and the accumulation of ice in the winter, they become so limited in their operations that farmers are frequently compelled to go from 40 to 50 miles and cross into the United States to get grinding done, and then (unless they smuggle) their grain is subject to duty in crossing the lines.

Mills and machinery, to any necessary extent, may be erected at Mill Roche, Cornwall, and at the foot of most Rapids where the canal will descend by means of Locks, and where there will be an inexhaustible supply of water at all seasons completely at command without materially interfering with the navigation.

This, among many others, is an object that will not be the least to stimulate the trade and agriculture of this rising Colony.

Our present shackled mode of conveyance up the St. Lawrence causes a very serious impediment to the trade of our upper districts; the enormous rates of transportation amount almost to a prohibition of heavy articles. It excludes merchants & others along the frontier from a fair competition with their American neighbours. The easy access to the New York market by means of their canals, gives them a decided advantage over our trade, and except we effect similar improvements on our line of transit, a great proportion of the commerce of Upper Canada must necessarily seek a vent the same way, which will cause a constant drain of money from this province to the U. S. and encourage smuggling (which no restrictions can ever entirely suppress) to the injury of our revenue.

We have not been enabled to collect all the necessary information in order to enter into a minute detail on the comparative advantages that an improved line of navigation would produce. It appears however that the present price of transportation from Montreal to Prescott, a distance of 135 miles, is 4s. per cwt or £4 per ton. Thence to York or Niagara, about 250 miles, the price is 2s. per cwt. or £2 per ton, by which it will appear that owing to the imperfect state of the navigation, one ton of goods costs as much in proportion from Montreal to Prescott as three tons and three quarters from the latter place up, adverting simply to the difference of the expence of carriage and saying nothing of the hazard delay and wear and tear of boats in dragging them over rocks and shoals.

We are not in possession of the rates of transit on the Erie Canal, but are informed that the average cost of a ton of goods is about 3d per mile; at which rates 135 miles, the distance from Montreal to Prescott, a ton of goods would only cost £1 13 9 where we now pay £4 making a difference of £2 6 3 on every ton in that distance. A ton of goods from New York to Niagara costs L5. From Montreal in the event of an improved navigation it could not exceed £3 13 9 leaving a balance in favour of Montreal, market, of £1 6 3 on every ton admitting them to be subject to the same rate of tolls the whole distance to Prescott as on the Erie Canal; but the probability is that the expence would be considerably diminished to the latter place as tolls could only be demanded where the canal passes the rapids. whereas on the Erie Canal they pay toll the whole distance, which must give us an advantage in the expence of transportation.

Should there be any persons, less sanguine than we are, who still doubt whether the advantages to be derived from this canal would warrant the undertaking, we would beg leave to refer such to the very able letter written by John Macaulay, Esq. President of the late Commissioners of internal navigation, and subjoined to their report of the 25th February 1825. By which it will be seen that from his immediate knowledge and active researches he has proved beyond a doubt, that a canal by the Rideau, would not only pay the interest on the capital expended, but yield an annual revenue.

The line of intercourse down the St. Lawrence being 54 miles shorter, and having at least 350 feet less lockage, (one of the chief sources of expence on canals) besides many other superior natural advantages, must always command a greater proportion of transit, and will consequently be more productive.

All which is humbly submitted,

(Signed)

SAMUEL CLOWES,
Principal Engineer.

(Signed)

GEORGE RYKERT,
Assistant Engineer.

York, 12th December, 1826.

I.

REPORT

OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE TO WHOM WAS REFERRED THE SEVERAL PETITIONS FROM THE MIDLAND DISTRICT, RELATIVE TO ADDITIONAL RATES.

THE committee to whom were referred the petition of the justices of the peace of the Midland district, praying for authority to levy on the inhabitants of the said district an additional rate, not exceeding a half-penny in the pound, on the rateable property of the said district, for the space of three years, as a fund to be applied to the completion of the new gaol and court-house of the said district, and for the more speedy extinguishment of the public debt of the said district; and also various other petitions, praying that the said justices may not be authorized to levy any further tax on the said district,--have taken the same into consideration and beg leave to report as follows :--

Your committee for the purpose of procuring information with respect to the receipts and expenditures of the treasury of the said district satisfactory to your honorable house, called upon the clerk of the peace and treasurer, for a statement of such receipts and expenditures for the years 1825 and 1826, and received the communications in the appendix marked A and B.

It is impossible from those documents to obtain the necessary information; the account upon which the monies have been paid, in most instances, not being mentioned. Your committee have therefore no means of ascertaining during the present session, whether such expenditures have in all cases, been authorized by law, and therefore cannot say whether the receipts of the district would not afford a sufficient overplus, above the legal expenditure, to effect the completion of the gaol and court-house, without resort to an additional rate. Had the justices of the peace for the Midland district shewed satisfactorily to your committee that the objects could not be effected without such assessment, your committee would have had no hesitation in recommending the adoption of the prayer of their petition.

JONAS JONES, *Chairman.*

House of Assembly, committee room, 11th January, 1827.

A.

Kingston, 4th January, 1827.

SIR—

I was favoured with your letter of the 27th ultimo, agreeably to which I now transmit a statement of all monies received and paid by me from the 26th of April, 1825, to the 25th of April, 1826, which is the period of making up the accounts of the district, and which is, I apprehend, what you require, altho' in your letter you mention the year 1825. With respect to the accounts, they are always submitted, to a committee appointed by the magistrates at the April sessions, who examine them & report. The magistrates having approved of the report, direct them to be entered on the session book, and paid.—Each individual then gets a certificate from the clerk of the peace, which certificate is a voucher for the treasurer, and no monies are paid without such a voucher. You will see by the statement that the amount of monies received by me on absentee lands up to April 1826, is two hundred and eighty-five pounds, eight shillings and five pence.

I am,

SIR,

Your very obedient servant,

THOMAS MARKLAND.

Treasurer of the Midland district.

To Jonas Jones, Esquire, chairman of the committee.

G

Report of Select Committee

ANNEXED TO A.

Statement of monies received and disbursed on account of the Midland District from the 26th
of April 1825, to the 25th of April 1826.

1825.	Date	Particulars	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	Total
April	26	To cash paid sundry collectors' fees,	-	-	-	-	-	16 6 9
		" " " " " " " "	-	-	-	-	-	12 8 7½
		" " " " " " " "	-	-	-	-	-	46 1 ½
		" " " " " " " "	-	-	-	-	-	25 0 6
		" " " " " " " "	-	-	-	-	-	19 7 11½
		" " sundry assessors.	-	-	-	-	-	0 9 0
		" " " " " " " "	-	-	-	-	-	0 14 11
		" " " " " " " "	-	-	-	-	-	3 8 3½
		" " " " " " " "	-	-	-	-	-	12 5 9
		" " " " " " " "	-	-	-	-	-	80 10 10½
		" " " " " " " "	-	-	-	-	-	61 0 7
		" " sundry town clerks,	-	-	-	-	-	2 0 0
		" " " " " " " "	-	-	-	-	-	2 0 0
		" " " " " " " "	-	-	-	-	-	2 5
		" " " " " " " "	-	-	-	-	-	3 0 0
		" " collectors for bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	0 5 0
		" " " " " " " "	-	-	-	-	-	0 5 0
		" " " " " " " "	-	-	-	-	-	1 0 0
		" " " " " " " "	-	-	-	-	-	1 10 0
		" " George Ham, Esquire, M. P.	-	-	-	-	-	3 0 0
	27	" " D. Chamberlain, for services by order of the committee,	-	-	-	-	-	19 0 0
	29	" " Robert Smith, esq. and others for the Moira Bridge	-	-	-	-	-	1 10 0
May	2	To " Patrick Fleming for "	-	-	-	-	-	25 0 0
		" " Elias Dulmage, gaoler, salary,	-	-	-	-	-	14 7 4
		" " Robert Richardson, esq. per order	-	-	-	-	-	36 3 11
		" " John McLean, esq. sheriff, do.	-	-	-	-	-	2 10 0
		" " John McLean, esq. do. do.	-	-	-	-	-	70 0 0
		" " Jacob German, for services.	-	-	-	-	-	66 16 10½
		" " James Geddes, surgeon, do	-	-	-	-	-	2 16 3
	3	" " William Ketcheson, do	-	-	-	-	-	25 0 0
	4	" " Elias Dulmage, gaoler, do	-	-	-	-	-	1 12 0
		" " John Ashley, do	-	-	-	-	-	54 14 2
	5	" " Henry Ashley, do	-	-	-	-	-	7 0 0
		" " Benjamin Tucker, do	-	-	-	-	-	1 5 0
	6	" " William Chesnut, do	-	-	-	-	-	3 0 0
		" " James Kerr do	-	-	-	-	-	12 10 4
		" " George Webster do	-	-	-	-	-	2 0 0
		" " John Collar do	-	-	-	-	-	2 0 0
		" " Allan McLean, clerk of the peace,	-	-	-	-	-	6 0 0
	9	" " Moses Wells, for services,	-	-	-	-	-	136 0 0
	11	" " Robert Stanton, esq. coroner,	-	-	-	-	-	0 10 0
		" " Robert Stanton, esq. for services.	-	-	-	-	-	10 0 0
		" " Moses Wells do	-	-	-	-	-	5 2 11
	12	" " Dr. Moore do	-	-	-	-	-	1 0 0
		" " James Foster do	-	-	-	-	-	1 5 0
	14	" " James McFarland do	-	-	-	-	-	2 0 0
		" " James Austin do	-	-	-	-	-	2 0 0
	16	" " William Driscoll do	-	-	-	-	-	2 13 0
	18	" " Noxon Harris do	-	-	-	-	-	6 2 8
	20	" " Thomas Dorland, esq. for Adolphustown court-house,	-	-	-	-	-	4 2 9
	24	" " Samuel McKay, coroner,	-	-	-	-	-	20 0 0
	27	" " John Carscallen, esq. R. surveyor,	-	-	-	-	-	3 0 0
	28	" " Reuben White, esq. M. P.,	-	-	-	-	-	5 0 0
June	1	" " Elijah White, for services,	-	-	-	-	-	34 0 0
	4	" " Asa Worden do	-	-	-	-	-	3 15 0
		" " Elijah Beach, R. surveyor.	-	-	-	-	-	0 10 0
	8	" " George Emery, for services,	-	-	-	-	-	4 10 0
	9	" " Orran Ranny do	-	-	-	-	-	1 10 0
	10	" " William Griffiths do	-	-	-	-	-	1 5 0
	14	" " Chesnutt & Swan do	-	-	-	-	-	2 0 0
July	18	" " Joseph Dorland do	-	-	-	-	-	3 16 0
	30	" " Nowland and Gough do	-	-	-	-	-	6 0 0
August	3	" " Marshall S. Bidwell, esq. M. P.	-	-	-	-	-	2 17 6
	5	" " To cash paid James Van Alstine for services,	-	-	-	-	-	51 0 0
		" " do E. F. Soles, evidence against Young,	-	-	-	-	-	1 4 6
		" " do Larry M. Grath, do	-	-	-	-	-	2 5 0
		" " do Peter Van Scott, evidence against Howard,	-	-	-	-	-	1 15 0
		" " do Andro Kennedy, do	-	-	-	-	-	2 0 0
		" " do Elisha Shoree, for services,	-	-	-	-	-	1 5 0
	8	" " do Holden and Miers, Bridge and Street,	-	-	-	-	-	1 10 0
October	11	" " do Thomas Bailey, for services,	-	-	-	-	-	2 17 2
	17	" " do John Macaulay, esq. for printing,	-	-	-	-	-	5 0 0
	18	" " do " " " " " " " "	-	-	-	-	-	5 0 0
		" " do " " " " " " " "	-	-	-	-	-	14 7 2
1826.		" " do " " " " " " " "	-	-	-	-	-	25 0 0
February	3	" " do Elias Dulmage, Gaoler,	-	-	-	-	-	10 0 0
	9	" " do Henry Dingman, bridge over Black river,	-	-	-	-	-	0 8 0
		" " do Henry Ashley, for services,	-	-	-	-	-	35 8 0

on additional rates for Midland District.

1826.															
April	14	To	do	Isaac Frazer, esq. bridge on York road,	-	-	£	25	0	0					
	6	"	do	Peter Perry, esq. M. P.	-	-	1825	42	10	0					
	15	"	do	Elias Dulmage, Gaoler,	-	-		25	0	0					
		"	do	Elias Dulmage, do	-	-					92	10	0		
		"	do	Elias Dulmage, for services,	-	-		25	0	0					
		"	do	24 Wolves' certificates,	-	-		13	2	6					
								24	0	0					
		To amount paid the committee for court house and gaol,										62	2	6	
												700	14	3½	
							£				1848	6	5½		
		By Richmond rates, in part,					1820					2	10	0	
		By town and township of Kingston, Pittsburgh., and Wolf Island, in part,					1822					56	17	10	
		By Marysburgh,					1822					7	0	6	
		By Ernestown and Amherst island,					1822					21	6	8½	
		By Sophiasburgh,					1822					1	0	0	
		By Richmond,					1822					6	14	4	
		By Camden,					1823					0	18	5	
		By town and township of Kingston, Pittsburgh, and Wolf island,					1823					135	6	0	
		By Ernestown,					1823					11	4	9	
		By Marysburgh,					1823					28	17	11	
		By Loughboro' and Portland,					1823					5	9	5	
		By Thurlow,					1823					6	17	1½	
		By Richmond,					1823					7	19	5	
		By Sophiasburgh,					1823					8	10	4	
		By Ameliasburgh,					1823					8	10	9	
		By Sophiasburgh,					1824					99	1	3½	
		By Adolphustown,					1824					9	0	5½	
		By Camden,					1824					5	14	10	
		By Hillier,					1824					10	16	6	
		By Marysburgh,					1824					48	8	4	
		By Portland,					1824					2	3	5	
		By Ernestown,					1824					44	1	5½	
		By Fredericksburgh,					1824					67	18	7	
		By Loughboro',					1824					14	0	3	
		By Thurlow,					1824					97	5	0	
		By Rawdon,					1824					1	0	0	
		By Richmond,					1824					4	3	3	
		By town and township of Kingston, Pittsburgh, and Wolf island,					1824					9	1	9	
		By Fredericksburgh,					1824					47	0	0½	
		By town and township of Kingston, Pittsburgh, and Wolf island,					1824					63	2	6	
		By Ernestown,					1824					24	5	0	
		By Amherst island,					1825					16	8	4	
		By Marmora,					1825					19	3	7	
		By Madoc,					1825					3	3	0	
		By Rawdon,					1825					19	11	9	
		By town and township of Kingston, Pittsburgh, and Wolf island,					1825								
		By Portland,					1825					334	0	0	
		By Richmond,					1825					22	0	11	
												37	13	0	
		By Hallowell,					1825					204	10	0	
		By Loughboro',					1825					25	0	0	
		By Ernestown,					1825					161	10	0	
		By Fredericksburgh,					1825					60	1	6½	
		By Sydney,					1825					147	10	0	
		By Ameliasburgh,					1825					35	4	9½	
		By Hillier,					1825					75	15	10½	
		By amount received from individuals for lands not assessed,					1823					39	0	11	
		By amount received from do.					1824					16	12	1	
		By amount received from individuals for lands not assessed,					1825					40	3	6	
		By amount received from individuals for lands not assessed,					1826					189	11	11	
												285	8	5	
												£	2390	1	2½

THOMAS MARKLAND,

Treasurer of the Midland District.

Kingston, 4th January, 1827.

Report of Committee on additional rates, &c.

B.

TOTAL ASSESSMENT MIDLAND DISTRICT, FOR 1824 AND 1825.

TOWNSHIPS, &c.		1824.			1825.		
Frontenac.	Town of Kingston, - - - - -	241	15	3	241	4	2
	Township of ditto - - - - -	113	11	10	103	6	7
	Pittsburgh, - - - - -	35	13	2	34	9	2
	Wolf's Island, - - - - -	9	7	1	8	3	1
	Loughborough, - - - - -	34	0	3	32	14	8
	Portland, - - - - -	12	13	5	13	13	8
Lennox, and Addington.	Ernestown, - - - - -	192	7	9	204	8	11
	Amherst Island, - - - - -	12	10	4	13	13	1
	Fredericksburgh and Gore, - - - - -	140	16	5	145	5	7
	Adolphustown, - - - - -	47	10	1	50	12	8
	Richmond, - - - - -	46	19	8	52	9	0
	Camden, - - - - -	35	2	0	42	13	2
Prince Edward.	Marysburgh, - - - - -	61	17	10	68	12	4
	Hallowell - - - - -	172	10	1	180	9	1
	Sophiasburgh, - - - - -	106	11	2	113	2	7
	Ameliasburgh, - - - - -	72	8	5	78	3	7
	Hillier, - - - - -	55	0	0	60	13	0
Hastings.	Thurlow, - - - - -	109	13	7	114	13	1
	Sydney, - - - - -	99	14	3	100	2	0
	Rawdon, - - - - -	11	3	0	13	6	7
	Marmora, - - - - -	9	14	9	13	6	5
	Madoc, - - - - -	1	12	9	2	3	10
	£	1622	13	1	1685	11	3

Exclusive of the sums assessed for the wages of the members of the house of assembly.

ALLAN MACLEAN,

Clerk of the Peace, Midland District.

Kingston, 29th December, 1826.

J

CANADA COMPANY'S

CHARTER.

I.

CANADA COMPANY'S CHARTER.

*GEORGE THE FOURTH, by the grace of God, of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, king,
defender of the faith, and so forth.*

To all to whom these presents shall come—GREETING.

WHEREAS, in and by a certain act of Parliament made, and passed in the sixth year of our reign, entitled, "an act to enable his majesty to grant to a company to be incorporated by charter, to be called 'The Canada Company,' certain lands in the province of Upper Canada, and to invest the said company with certain powers and privileges, and for other purposes relating thereto," after reciting, amongst other things, that divers persons had united together, to establish a company for purchasing, improving, settling, and disposing of certain lands in the province of Upper Canada, and for other lawful purposes; and in order to carry into effect the purposes aforesaid, had subscribed a capital of one million pounds, sterling, upon which the sum of ten pounds per centum had been paid by the several subscribers, and had humbly besought us to grant to them a charter of incorporation; it was enacted, that in case we should, within three years after the passing of that act, be pleased by charter of incorporation under the great seal of Great Britain and Ireland, to declare and grant that such and so many persons as should be named therein, and all and every such other person or persons as from time to time, should be duly admitted members into their corporation, should be a body politic and corporate by the name of "The Canada Company," and to declare that the said corporation, so to be made and created, should be established for the purpose therein before mentioned, and for such other lawful purposes as to us might seem meet; then and in that case it should, and might be lawful for the said corporation to hold, to them and their successors, such lands, tenements, and hereditaments within the province of Upper Canada, and Lower Canada, as should or might be granted by us, to them and their successors, within the said provinces, or as (subject to the restrictions hereinafter mentioned) should be contracted for, and purchased, or acquired by them therein, and to hold, alienate, sell, and dispose of all such lands, tenements, and hereditaments, upon, under, and subject to such conditions, provisos, limitations and restrictions as we by such our charter might impose, direct, or prescribe; and further provisions were in and by the said act of parliament made for raising the capital of the said company, and for transferring the shares, and for other matters therein mentioned.

Now know ye, that upon the prayer of the several persons hereinafter named, and others, and also of our especial grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, we have given, granted, made, ordained, constituted, declared and appointed, & by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do give, grant, make, ordain, constitute and appoint, that Charles Bosanquet, esquire, William Williams, esquire, Robert Biddulph, esquire, Richard Blanchard, esquire, Robert Downey, esquire, John Easthope, esquire, Edward Ellice, esquire, James William Freshfield, esquire, John Fullarton, esquire, John Galt, esquire, Charles David Gordon, esquire, William Hibbert, the younger, esquire, John Hodgson, esquire, John Hullet, esquire, Hart Logan, esquire, Simon McGillivray, esquire, James McKillop, esquire, John Masterman, esquire, Martin Tucker Smith, esquire, and Henry Osborne, esquire; together with such and so many other person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, as have become, or shall at any time hereafter become, subscribers or shareholders of or for the capital stock hereinafter mentioned, in manner hereinafter provided, and their respective successors, executors, administrators and assigns; and such other person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, as shall from time to time be possessed of, or entitled to, such shares as are hereinafter provided, shall be one body politic and corporate, in deed and in name, by the name of "The Canada Company," and by that name shall and may sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, in all courts whether of law or equity, and shall have perpetual succession, with a common seal, which may by them be changed or varied at their pleasure.

And we do declare that the said corporation shall be, and is established for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling, and disposing of waste and other lands in our province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of capital to settlers on such lands for the opening, making, improving and maintaining roads, and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for promoting the cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said province, and for other purposes hereinafter mentioned, with all such powers, privileges and authorities, as are in and by the said act of parliament contained and expressed.

And we do further declare and ordain that the present capital or joint stock of the said company, to be used and applied in establishing and carrying on the said undertaking, and for the purposes aforesaid, shall be a sum of not exceeding one million pounds sterling; to be raised in shares of one hundred pounds each; and that the shares in the said undertaking, and in the profits and advantages thereof, shall be and be deemed personal estate, and as such personal estate, shall be transmissible accordingly.

And we do further declare and ordain, that all and every person and persons, bodies politic or corporate, by or from whom any subscription shall be made or accepted, or any payment made pursuant to the provisions herein contained, for that purpose, for or toward the raising of the said capital sum of one million pounds, as aforesaid, his, her or their successors, executors administrators, and assigns, respectively (no such subscription being less than one hundred pounds) shall have and be entitled to a share of and in the said capital or joint stock of the said company in proportion to the monies which he, she, or they shall have so contributed towards making up the same, and shall have and be entitled to a proportionable share of the profits and advantages attending the capital stock of the said company, and shall be admitted to be a proprietor or proprietors of and in the same.

And we do further declare and ordain, that the said company, or the directors to be appointed by virtue of this our charter, shall cause the names and designations of the several persons and bodies politic and corporate who have subscribed for, or may at any time hereafter be entitled to, a share or shares in the said company, with the number of such share or shares, and also the proper number

Canada Company's Charter.

by which every share shall be distinguished, to be fairly and distinctly entered in a book or books, to be kept by their clerk or secretary.

And we do further declare and ordain, that the several persons, bodies politic or corporate, who have subscribed for, and towards the said capital, or who shall at any time hereafter have or hold any share or shares in the same, shall, and they are hereby required to pay the sum or sums of money by them respectively subscribed, or such parts or proportions thereof as shall from time to time be called for, pursuant to, or by virtue of, the powers and directions of this our charter, at such times and places, to such person or persons, and in such manner as shall be ordered and directed by any court of directors for the time being of the said company: and in case any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, shall neglect or refuse to pay any such sums of money, at such times and in such manner as shall be ordered and directed by the court of directors as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the said company to sue for and recover the same, together with lawful interest, from such appointed time of payment, from such person or persons, bodies politic or corporate; or in cases where two or more persons, bodies politic or corporate, shall have jointly subscribed for, or be jointly possessed of, any one or more share or shares in the said company, then from all, any or either of such persons, bodies politic or corporate.

And we do further declare and ordain, that whenever two or more persons, bodies politic or corporate, shall be jointly possessed of, or entitled to, any share or shares in the said company, the person whose name shall stand first in the books of the said company as proprietor of such share or shares, shall, for all the purposes of the company and of this our charter, be deemed and taken to be the owner or proprietor of such share or shares; and all notices required to be given to the owner or proprietor of any share or shares in the said company, shall or may be given to, or served upon, such person or body whose name shall so stand first in the books of the said company; and such service upon such person or body shall be deemed and taken to be a service upon all the owners or proprietors of such share or shares, for all the purposes for which such service is intended to be made upon the owners or proprietors of such share or shares; and all such owners or proprietors shall be entitled to give their vote or votes, in respect thereof, by the person or body whose name shall stand first in the books of the company, as such proprietor of such share or shares, and his vote shall on all occasions be deemed and allowed to be the vote for and in respect of the whole property in such share or shares, without proof of the concurrence of the other proprietor or proprietors of such share or shares.

And we do further order, declare, and ordain, that it shall be lawful for the several proprietors of the said company, their executors, successors and assigns, to sell and transfer any share or shares, of which they shall respectively be possessed, and every such transfer shall or may be in the form and to the effect following, that is to say:—

(I or we) of in consideration of paid to (me or us) by of do hereby bargain, sell, assign, and transfer unto the said the sum of capital stock of and in the undertaking called the Canada Company, being (share or shares) (number or numbers) in the said undertaking, to hold to the said executors, administrators, or assigns, subject to the same rules, orders and regulations, and on the same conditions that (I or we) held the same immediately before the execution hereof: and (I, or we) the said do hereby agree to accept and take the said (share or shares,) subject to the same rules, orders, regulations and conditions; as witness our hands and seals this day of in the year of our Lord Or such transfers shall be in some other convenient form, to be devised by the said company; and every such transfer shall be under the hand or hands of the member or members, transferring such share or shares, or of some person or persons, lawfully authorised by him, her, or them for that purpose, under which transfer the person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, to whom such transfer shall be expressed to be made, or some other person by him, her or them lawfully authorised, shall sign his, her, or their name or names, signifying the acceptance of such transfer; which said transfer shall be made and entered in a book to be kept by the said company for that purpose, for which a fee shall be paid to and for the use of the company not exceeding ten shillings for each share transferred, to be from time to time, fixed by the said court of Directors, in addition to the stamp duty, payable in respect of such transfer, and that such transfer, so to be executed as aforesaid, shall affect the transfer of such share or shares, and shall convey the whole estate and interest therein of the person or persons so transferring, or authorising the same to be transferred to the person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, so taking or accepting the same—which person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, shall thereby forthwith become in all respects members of the said company in respect of such share or shares, in the place of such person or persons, so transferring the same or authorising the same to be transferred; and that until such transfer shall be made and entered in such book, in manner aforesaid, no person or persons claiming an interest in any such share or shares, by purchase or otherwise, shall be deemed the proprietor or proprietors of such share or shares, or shall be entitled to any dividend or beneficial interest in the said capital stock in respect thereof, nor until six calendar months after such transfer shall have been made, shall be entitled to vote at any meeting or meetings, as proprietor or proprietors of the said company in respect of such share or shares; and a copy of such transfer extracted from the said book wherein the same is made and entered, and signed by the said clerk, secretary or other officer of the same company duly authorised thereto, shall be sufficient evidence of every such transfer, and be admitted and received as such.

Provided always, and we do further order, declare and ordain, that after any call for money shall have been made and become due and payable by virtue of this our charter, no person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, shall sell or transfer any share or shares which he, she, or they, shall possess in the said stock of the said company, until the money so called for in respect of his, her or their share or shares intended to be sold, shall be paid, and until such money so called for shall be paid, any such sale or transfer of any share or shares shall be void; and all and every person and persons, body politic and corporate, making default therein, shall be subject and liable to forfeit such, his, her or their share or shares in the said company, to and for the general benefit of the said company, unless he, she or they shall at the time of such sale or transfer pay to the banker of the said company, or such person or persons as the court of directors for the time being shall appoint to receive the same, the full sum of money called for upon every share so to be sold or transferred such, forfeiture nevertheless to be first notified and declared in manner directed by this charter with respect to forfeiture of shares for not answering the calls to be made thereon as aforesaid.

And we do further declare and ordain, that when any person or persons shall claim any part or share in the said capital or joint stock of the said company, or the profits thereof in right of marriage, an affidavit or solemn affirmation by quakers, of such marriages containing a verified copy of the register of such marriage, or the purport of such register shall be made and sworn to or affirmed, or made by some credible person before one of our justices of the peace, or before a judge of some court of record in the United Kingdom, or in any of our colonies and settlements abroad, or before some person duly qualified to administer an oath, if in any other country, and shall be delivered to, and left with, the clerk, secretary, or other proper officer for the time being of the said company, appointed for that purpose, who shall preserve the same, and make an entry thereof in the book or books which shall be kept by the said clerk for the entry of transfers and sales of shares in the said company, before such person or persons shall be entitled to sell or assign any share or shares, or to claim payment of any dividend or dividends in respect thereof, or to vote as the proprietor of such share or shares. And when any person or persons shall claim any part or share in the capital or joint stock of the said company, or the profits thereof under or by virtue of any will or bequest, or in a course of administration, the probate copy of the will or the letters of administration in case the proprietor shall have died intestate, shall be produced and shewn to the said clerk, secretary or other officer aforesaid, who shall make an entry of such will, or of so much thereof as shall relate to the disposition of the share or shares, of the testator, or of the letters of administration in case the proprietor shall have died intestate, before any person or persons shall be entitled to sell and assign such share or shares or to claim payment of any dividend or dividends, in respect thereof.

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Provided nevertheless, that no bequest, clause, matter or thing in any such will contained, shall bind or affect the said company with notice of any trust or disposition of any share or shares in the capital or joint stock of the said company, or the gains and profits thereof, but the registry of every such share or shares, shall be in the name or names of the executor or executors who shall prove the will of such testator, or the administrator or administrators of his effects, whose receipt or receipts to the said company for the gains and profits thereof, and to any purchaser or purchasers for the amount of the purchase money paid upon the sale and conveyance of such share or shares, shall be good and effectual, and shall bind the cestueque trusts, and all other persons claiming in trust or otherwise under such testator.

And we do further declare and ordain, that the directors hereinafter mentioned or the directors for the time being, or such of them as shall be present at and constitute a court of directors, or the major part of them, shall have full power to make such call or calls for money from the several subscribers and proprietors, for the time being, of the said company, their respective executors, administrators, successors and assigns, not exceeding in the whole the sum of one hundred pounds on each of the shares of and in the capital stock of the said company, held by him, her or them respectively, as the said court of directors shall from time to time find wanting and necessary for the purposes of the said company, so that no one such call do exceed the sum of ten pounds sterling for or in respect of any one share of one hundred pounds, and so that no call or calls be made but at the distance of three months at least from another, and the sum or the several sums of money so to be called for shall be paid to the bankers of the said company for the time being, or to such other person or persons, and at such time and place as shall be appointed by the said court of directors, of which time and place twenty days previous notice at least shall be given in the London Gazette, and in such two or more of the daily London newspapers as the said court of directors shall direct.

And we do further declare and ordain, that if any subscriber or any proprietor or proprietors of any share or shares in the said company, his, her or their executors, administrators, successors or assigns, shall neglect or refuse to pay his, her, or their part or portion of the money so to be called for by the court of directors as aforesaid, during the space of six calendar months next after the time appointed for payment thereof, together with lawful interest from the appointed time of payment, then and in every such case such person or persons, bodies politic or corporate so neglecting or refusing, shall absolutely forfeit all his, her or their share or shares in the said company; and all profits and advantages thereof, and all monies theretofore advanced by him, her, or them on account thereof to and for the use and benefit of the said company, and all shares which shall or may be so forfeited, shall or may at any time or times hereafter be sold at a public sale for the most money that can be gotten for the same, and the produce thereof shall go to and make part of the capital stock of the said company; and such share or shares forfeited and sold, shall be assigned and transferred to the purchaser by an instrument under the common seal of the said company in the manner required upon other transfers of any share or shares, but no advantage shall be taken of such forfeiture of any share or shares until the same shall be declared to be forfeited at some general or special meeting of the said proprietors, which shall be held not earlier than six calendar months next after the said forfeiture shall happen; and that every such forfeiture so to be declared shall be an absolute indemnification and discharge to and for the proprietor or proprietors, or his, her or their executors, administrators, successors or assigns, so forfeiting against all actions, suits, and prosecutions, from all liability in respect thereof, and for any breach of contract, or other agreement between such proprietor or proprietors, his, her or their executors, administrators, successors and assigns, and the said company in respect of such share or shares with regard to the future carrying on and management of the said company.

And for the better ordering, managing and governing the affairs of the said company, and for making and establishing a continual succession of persons to be directors and auditors of the said corporation,—We do by these presents, for us and our heirs and successors, grant unto the said company and their successors, and we do hereby ordain and appoint, that there shall be from time to time, constituted in manner hereinafter mentioned out of the members of the said company, a governor, and a deputy governor, who shall also be directors, and sixteen other directors, as hereinafter mentioned, and four auditors of the said company and a secretary; which governor, deputy governor, and other directors, or any five of them, shall constitute and be called a court of directors for the ordering, managing and directing in the manner and under the provisions hereinafter contained, the affairs of the said company; and that the said Charles Bosanquet shall be the first governor, and the said W. m Williams, shall be the first deputy gov. and the said Robt. Biddulph, Richard Blanchard, Robert Downie, John Easthope, Edward Ellice, John Fullarton, Charles David Gordon, William Hibbert, junior, John Hodgson, John Hullet, Hart Logan, Simon McGillivray, James McKillop, John Masterman, Martin Tucker Smith, and Henry Osborne, shall be the first directors, in addition to the said Charles Bosanquet and William Williams, and that Thomas Starling Benson esquire, Thomas Poynder, junr. esquire, Thomas Willson, esquire, and John Woolley, esquire, shall be the first auditors: and that the said governor, deputy governor, and other directors and auditors, shall continue in their respective offices until the first Wednesday after the twenty-fifth day of March, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and until others shall be duly elected in their respective offices, unless they, or any of them, shall sooner die, resign, or become disqualified as hereinafter mentioned; which election shall be had and made in manner hereinafter in that behalf provided, and the persons then so elected to such offices shall be in the places of the first governor, deputy governor, other directors and auditors.

And we do by these presents further ordain, constitute and appoint, that it shall be competent to the said company to manage and conduct the affairs of the said company in the province of Upper Canada by a board of commissioners, to consist of two or more persons resident in Upper Canada, with such powers and authorities to contract for and bind the company to such extent, and subject to such restrictions as the court of directors of the said company shall from time to time determine; and such commissioners shall in all things conform themselves to such directions, regulations, and instructions, as shall from time to time, be communicated to them by the court of directors of the said company.—Provided always, that such restrictions as shall be imposed by the said court of directors upon the powers or authorities of the said commissioners to contract for and bind the said company, shall be from time to time publicly made known in the said province by transmitting a copy of such restrictions to the clerk of the peace of the said province, which the said commissioners are hereby required to do, and to certify the same under their hands, which copy the clerk of the peace shall permit all persons to inspect at all reasonable times; and the said commissioners shall from time to time communicate to the said court of directors in London, full and particular information of all transactions, acts, deeds, matters, and things, concerning the affairs of the said company, or in any wise affecting the same.

And we do further by these presents ordain, will, and appoint, that it shall and may be lawful for all and every the members or share-holders of the said company, from time to time to assemble and meet together at any convenient place or places for the choice of their governor, deputy governor, other directors and auditors, and for the making bye laws, rules, orders and regulations, for the government of the said company, and for other affairs or business concerning the same, twenty-one days previous notice thereof being given by advertisement in the London Gazette, and in two or more of the daily London newspapers, and a notice in writing also affixed upon the Royal Exchange of London at least fourteen days previous to the time appointed for such meeting and all the members of the said company, or so many of them as shall be assembled, shall be and be called a general court of such company, which court shall assemble and meet at such times, and in such manner as hereinafter mentioned; and that such meetings being so assembled shall, with the assent of the majority of the proprietors so assembled, have power to adjourn from time to time as shall be convenient; and that on some day or days between the tenth day of January, and the first Wednesday after the twenty-fifth day of March inclusive, which shall be, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and twenty-nine, and in every succeeding year; there shall be yearly and successively chosen all succeeding directors and auditors of the said company, as hereinafter provided, out of the members of the said company, by the majority of the votes of all and every such members of the said company in general court assembled, as shall be personally present, and of all bodies politic or corporate, who may vote by deputation under their common seal at such meeting, who shall be entitled to vote in respect of their shares in the said capital stock of the said company in the proportions following: that is to say, that every holder of five and less than ten shares in the said capital stock, shall be entitled to one vote; every holder of ten & less than twenty shares to two votes; every holder of twenty & less than twenty-five shares to three votes, and every holder of twenty-five shares, or upwards, to four votes and no more, which succeeding directors and auditors shall severally and respectively continue in their offices to which they shall be so elected for the period, and in manner hereinafter provided, and until others shall be duly chosen in their places respectively; and the election of such directors and auditors at the annual or other elections, shall take place by ballot, or in such other mode as shall be determined by any bye law of the company to be made as herein provided: It being hereby ordained and declared, that one-third of the said directors, and one of the said auditors, shall go out of office in rotation every year, to commence with the said election in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine; and another election of six directors and one auditor shall thereupon take place; but nevertheless the directors and auditors so going out of office in rotation for the time being are, and shall, at all times hereafter, be capable of being re-elected to their said offices, or elected to any other offices in the said company, if otherwise properly qualified, and in regard that the said rotations cannot take place during the three years including & commencing with the said year one thousand eight hundred & twenty-nine, the directors and auditors hereby appointed respectively who are to go out of office, as aforesaid, on the first Wednesday after the twenty-fifth day of March of

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the same three years, shall be ascertained and known by drawing lots for that purpose at any of the meetings of the said directors and auditors respectively, in such fair and proper manner as the said directors shall in their discretion agree to and approve of, so always that the names of the directors to go out by rotation shall be declared, and notice thereof affixed in some conspicuous place in the office of the company, at least fourteen days before the day of the annual election for the choice of directors; but the governor or deputy governor shall not be included in the ballot or list for drawing lots within the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, or one thousand eight hundred and thirty, but shall vacate their offices with the directors upon whom the lot shall fall to go out of office in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and shall, with those directors, be re-eligible, if otherwise properly qualified; and the governor, deputy governor and other directors or auditors so from time to time elected and chosen shall be elected and chosen for the term of three years, unless such governor, deputy governor, or other director or auditor shall be elected in the room of some other governor, deputy governor, or other director or auditor dying, resigning, or becoming disqualified, in which case he or they shall be elected for such period or time as the governor, deputy governor, or other director or auditor in whose room or stead he or they were elected had to serve. Provided nevertheless, that in all cases of a vacancy of governor or deputy governor, at the annual or any other election, it shall be competent for the proprietors duly qualified to elect any of the continuing directors, or any of the directors to be chosen at such election, to be governor or deputy governor, such proprietors declaring and specifying by their vote or ballot, the name or names of the person, whether a continuing director or directors elected or re-elected at such election, for whom such proprietors vote to be governor or deputy governor: and if any continuing director or directors, shall be chosen governor, or deputy governor, he or they shall be governor, or deputy governor, for the period he or they shall have to serve as directors at the time of election, as governor or deputy governor; and if any new director or directors shall be chosen governor or deputy governor, he or they shall be governor or deputy governor for the period for which he or they shall be chosen at such election; provided also, that the person who shall have served the said office of director or auditor shall if otherwise properly qualified, be eligible to be rechosen to the said office.

And we do further by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, grant unto the said company and their successors, and will and ordain, that no person shall at any time be capable of being chosen governor, deputy governor, or other director or auditor of the said Company, unless he shall at the time of such election be a natural born or naturalized subject of the United Kingdom, and shall also have in his own name, and in his own right, twenty-five shares or more of the capital stock of the said company, and that no director or auditor shall continue in his or their respective offices longer than the continuance of such their respective interest in such number of shares in their own names and rights, and to their own uses respectively:—and in case any governor, deputy governor, other director or auditor shall be in any manner divested of, or part with such of his shares as to reduce the same to any lesser number than aforesaid, then the court of directors for the time being, at their next meeting, when such fact shall be made to appear to them, shall proceed to declare the said respective offices or places of such governor, deputy governor, other directors or auditors so divested of, or parting with, their said shares as aforesaid, to be vacant, and the said vacancy or vacancies so declared shall be filled up, in the same manner as in the case of other vacancies, at the general court of the said company, which shall be duly held next after such declaration; and that in every case where any governor, deputy governor, other director or auditor, shall happen to die or resign his office before the annual election of such officers, the major part of the members of the said company qualified, as aforesaid, to be assembled in a general court, shall and may elect and choose any other member or members of the said company, qualified as aforesaid, into the office of such governor, deputy governor, other director or auditor, that shall so die or resign; which person or persons so to be elected shall continue in his or their said office for such and the like period as the governor, deputy governor, director or auditor had to serve in whose place or stead he shall be so elected.

And we do further ordain and direct, that the want of or failure to elect all or any of the directors to compose a competent court of directors, shall not in any manner tend to work the dissolution of the said corporation, but that the general body of members shall and may be lawfully assembled and convened at some day to be fixed by the remaining directors or the major part of them for the election of the requisite number of directors in manner hereinbefore provided, which directors so elected shall have and continue all powers, privileges, and authorities herein before provided for the continuance and government of the said corporation.

And we do further by these presents, ordain, constitute and appoint, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said company at any general court, to grant such salaries and allowances to be paid to the said governor or deputy governor, & other directors & auditors & secretary of the said company as may be deemed expedient, provided that circular notices convening such general court shall issue at least one month before such meeting, and which notices shall contain a distinct statement, that a motion will be made at such court for the grant of such salaries and allowances.

And we do further will, direct and appoint, that for the better ensuring the good government, and prosperity of the said company, there shall be holden two general courts of the said company, at the least in each year, sometime in the course of the months of June and December, on a day to be appointed by the court of directors, and with such notices as are herein before provided, at which the half yearly dividends shall be declared; and if there shall at any time hereafter be a failure of holding a general court in either of the said months, as aforesaid, then and in such case any three or more of the said directors shall and may, giving such notices as are hereinbefore directed, summon and call a general court, which shall be holden in the month next ensuing the month in which such general meeting should have been holden, as aforesaid, or as soon after as the period of the notice hereby directed will allow.

And we further will, direct and appoint, that fourteen days before the general court to be held in the month of December in every year, the accounts of the said company shall be submitted to and audited by the auditors for the time being, or any two of them, and a statement of the income and outgoings of the said company, being the result of such accounts, shall be signed by the said auditors, or any two of them, and laid before the then next meeting of the said court of directors.

And further we do by these presents direct and appoint, that upon the requisition in writing of any twenty or more of the members of the said company, each having not less than ten shares in the said capital stock, the court of directors shall, within twenty one days after such requisition, (and of which such notices shall be given as are hereinbefore directed,) summon and call a special general court, either for special or general purposes, to be held of the members of the said company, qualified to vote as electors as aforesaid, and in default of the court of directors, to summon and call such court, it shall and may be lawful for the said twenty, or more members, having such shares as aforesaid, upon fourteen days previous notice by advertisement under their hand, in the London Gazette and in two or more of the daily London newspapers, and by writing affixed on the Royal Exchange in London, to summon and hold a special general court, and there to consider and debate upon any business relating to the government or affairs of the said company, and in case such special general court shall have been convened for any special purpose, then to proceed in such special matter, and to come to any determination, or to despatch any business belonging to such special purposes, or otherwise to come to any resolution or resolutions for the further examination into the matters relating to the affairs and government of the said company; and that it shall and may be lawful, in pursuance of any resolution by the major part of the members composing such special general court, to adjourn the same to a day then to be fixed upon, and so from time to time, and that such special general or adjourned general court, composed of members qualified as aforesaid, shall be holden finally to determine by the majority of their voices upon all resolutions relating to the affairs and government of the said company. Provided always, that in every such case the requisition and summons for a general court shall express the purpose thereof.

And we do hereby further, for us, our heirs and successors, give full power to all and every the members of the said company, qualified to vote as aforesaid, in a general court duly assembled by the majority of the votes of those there present, to make and constitute such bye laws, rules, orders, and regulations for, and relating to the affairs and government of the said company, so that such bye laws, rules, orders, and regulations be not repugnant to the laws and statutes of this realm, nor repugnant to any of the enactments herein contained. Provided always, that such bye laws, rules, orders, and regulations be duly recorded in the public book of the said company, so that the same may be at all reasonable times accessible to the members and officers of the said company.

And we do further constitute, direct and appoint, that the governor, or in his absence the deputy governor, shall preside and act as chairman of the said court of directors and general meetings of the said company: and if it shall so happen that at any meeting of the said directors, or at any general meeting of the said company, neither the governor or deputy governor shall attend, it shall be lawful for the major part of the

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directors then present to appoint a chairman for that occasion; and in case no director shall be present at a general meeting of the said company, or in case the director or directors present shall not appoint a chairman for such occasion, it shall be lawful for the members of the said company then present, or the major part of them, to appoint a person to preside at such meeting; and the governor, deputy governor, or other person presiding at any such meeting, shall, in case of any equality of votes, have a second or casting vote.

And we do hereby, for us, our heirs and successors ordain, declare, limit, direct, and appoint, that all sums of money paid and received in respect of the shares of the said company, together with all requisitions or investments whatsoever, whether real or personal, or wheresoever lying, being and situated in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, whether vested in the said company in their own name or in the names of trustees, or in what manner soever the same shall be vested, shall form and constitute the joint or capital stock of the said company and their successors for ever, and shall be liable and answerable for the debts, liabilities, and engagements of the said company.

And we do further by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, grant unto the said company, and we do will and direct, that in case the sum already subscribed shall be found insufficient in the opinion of the court of directors of the said company to carry into full effect the beneficial purposes aforesaid, then and in such case it shall be lawful for the members of the said company for the time being, in pursuance of any resolution adopted at one and confirmed at a subsequent general or general special court, to raise and contribute amongst themselves, in such shares and proportions as they shall think proper, or by the admission of new subscribers any further or other sum of money, not exceeding the sum of one million pounds sterling, and every subscriber towards raising such further sum of money shall be a proprietor of and in the capital of the said company, and shall have a like vote in respect of his or her shares in the said additional sum so to be raised, and be liable to such forfeitures, and stand interested in all the rights, profits and advantages of the said company in proportion to the sum he, she or they shall subscribe to the said capital so extended, to all intents and purposes, as if such further or other sum hereby allowed to be subscribed for or raised had been originally part of the capital of the said company, any thing hereinbefore contained to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

And we do hereby further, for us, our heirs and successors, grant unto the said company, and their successors, and we do will, direct and appoint, that it shall and may be lawful for the said company, for the purposes aforesaid, not only to purchase, take, hold, sell, let and dispose of all such lands in the provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, as aforesaid, and more especially any such lands as shall be granted by us in virtue of our royal prerogative, or by the authority of parliament, and also to contract for, bargain, purchase and export all such merchandizes, matters and things as may be necessary or convenient for the cultivation, clearing or improving of the lands which may be purchased by the said company, as aforesaid, or as hereinafter mentioned; and shall also be empowered, and they are hereby authorised, to import and receive, and to sell and dispose of all goods and merchandize which may be consigned or remitted to them from such their lands, in payment or satisfaction of any rent or purchase-money arising from the occupation or sale of any such lands, and to receive and negotiate in England bills of exchange, promisory notes, or other negotiable securities for money which may be remitted to them on account of any such rent or purchase money; and also to purchase, take, hold, sell and dispose of all lands, tenements and hereditaments situate in Great Britain and Ireland, or in the said provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, or elsewhere in our dominions, which it may be necessary or convenient for the said company to acquire, in order to the carrying the purposes of this charter into more complete effect; provided that such lands, tenements and hereditaments as may be purchased in Great Britain and Ireland, be not altogether of more than the value of five hundred pounds per annum at the time of such purchase; and also provided, that any such purchases in the said provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada be of such annual value only as we by any order or orders to be by us issued, with the advice of our privy council, may from time to time authorise and direct, and be made in conformity with the local laws and statutes in force in those parts of our dominions in which the lands so to be purchased may be situate; and the said company may do all other acts and things in relation to the premises in all respects as beneficially as any other body politic or corporate, or any subject of this realm is by law entitled to do.

And we further will, declare, and appoint, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said company, to advance and lend money to the local governments in the said provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada for any purpose whatsoever, or to any trustees, commissioners or other persons having the care of making or executing any public works in the said provinces, or either of them, at such rate of interest as may be agreed upon in every such case, and to take and accept from such government, or from any such trustees, commissioners or other persons, such assignment, grant, demise or other security of or upon any public revenues of the said provinces, or upon any rates, tolls, charges or assessments within the said provinces, or any or either of them, or such other security for the repayment of the money so to be advanced, and also for the interest thereon as to the said company shall appear satisfactory, and which shall be good, valid and effectual for the purposes expressed therein, and shall and may be enforced for the benefit of the said company, their successors and assigns.

And we do further by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, grant, direct and appoint, that the said governor, deputy governor and other directors for the time being, or any five or more of them, shall and may from time to time, and at all convenient times, and when and as often as they shall think fit, assemble and meet together at any place or places for the direction and management of the affairs of the said company; and being so assembled, shall in such direction and management in all respects conform themselves to such bye laws, rules, orders and regulations as shall from time to time be made by any general or special court of the said company, and subject to all such bye-laws, rules, orders and regulations shall and may direct, and manage the affairs and business of the company in all and singular the matters and things hereinbefore particularly set forth in the disposition and investment of all cash, bills, notes and other securities to the company, and in all other the traffic, commerce and dealings of the said company; and that they shall have power and authority to enter into all contracts whether under seal or otherwise, on behalf of the company, and to make and execute all assignments, conveyances, and all other acts to which the corporate seal is required to be affixed, and to appoint a clerk, secretary or secretaries, solicitors, attorneys, commissioners, factors, agents, or servants which shall from time to time be necessary to be employed in the affairs and business of the said company, and to allow and pay them reasonable salaries and allowances, and to displace and remove them, or any of them, as they shall see cause, and generally to do and act in all matters and things whatsoever which they shall judge necessary for the well ordering and managing of the said company, and the affairs thereof; and to do, enforce, perform, and execute all the powers, authorities, provisions, acts and things in relation to the said company as if the same were done by the whole corporation.—Provided always that all matters and things which the said directors shall in manner aforesaid and in writing order and direct to be done by sub-committees or other persons appointed under them shall and may by virtue of such orders be done by the said sub-committees or other persons appointed.

Provided also, that in no case shall the corporate seal of the said company be affixed to any instrument whatsoever, except by order in writing of the court of directors, and in the presence of at least two of the directors, who shall attest by their signatures such sealing, and that the same was done by order of the court of directors, which attestation shall be evidence of the fact of such order.

Provided always, and we do further declare and ordain, that all and every contract or contracts made or entered into, by or on behalf of any governor, deputy governor, director, auditor, or secretary of the said company, or in which any such governor, deputy governor, director, auditor or secretary, shall be either directly or indirectly interested or concerned for doing, or causing to be done, any work for or on behalf of the said company, or for supplying any of the articles, materials or things to or for the use of the said company, shall be absolutely null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever; and every such governor, deputy governor, director, auditor and secretary who shall enter into any such contract or contracts as aforesaid, shall, *ipso facto*, cease to be such governor, deputy governor, director, auditor, or secretary, as the case may be, and a new election of some other proprietor, duly qualified, shall take place in manner herein mentioned. Provided nevertheless, that all acts done by such governor, deputy governor, director, auditor, or secretary, in his official character, on behalf of the company, before such successors be elected, shall be valid and binding.

Canada Company's Charter.

And we do further direct and appoint, and our will is, that interest calculated to the tenth day of July one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, shall within one month from the date hereof, be payable to the members of the said company, at and after the rate of four per centum per annum, from the respective periods at which the said deposit and subsequent calls (if any) shall have been paid, to be calculated upon, and in respect to such deposit and calls and on the tenth day of January and tenth day of July, one thousand, eight hundred and twenty seven, and on each and every tenth day of January and tenth day of July, until and ending with the tenth day of January, one thousand, eight hundred and thirty-one, further interest at the like rate, shall be calculated and become payable to the said members upon the said deposit, and upon the amount of the several calls which shall or may have been made upon, and paid by them. And from and after the tenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, it shall and may be lawful, to and for the said court of proprietors twice in every year, in the said months of June and December, if the state of the affairs of the said company shall warrant the same, to declare such dividend to and amongst the members of the said company, for the half year ending on the tenth day of July and tenth day of January, next succeeding such respective general court as to the said court of proprietors shall appear proper, in addition to such payment of interest, as aforesaid; and in declaring such dividends respectively due, regard shall be had to all the debts and engagements of the said company, and the risks and contingences affecting their assets and securities, and so as no dividend nor interest, after the said tenth day of January, one thousand, eight hundred and thirty-one be in any case paid out of the capital of the said company, or otherwise, than as a division of the whole, or a part of the gains and profits of the said company.

And we do further will and direct, that all conveyances which shall be made by the said company, to any individual or individuals of any part of the lands to be granted to, or purchased or held by the said company, may be made in manner, and may be in the form prescribed in and by the said act of parliament.

And we do for us, our heirs and successors, grant and declare, that these our letters patent, or the inrollment thereof shall be in all things valid and effectual in the law, according to the true intent and meaning of the same, and shall be taken, construed and adjudged in the most favourable and beneficial sense for the best advantage of the said corporation, as well in courts of record as elsewhere, notwithstanding any non-recital, mis-recital, uncertainty or imperfection in these our letters patent. And our will and pleasure is, that these Presents to the company aforesaid, under the great seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, shall be in due manner made and sealed, without fine or fee, great or small, to us in our Hanoper or elsewhere, to our use therefor, or in any ways to be rendered paid or made. In Witness whereof, We have caused these our letters to be made patent; witness ourself at our palace at Westminster, this nineteenth day of August, in the seventh year of our reign.

By writ of privy seal.

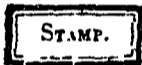
SCOTT.

JOHN GALT, of Saint Helen's place, in the city of London, esquire, secretary to the Canada company, maketh oath and saith; that he hath carefully examined and compared the above copy of a charter of incorporation granted to the Canada Company with the original charter, sealed with the great seal of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and deposited at the house of the said company: and the deponent saith that the above is a true and faithful copy of such original charter of incorporation.

(Signed)

JOHN GALT.

Sworn at the public office, South-hampton buildings, in the county of Middlesex, }
this 13th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six. }



Before me

G. WILSON,

One of the masters in ordinary of the high Court
of Chancery, at Westminster.

Secretary and Register's Office, York, 18th December, 1826.

I certify that the above charter of incorporation is enregistered in this office in book I. Folio from 213 to 235.

(Signed)

D. CAMERON,

Secretary & Registrar.

Secretary and Registrar Office, York, 9th January, 1826.

I certify that the above is a true copy of a Registry, liber I. Folio from 213 to 235.

D. CAMERON,

Secretary & Registrar.

(COPY.)

Canada House London, 3d. October, 1826.

SIR :—

Mr. Galt, who has been appointed by the directors of the Canada Company to proceed on a special mission to Upper Canada, will have the honor of delivering this letter; and he is instructed to convey the strongest assurances of the personal respect of every member of the court for the character and government of your excellency.

The directors are convinced, that the interests of their important establishment are identified, with the prosperity of Upper Canada, which, under the auspices of your excellency has acquired so many advantages, and attracted such distinguished attention, and that their interests will be best promoted by a liberal co-operation in every measure calculated to advance the general improvement of the province.

This sentiment they will always impress on their officers and servants, and they are assured that in those transactions to which Mr. Galt may have occasion to solicit the consideration of your excellency, he will experience every facility which the subject may require or he can possibly expect.

By the authority of a court of directors held this day.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

your excellency's

most humble and

very obedient servant,

(Signed)

JOHN HULLETT, Chairman.

His excellency sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B. lieu- }
tenant governor of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c. }

K.

A COPY OF THE ARRANGEMENTS MADE AND CONCLUDED BETWEEN HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT AND THE **CANADA COMPANY;**

With other official papers, laid before the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, by order of his excellency the lieutenant governor, in consequence of their address on that subject.

Canada House, London, 3d October, 1826.

SIR—

MR. GALT, who has been appointed by the directors of the Canada Company to proceed on a special mission to Upper Canada, will have the honor of delivering this letter, and he is instructed to convey the strongest assurances of the personal respect of every member of the court, for the character and government of your excellency.

The directors are convinced that the interests of their important establishment are identified with the prosperity of Upper Canada, which under the auspices of your excellency has acquired so many advantages and attracted such distinguished attention, and that their interests will be best promoted by a liberal co-operation in every measure calculated to advance the general improvement of the province. This sentiment they will always impress on their officers and servants, and they are assured that in those transactions to which Mr. Galt may have occasion to solicit the consideration of your excellency, he will experience every facility which the subject may require or he can possibly expect.—By the authority of a court of directors held this day.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your excellency's most humble and very obedient servant,

JOHN HULLETT, Chairman.

(Signed)

To his excellency sir *Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B.* }
lieutenant governor of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c. }

Downing street, 23d May, 1826.

At a Meeting held this day at the colonial office at which lord Bathurst and Messrs. Downie, Hullett, Fullerton, McGillevray, Logan, and Galt were present, the following arrangement was made and concluded between lord Bathurst on behalf of his majesty's government, and the said Messrs. Downie, Hullett, Fullerton, McGillevray, Logan, and Galt on behalf of the Canada Company.

1.—It appearing from the award of the commissioners that the clergy reserves valued by them, comprised, 829430 acres, and those lands being valued at 8s. 6d. current money of Upper Canada per acre, the Canada Company would have had to pay to his majesty's government the sum of £145,150 5 0 current money of Upper Canada, if those clergy reserves had been conveyed to them. In lieu of the before mentioned 829430 acres, his majesty's government will grant and convey to the Canada Company for the same price of £145,150 5 0 currency a block of land containing one million of acres, in the territory lately purchased from the Indians in the London and Western districts.

2.—One third part of the before mentioned sum of £145,150 5 0 currency shall be expended by the Canada Company in public works and improvements within the said block of land, and the remaining two third parts only of the said sum of £145,150 5 0 currency shall be actually paid to his majesty's government.

3.—By the terms "public works" and "improvements" will be understood, canals, bridges, high roads, churches, wharves, school houses and other works undertaken and calculated for the common use and benefit of his majesty's subjects resident within that part of the province of Upper Canada, in contradistinction to works intended for the use and accomodation of private persons.

4.—The plan and estimate of every such undertaking will originate with the company, and must be invariably submitted by them to the governor in council, prior to his consent being given, that the expence of such undertaking shall be received in part of payment; and in the event of any difference of opinion arising between the company, and the local government respecting the advantage or expence of any such proposed undertaking, or respecting the time or mode in which the same may most conveniently be carried into execution, the question is to be referred to the secretary of state, whose decision shall be final.

5th.—Upon the completion of any such undertaking, the company shall lay before the governor in council a statement of the cost incurred by them in effecting the same, and if the governor and council shall deem such work to have been duly executed according to the plan upon which the estimate was founded and in such a manner as was intended at the time that the estimate was formed, the company shall be allowed

credit in account for the amount actually expended provided it has not exceeded the estimate. If, however, the expense should in any instance exceed such estimate and the governor in council shall deem such excess to have been justified by special circumstances, the company shall in that case also be allowed credit in account for the amount actually expended, provided such sums do not exceed in the whole one third of the said purchase money of the said million acres.

6th.—The block of 1,000,000 acres of land to be allowed to the company, shall be selected by them from such part of lands, lately purchased from the Indians, as are situated in the London and Western districts. The block shall be marked out by the surveyor general or his deputies and shall approximate to the form of some regular mathematical figure as nearly as may be, consistently with preserving any well defined natural land marks or boundaries.

7th.—The provisions contained in the original contract of the 26th November 1824, respecting the resumption of lands by his majesty for public services, and generally all the provisions, contained in those arrangements for the security and benefit of the public, shall be applied to, and affect the lands to be substituted for the clergy reserves.

8th.—The block of one million acres of land will be surveyed and a road will be made through the blocks of clergy reserves in the district of Gore, such survey and road will be made at the expence of his majesty's government.

The company shall be allowed sixteen years, to commence from 1st July 1826, for the fulfilment of their contract with his majesty's government.

9th.—In substitution for the provisions contained in the minutes of the agreement respecting the mode of paying the purchase money to his majesty's government it is agreed that the company shall pay

In the year commencing the first of July 1826, and ending the 1st July 1827.	£ 20,000
In the year ending the 1st July, 1828,	£ 15,000
In the year ending the 1st July, 1829,	£ 15,000
In the year ending the 1st July, 1830,	£ 15,000
In the year ending the 1st July, 1831,	£ 16,000
In the year ending the 1st July, 1832,	£ 17,000
In the year ending the 1st July, 1833,	£ 18,000
In the year ending the 1st July, 1834,	£ 19,000
In the year ending the 1st July, 1835,	£ 20,000

And in each of the seven succeeding years the like sum of £20,000.

The sums abovementioned are the amount which the Canada Company is actually to pay to his majesty's government and do not include the sums which they are to invest in public works and improvements in the block of land in the London and Western districts.

The preceding sums are the greatest amount which in each of the years abovementioned the Canada Company shall be obliged to pay to his majesty's government, but this arrangement is not to prejudice the right of the company to lay out any greater sums of money in any of those years according to the terms of the original contract.

11th.—In the year ending the 1st July 1843, the company shall either take up on the terms already stated all the lands then remaining to be taken up or shall terminate the contract or abandon all claim to such lands as have not at that time been taken up by them.

12th.—If any of the lands to be sold to the company shall be alleged by them to be altogether unfit for cultivation either in arable or in pasturage, arbitrators shall be appointed in the manner prescribed in the 31st article of the original contract; and such arbitrators shall decide both whether such lands or any of them are totally unfit for cultivation; and what is the amount of the compensation or equivalent to be allowed to the company in respect of any such lands, and the lands which shall have been thus decided to be totally unfit for cultivation shall be thenceforth considered as having lapsed to the crown and belong exclusively to the crown.

13th.—Lord Bathurst will immediately take the necessary measures for completing the charter of the company with all practicable despatch.

Lord Bathurst does not consider that the formation of high roads would be a legitimate application of money within the meaning of clause No. 3, except in those peculiar and special cases in which the formation of the road may be directly conducive to the public interest of the province, and his lordship will instruct the lieutenant governor that he is to approve of expenditure on high roads under this clause, only in those cases where such general interests may be promoted by the undertaking.

(Signed)

BATHURST.

L

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE,

APPOINTED TO EXAMINE AND REPORT UPON THE

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

TRANSMITTED TO THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, BY ORDER OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
DURING THE PRESENT SESSION.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF UPPER CANADA, IN PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

Your Committee having examined the accounts referred to them, report as follows :

No. 1.—Is an account of duties collected at the Port of Quebec, from the 5th April to the 10th October, 1825, shewing the proportion due to this Province on the first January 1826.

Under the 11th Geo. 3d,
Under provincial acts,

L	26271	2	6
	82154	4	53-4
	108725	6	113-4

Less. bonds outstanding 10th October, 1825,

L56,681 1 33-4

Dawbacks under 35th Geo. 3d,

261 18 2

Duties returned on Rum and Tea,

327 6 8

Incidents on the Provincial acts for the two quarters,

1193 5 3

*2 ½ per cent charged by collector at Quebec under 53d & 55th Geo. 3d.

2202 1 7

Collector and Comptroller's commission on the sum received during this period,

614 7 0

61302	12	113-4
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Currency, L	47115	7	0
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Proportion payable to Upper Canada 1st January, 1826,

1-11th, 11853 16 9

* This charge, as appears by a note under the account, is not considered by the Inspector General as an acknowledged allowance, and is at present the subject of reference for the consideration of the Executive Council of this Province.

No. 2.—Is a statement of the amount of Duties collected at the Port of Quebec, between the 1st January, and the 1st July, 1826.

Under 14th Geo. 3d,
Under Provincial acts,

5460	1	8
5269	0	21-4

Defunct incidental expences of collection,

£773 1 0

Duties on Rum and Teas returned to sundry persons,

246 7 7

£	61729	1	101-4
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1024	8	7
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Nett amount, currency, L	60704	13	31-4
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Proportion due to Upper Canada, 1-11th,

L	15176	3	4
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NOTE.—Since the public accounts were laid before your Honourable House, the Inspector General has acquainted your Committee that the above sum was paid to the Receiver General of Upper Canada by warrant No. 741 dated 6th July, 1826—L10266 of the amount of bonds outstanding on the 1st October, 1825, was for duties on tea, and subsequently cancelled upon new bonds being given by virtue of act 6th Geo. 4th. chap. 1. The amount will be paid to this Province when collected.

No. 3.—Is a general statement of the Receiver General's receipts and payments of the provincial revenue from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1825, by which it appears there was paid into the provincial chest during that period the sum of £15,375 19 1, as follows:

From the Receiver General of Lower Canada, as due from 10th October 1824, to 5th April, 1825,

L11611 14 91-4

Bank dividend,

325 0 0

Inspectors and Collectors,

3429 14 349-10

Magistrates, for ale and beer licences,

610 0

15375	19	1
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To which add the Receiver General's allowance in lieu of poundage on the loan of £25,000, effected under statute 2d Geo. 4th, chap. 5, for which a specific compensation has been made,		750 0 0
Balance in his hands on 30th June, 1825,		9927 16 10 ²⁻¹⁰
	L	26053 16 0
Warrants on the Receiver General during the same period,	£8,190 14 8 1-2	
His poundage,	519 7 0 1-2	8710 1 9
Balance in his hands 31st December, 1825,		17343 14 3
	L	26053 16 0

No. 4—Is an abstract of Warrants issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the Receiver General, under enactments of the Province, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1825, amounting to the sum of £8190 14 8 1-2, Currency.

No. 5—Is a general statement of the Receiver General's receipts and payments of Provincial revenue between the 1st January and 30th June, 1826, by which there was paid into the public chest the sum of £9734 11 8 1-2, as under.

Amount received from Lower Canada,	£5236 1 1 1-2	
Bank dividend,	325 0 0	
Shop, inn-keepers, still, and wholesale licences,	2268 15 6	
Duties on imports, hawkers & pedlars, and auctioneers,	1849 15 1	
Duties on ale and beer licences,	10 0 0	9734 11 8 1-2
Balance in his hands 31st December 1825,		17343 14 3 7-10
In advance by him on 30th June, 1826,		920 8 5 3-10
Received on debentures as loan for Welland Canal,		25000 0 0
	L	52998 14 4 3-4
Amount of Warrants issued on the Receiver General, during the same period, as per abstract No. 6,	£52,689 5 0 3-4	
Amount of his poundage,	318 9 4	52998 14 4 3-4

No. 6—Is an abstract of warrants issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the Receiver General under provincial enactments from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1826, amounting to £52,689 5 0 3-4.

No. 7—Is a general statement of the Receiver General's receipts and payments of provincial revenue from the 1st July to 5th December, 1826, by which it appears that the sum of £21010 7 1 1-2 was paid into the public chest in the following manner :

From the Receiver General of Lower Canada, being duties from the 11th October, 1825, to 6th April, 1826,	£13811 2 11	
“ Bank stock dividend,	275 0 0	
“ James Gordon, Esquire, repayment of money issued him for internal navigation,	33 10 5	
“ Directors of Welland Canal Company as interest on loan,	300 0 0	
“ L. P. Sherwood, Esquire, late Speaker of the House of Assembly, being so much overpaid him on acc't of salary,	100 0 0	
“ Inspectors on account of duties on shop, still, innkeepers, and wholesale dealers' licences,	1730 6 1 3-4	
“ Collectors, being duties on imports, hawkers, pedlars, & auctioneers' licences,	4532 19 7 1-2	
“ Ale and beer licences,	29 0 0	21010 7 1 1-2
Against which is an abstract of warrants discharged by the Receiver General as per acc't No. 8, amounting to		12791 7 3
To which add the sum in advance by him on the 30th June, 1826,		920 3 5 3-10
And also poundage on £13811 2 11 from Lower Canada, and on £1700 1 2 1-4 from this province, the former at 3½, and the latter at 3 per cent, is		684 13 3 3-4
	L	14396 9 0
Balance in his hands on 5th December, 1826,		6613 18 1 1-4
	L	21010 7 1 1-4

No. 8—Is an abstract of warrants issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the Receiver General under the provincial enactments from the 1st July to the 5th December, 1826, amounting to £12791 7 3 charged against the public in account No. 7.

No. 9—Is an account of the Receiver General's Receipts and Payments of the appropriation for the support of the civil government of the province, for the year 1825, with abstracts annexed.

Amount of Balance unexpended of the appropriation for the year 1824, Voted in 1825,		<i>Sterling.</i>
		326 5 1 1-2
		3973 14 10 1-2
		4300 0 0
Amount of warrants against this fund,	£ 3152 18 4	
Balance unexpended,	847 1 8	4300 0 0

The Committee observe that a charge is made in this account of £112 14s. as an allowance to the Assistant Adjutant General of militia, to defray the expense of a militia general court martial, held at Cobourg on the 19th December, 1825.—The sum of £20 13 6 appears to have been paid to the Surveyor General, as his disbursements in surveying the burial grounds of Kingston.

No. 10.—Is a statement of the Receiver General's Receipts and Payments, on account of the appropriation for the support of the Civil Government, for the year 1826, up to the 5th December, 1826, with the abstracts.

Balance unexpended, from 1825, see No. 9. Amount transferred by warrants from crown duty, 14 Geo. III. Amount of the appropriation transferred by warrants from the provincial fund, under 7 Geo. IV. chap. 26.		Sterling. 847 1 8 3400 0 0 <hr/> 3870 0 0
Amount of warrants against the above, Receiver General's poundage on £3400 drawn from duties under 14th Geo. 3d, at 3 per cent, Balance in his hands to complete the service of the year 1826,	£3550 1 9 1-2 102 0 0 4464 19 10 1-2	L 8117 1 8 <hr/> 8117 1 8

By this account the printing of the Statutes of last session cost the sum of £400 16s. The expense of surveying the town-plot, in the township of London, in the London District, is charged against the Province, amounting to the sum of £73 12 9.

The Committee cannot but observe to your Honorable House, that among the warrants issued on the Receiver General for the service of the Civil Government for the year 1826, are four for travelling expenses of the Judges and Crown Officers, amounting to the sum of £185 3 8 3-4. This charge having been discontinued for the last year, it is left to the consideration of the House how far it may be prudent to acknowledge the claim.

No. 11.—Is a general statement of the Receiver General's Receipts and Payments of the annual provincial appropriation of £2500, under the statute 5th of Geo. III. chap. 26. from 7th Nov. 1825, to 5th Dec. 1826, with an abstract of warrants, shewing how the sum has been applied.

Balance in hand 7th November, 1825, Appropriation for the year commencing 1st April, 1826,		Currency. L 1492 14 11 2500 0 0 <hr/> L 3992 14 11
Warrants within the above period, Balance in the Receiver General's hands 5th December, 1826,	£2004 2 9 1-2 1988 12 1 1-2	L 3992 14 11 <hr/> 3992 14 11

Your Committee call the attention of your Honorable House to an item charged against this fund, as follows:—To Mr. Hugh O'Beirne, teacher of a common school in the township of Southwold, being for nine months' salary due him in the years 1821 and 1822, the sum of £9 7 6. The Province is still burthened with a heavy charge to remunerate the commissioners appointed to investigate the claims for losses during the late war with the United States of America, and for the payment of their contingent account. The amount charged against the above fund is £212 14 3.

Your Committee cannot omit this opportunity of expressing a hope that the labours of this board may ere long be brought to a close,

Your Committee, with a due sense of the honorable the late Chief Justice's claim to a pension, cannot however, omit noticing, that His Majesty's Government has directed the sum of one thousand pounds sterling to be paid annually, as a retired allowance to that gentleman, in consideration of his advanced age, and very long public services—Without expressing any opinion on the amount of this provision, your Committee are unwilling to acknowledge it as a precedent which may be looked to in time to come; and cannot avoid noticing the material increase of this allowance, beyond that enjoyed by the late Chief Justice Scott, particularly as the provision has been made without the pleasure of the legislature having been consulted; an important and necessary formality, as the amount is paid out of the provincial funds.

No. 12.—Is an account of Revenue from duties on Licences to shop-keepers, inn-keepers, distillers, and wholesale merchants, from 5th January to 5th December, 1826, so far as inspectors have reported the same, amounting to £3732 3 5 1-2, exclusive of the expense of collection. By which it will be found there is a gradual increase in this branch of the provincial revenue.

The following comparative statement shews the net amount of duties paid into the Receiver General's chest, under each particular description of licence, for the three last years. The principal improvement has taken place in the shop and still licences. The amount collected from wholesale dealers, is twelve pounds less than for 1825

Your Committee beg leave to suggest to your Honorable House the expediency of imposing a duty on merchants' shops, the owners of which are not licenced to sell spiritous liquors. The enactment of a law to this effect will very materially add to the amount of revenue, and at the same time do injustice to no individual.

In the London District, it is worthy of remark, that only four shop-licences were issued during the year 1826, although twenty-seven merchants' shops are rated in the assessment rolls for the year preceding.

Years.	Shops.			Inns.			Stills.			Wholesale.			Total.		
1824	1296	0	0	1044	1	2	898	16	114	27	0	0	3266	18	1
1825	1420	4	0	994	10	0	932	4	7½	30	0	0	3371	18	7½
1826	1441	16	0	1075	10	0	1196	17	5½	18	0	0	3732	3	5½

No. 13.—Is an abstract account of revenue, from duties on merchandize imported from the United States, from the 1st October, 1825, to the 5th December, 1826, as far as the collectors have reported the same, amounting to £6101 4 31-4,—expense of collection, £1430 10 2 1-4,—net revenue, £4670 14 1.

Report of the Select Committee

The examination of this very important source of revenue affords the most satisfactory proof to your committee of the growing trade of the country, and that notwithstanding the exemption of salt from duty during the past year, and the great diminution on the duty of tobacco, there is an excess of revenue for 1826 over that of 1825 of more than £1200, and beyond that of 1824 nearly £1850, as shewn in the statements following :

Nett revenue on goods imported from the United States from the 1st January to the 3th September, 1825, being nine months,	£2415 0 23-1	
Less £660, being 3 1ths of the duty on salt for 1826.	660 0 0	
Amount on goods exclusive of salt,		1786 0 23-4
Duties collected from the 1st October, 1825, to the 5th December, 1826, £4670 14 1, being 14 months, which would give for 9 months the sum of £3000, being £1214 more than corresponding period of 1825.		
Nett amount of duties collected for the year 1824,	£3097 0 0	
Less duty on salt that year,	871 0 0	
		2226 0 0
12-14ths of the amount collected for 1826, and the back period of 1825, is £1002, being £.776 more than was collected in 1824,		L 4002 0 0

No. 14—Is an account of revenue arising from hawkers and pedlars' licences, from the 7th November, 1825, to the 5th December, 1826, amounting, exclusive of the expense of collection, to the sum of £261 5, being a small increase over the two preceding years.

No. 15—Is an account of revenue from licences to auctioneers, &c. from duties on sales at auction from the 1st October, 1825, to 5th December, 1826, so far as reported, amounting to	L	176 6 4 1-4
Allowance to collectors,		8 6 3 3-4
	L	168 0 0 1-2
Nett revenue,		176 6 4 1 2
Amount of licences,	£45 0 0	
do of duties on sales,	131 6 4 1-2	

This statement shews an increase of revenue beyond the amount collected for the years 1824 and 1825 of nearly £70.

By the foregoing accounts Nos. 12, 13, 14 and 15, it appears that the nett amount of revenue collected in the Province from the 1st October, 1825, to the 5th December, 1826, a period of 14 months, is £3832 2 6 1-2

No. 16—Is the estimate for the administration of justice and support of the civil government of the Province for 1827, amounting to £7470, sterling, being £200 more than the estimate of last year, as follows :

	1826.			1827.		
Administration of justice,	1800	0	0	1800	0	0
Government Office,	1200	0	0	1200	0	0
Receiver General's office,	500	0	0	500	0	0
Surveyor General's office,	1400	0	0	1400	0	0
Executive Council office,	650	0	0	650	0	0
Register and Secretary's office,	400	0	0	400	0	0
Inspector General's office,	420	0	0	400	0	0
Government Printer,	200	0	0	200	0	0
Printing the Laws,	200	0	0	400	0	0
Casual and other expences,	500	0	0	500	0	0
	£7270	0	0	£7470	0	0

The resources to meet this are duties under 14th Geo. 3d, chap. 28, in Upper and Lower Canada,

Required to be appropriated by the Legislature,

4000	0	0
3470	0	0
£7470	0	0

No. 17—Is a general estimate of the expenditure and resources of the province for the year 1827, as follows :—

For the officers of the legislature,	1040	0	0
nine sheriffs,	450	0	0
district schools,	1100	0	0
adjutant general's department,	650	0	0
civil appropriation, 56 Geo. 3,	2500	0	0
inspector general's office,	405	1	1
common school appropriation,	2000	0	0
six pensioners, £20 to each,	120	0	0
interest on public debt, including Welland Canal loan,	3700	0	0
contingencies of parliament, 3d session,	2500	0	0
receiver general's poundage,	900	0	0
bank stock deposit,	2500	0	0
militia pension list,	1500	0	0
civil list estimate for 1827,	8833	0	0
redemption of part of public debt,	10000	0	0
public buildings,	6900	0	0
the encouragement of paper manufacture,	125	0	0
light-house expences,	100	0	0
	£45823	11	1

ESTIMATED RESOURCES TO MEET THE SAME.

Revenue under 14 Geo. 3, chap. 88.
In Upper Canada,
In Lower Canada,

£1300 0 0			
3500 0 0	4800	0	0

PROVINCIAL REVENUE.

In Upper Canada,
In Lower Canada,

£6000 0 0			
20000 0 0	26000	0	0

Bank stock dividends,
Interest on Welland Canal loan,
Light-house duty,
Balance in receiver general's hands after completing the service of the year 1826,
Required to be provided for by parliament, to meet the expences of 1827,

1000	0	0	
1500	0	0	
00	0	0	
2000	0	0	
10423	11	1	
£	45823	11	1

By this estimate of the provincial expenditure & resources for the current year, your honourable house will remark, that there is a deficit of £10,423 11 1, in the resources of the province. This, in some degree, is owing to the large appropriation made during the last session for the erection of public buildings. How far it was prudent in the legislature under the present limited means of the province to undertake at once, measures which will unavoidably increase the amount of the public debt, may not become your committee to say; but it would seem more advisable to defer the commencement of so expensive a work for two or three years, when the accumulation of an annual grant, of not less than £2000, would enable the commissioners to complete the whole on a scale corresponding with the growing importance of the country; and in the meantime, should any inconvenience be felt in consequence of the occupation of the building in which the parliament at present meet, a house may be rented at the public expense, and used for the purposes of the institution through whose indulgence your honourable house is accommodated.

In the estimate it will also be observed that provision is made for the redemption of £10,000 of the public debt.

No. 18.—Is an account of monies outstanding in the hands of inspectors and collectors on the 5th December, 1826—viz:

In the hands of inspectors,
do do of collectors,

1418	12	10½
1006	15	1½
£	2425	8 0½

A part of the above was collected subsequent to the 30th September, and therefore not payable till after the period when the public accounts in detail were made out.

No. 19.—Is a schedule of the public accounts in detail. The amount of debentures outstanding against the province, by the schedule which accompanied the public accounts, is £55,000, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent, amounting to £3,300 annually. As the Burlington Bay canal is now open for the passage of vessels, your committee hope the provincial treasury will be no longer burthened with the payment of the interest on that part of the public debt which was contracted for the construction of this canal. By account No. 7, it will be seen, that the sum of £490 was paid to the Receiver General, as the interest due on the Welland Canal loan. Viewing these loans as an investment which will hereafter become available, and considering the bank stock as equal to no more than its actual cost, although it is producing 8 per cent interest, the affairs of the province may fairly be reckoned as follows:—

Amount of debentures outstanding,

Loan to Burlington Canal,
do do Welland Canal,
Bank deposits,
Outstanding in the hands of inspectors and collectors,
Actual debt of the province,

£	55000	0	0
8000	0	0	
25000	0	0	
13125	0	0	
2425	0	0	
6450	0	0	
£	55000	0	0

With respect to that part of the revenue of the province which depends on the amount of duties collected at Quebec, your committee regrets that new difficulties have arisen, which may, for a time, deprive this province of its just proportion. There can, however, be little doubt, as the subject is referred for the consideration of his majesty's government, that the decision on our claim to a proportion of the duties collected in Lower Canada, under the imperial acts 3d of Geo. 4th, chap. 44, 45, and 119, and 6th Geo. 4, ch. 119, will prove satisfactory. The executive council of Lower Canada, on the 8th of last month, reported to his excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, "That as the award of the arbitrators is limited to duties levied under the authority of acts passed in the province of Lower Canada, and the statute Geo. 4, cap. 119, is silent as to any duties levied under any British act of parliament, save and except the 14th Geo. 3, cap. 88, it appeared to the council that the province of Upper Canada has no claim to any proportion of the duties levied under the statutes 3rd Geo. 4, cap. 44, 45, and 119. The inspector general of this province has, since the beginning of the session, received two statements of duties made up at Quebec;—the one marked A, shews how far the amount of bonds outstanding on the 10th October, 1825, has been collected, and the other, (B) is a statement of duties collected at Quebec during the quarter ending the 10th October, 1826, under the 14th Geo. 3rd, and certain provincial acts. No account is rendered of duties collected by virtue of the late imperial laws, and yet the sum of £3335 4 4 sterling is stated to have been retained to pay the salaries of the several officers, in compliance with the orders of the honorable the commissioners of his majesty's customs.

The committee think proper to remark that no account has been received of duties collected between the 5th of January and the 5th July last, although a subsequent quarter, as above stated, has been returned to the inspector general of this province.—All which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM MORRIS, *Chairman.*

Committee Room, 19th January, 1827.

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REPORT

OF THE

SELECT COMMITTEE,

APPOINTED FOR THE PURPOSE OF EXAMINING AND REPORTING WHETHER IT IS NECESSARY, IN ORDER TO
ENSURE THE SPEEDY COMPLETION OF

THE WELAND CANAL,

Upon its present Enlarged Scale, that Public Aid should be afforded to the Company: and if so, to
what extent; and whether such aid would be most effectually extended by making a
further Loan, or taking Stock in the name of the Government; or by any
and what other measures: and also to Examine and Report, by
Bill or otherwise, upon such parts of the Prayer of

THE PETITION

OF THE

**PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE WELAND CANAL
COMPANY,**

AS DO NOT RELATE TO THE APPLICATION FOR PECUNIARY AID: AND FURTHER, TO

EXAMINE AND REPORT,

Upon the Petition of the

INHABITANTS OF NIAGARA,

ON THE SUBJECT OF A

LATERAL CUT.

ARCHIBALD MACLEAN, Esquire, *Chairman.*

YORK, U. C.

PRINTED BY WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE, AT THE OFFICE OF THE COLONIAL ADVOCATE.

By Order of the House of Assembly.

1827.

Report of the Select Committee appointed for the purpose of Examining and Reporting upon the Petition of the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company, praying that public aid should be afforded to the Company; and on the Petition of the Inhabitants of Niagara, on the subject of a Lateral Cut.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE, appointed for the purposes of examining and reporting whether it is necessary, in order to ensure the speedy completion of the Welland Canal, upon its present enlarged scale, that public aid should be afforded to the company; and if so, to what extent, and whether such aid would be most effectually extended by making a further loan or taking stock in the name of the Government, or by any and what other measures;—and also to examine, and report by bill or otherwise, upon such parts of the prayer of the petition of the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company, as do not relate to the application for pecuniary aid. And further to examine and report, upon the petition of the inhabitants of Niagara on the subject of a lateral cut, have availed themselves of such opportunities of acquiring information respecting the matters referred to them, as were within their reach, and they offer to the House, as the result of their inquiries, the evidence collected, in the appendix to this report. They have also given their best consideration to such views of the undertaking in question, its progress and probable consequences, as have been from time to time exhibited in documents published by the company, and in reports which have been hitherto submitted to the House of Assembly. So much indeed has already been said and written on the subject of the Welland Canal, the advantages it holds forth are so obvious, and the different questions connected with it, have undergone already such full investigation, that your committee do not conceive that much new information will be found to have been elicited by their enquiries. They will serve however to show more clearly upon what foundation many opinions rest, which have been hitherto discussed, and in conjunction with the report of the President and Directors of the Company, of which the House is in possession, will, it is hoped, tend to place satisfactorily under one view, the grounds upon which the committee have decided, in the matters referred to them.

The committee have earnestly endeavored to draw from the various sources of information referred to, such a conclusion as they could justify to themselves, and as they could present with satisfaction and confidence to the House.

The very extensive operations which have been carried thro' by the company during the last year, have now brought much nearer to view the desirable end, which the projectors of this great public improvement had proposed, and which not long ago, many persons seemed to despair of seeing ever-accomplished.

The comparison of what has been done, with what remains to be performed, and the testimony of experienced Engineers, become more satisfactory in proportion as it has been verified by results already attained, seem now to leave no longer any rational ground for apprehension, that the Welland Canal cannot be completed at something near the estimated cost. It is true there is yet much difficulty to be surmounted, but none of which an estimate cannot now be made with reasonable accuracy by persons accustomed to such calculations. That the event may not to a certain extent discredit these calculations, your committee could, under no circumstances, venture to affirm; because they are not ignorant that in great undertakings of this description, as in almost every concern of human life, difficulties and disappointments do frequently present themselves which impose a necessity for increased exertion, altho' they are not of sufficient magnitude to prevent the prosecution of the design.

Your committee conceives that on this, as on other occasions, a reasonable confidence must of necessity be reposed in the opinion of those who from their science and experience are best able to judge,—and against whose testimony no objection is raised, on the score of pecuniary interest, or local prejudices. The company seems fortunately to have felt strongly the necessity of employing competent and respectable Civil Engineers to superintend their operations, and it happens, as will be seen on the evidence of Col. Clark, that from a particular circumstance out of the ordinary course, the company and the public have the advantage of possessing the opinion of the principal resident Engineer, as to the present state and probable completion of the Canal, expressed on oath. In the absence of every information to the contrary, which can be thought equally entitled to attention, your committee have necessarily founded their opinion upon the assumed accuracy of the Engineer's estimates, and upon his judgment thus declared, under a more than ordinary sanction.

The section of the Canal between the Welland and the Grand River, does not appear at present to claim any particular enquiry or consideration, as affecting the decision which it may be proper to come to upon the several matters embraced in the resolutions of the House. That portion of the undertaking will doubtless be accomplished if the completion of the other is ensured: its cost it appears can be estimated almost with certainty, the labor required is not of a difficult or extraordinary kind, and your committee in viewing the Welland Canal as a work of public benefit, have all along felt that they may safely regard the construction of this part of the Canal as a consequence that will unquestionably follow the accomplishment of the section now in progress.

Confining therefore their observations entirely to the latter it appears to the committee that the report recently published by the President and Directors of the Company, and annexed to the petition to the House of Assembly, renders it unnecessary to enter here into any particular statement of the present situation of the work, or the past proceedings of the Company, as these are detailed at length in the report referred to, which is not at variance with any information which has been acquired by your committee.

It is now made evident, so far as the best means of information can be depended upon, that a navigation convenient for Schooners of the burthen ordinarily in use on the lakes, can be formed between lakes Erie and Ontario—the present interruption occasioned by the Falls of Niagara thus happily obviated, and a continued water communication from the Western extremity of the Province to the Ocean effected, at a charge not materially varying from that which the House of Assembly was led to expect, when they lent their countenance to the undertaking by their vote of the last session.

Within the past season more than half the labour necessary to the completion of this stupendous work has been actually performed. It has been advanced with a perseverance and activity which have astonished those who have witnessed it, and which has compelled the approbation of some who were unfriendly to the project, as it has given confidence to many who had been avowedly incredulous.

Report on the Welland Canal,

The economy and judgment with which the funds have been expended, have not been in the slightest degree impeached by any thing which has appeared to your committee on the contrary: it is satisfactory to state that they have been acknowledged in the most express and unqualified manner, in his own name and on behalf of the Stockholders whom he represents, by the Gentleman, who from his great stake in the company, has borne by far the greatest share in the burthen of expenditure, while from his residence out of the Province he has had no voice in directing its application.

Up to this moment, the greatest pressure has borne upon the Stockholders resident in New York. The very timely aid afforded by the public loan of £25,000, and the extraordinary efforts of those Gentlemen who embarked so deeply in the undertaking, have placed it in the power of the Directors to proceed without relaxing their exertions; but your committee is assured that to effect this object, the means of individuals have been strained to the utmost, and even a risk of embarrassment incurred, which ought not to be contemplated without painful emotions by those who regard the importance of the Welland Canal to our public interests.

If it is to proceed to its termination with the same spirit with which it has hitherto advanced, corresponding preparations must be made this winter for resuming the work early in the spring. Great expenditures are required to be almost immediately incurred, while the roads admit of convenient transport. Uncertainty and delay are embarrassing, and may be even ruinous to contractors whose fortunes are embarked in this great public work and whose exertions, through a season of unremitted activity, have attracted general admiration.

If it be proposed as a question, whether the undertaking shall be now suffered to languish and the period of its completion be deferred at the hazard of injury to portions of the canal now in progress, and with the risk of so much depressing public confidence in the result, as not only to increase greatly the difficulties which have pressed already too heavily upon a few individuals, but even to render the final issue doubtful. Your committee regarding the question as one of public concern, cannot hesitate to recommend that public aid should be extended to the utmost convenient limit rather than suffer so fatal a disappointment.

With regard to the prospect of future means, your committee do not think that any reliance ought to be placed upon the probability of subscriptions of stock in England. That expectation has already led to most unfortunate and perplexing delays; and, for the relief of the present exigency, no dependance should, in their opinion, be placed upon it. It is equally their impression, from all that has been submitted to them, that the measures of preparation which *ought* now to be adopted *cannot* be taken upon the prospect of filling up the remaining subscriptions in America, for of that no assurance whatever, can, as they conceive, be prudently indulged. Your committee therefore are decidedly of opinion, that setting aside all considerations connected with the actual state of the public revenue (which they understand not to be in any manner referred to their deliberations, but to be reserved to the judgment of the House), the present state of the Welland Canal requires that the immediate and effectual support of the Legislature should be given to the undertaking.

It is a work manifestly of great public interest. It has attracted, and deservedly, the particular patronage of His Majesty's government; and of the government and legislature of the Province. It will be seen by the evidence appended to this Report, that the inhabitants of some of our largest and most fertile Districts look with intense anxiety to its accomplishment, and whatever may be the measure of accuracy in those calculations upon the productiveness of the stock, which it is natural the stockholders should look to, it is indisputable that the benefit it will confer directly upon one third part of Upper Canada, and indirectly upon the whole, will be greater than can now be estimated. Under this conviction, your Committee recommend the acceding to the prayer of the petition, by authorizing £50,000 to be held as public stock, and suffering the £25,000, now advanced as a loan, to be retained as a payment on account of such stock.

Your Committee, on a due consideration of the circumstances, are even inclined to go farther, in the belief that as the object of affording public aid must be to place the completion of the Canal beyond question, it would neither be proper nor prudent in the Legislature, if they embark to so great an extent in the undertaking, to stop short of such measures as are necessary to render their assistance effectual. If public stock to the amount of £50,000 were taken, and the loan of £25,000 suffered to remain as at present, the company paying the interest as they have hitherto done, and will no doubt continue to do, the committee are assured that the work will proceed without danger of interruption, of which there does not otherwise appear to be sufficient certainty.

By receiving assistance to this effect, the company will have immediately the use of a large sum, and can make their preparations at once, and with confidence, while the present pressure upon the Provincial Revenue would be scarcely at all increased by it, on account of the interest upon the £25,000 loaned, continuing to be paid by the company and not by the Government, as it must be, if converted into stock.

Your committee have deliberated upon the comparative expediency of affording assistance by subscribing stock, or making a loan to the company, and have been led to recommend the former.

1st. Because it will leave so much less stock unsubscribed, that it will undoubtedly hasten and probably ensure immediately the taking up of the whole remaining amount, and from the moment that is done the committee conceives that the completion of the entire line of the Canal will be placed beyond a question.

2nd. Because the company being burthened with a debt of £50,000 or £75,000, will have a tendency to deter individuals from subscribing, and thus operate against the filling up the list.

3rd. Because when the amount of stock to be subscribed is reduced to £50,000, and the certainty afforded of the work being carried so nearly to its completion, by the subscription made by the Government, the committee has little doubt that the remaining stock will be quickly taken, and that when that is the case the stock will become at once marketable, and it will be in the power of the Government, if it shall be thought desirable, to relieve themselves of part of the advance, by selling a portion of its stock.

4th. Because it is obvious to your committee that whether the Government be authorized to make a loan to the company or to take stock to the amount recommended, the legislature can only reasonably look for security of reimbursement, to the assurance of the Canal being completed, and the stock invested in it being productive. If these expectations, are, (contrary to every present appearance) disappointed, the committee do not see that the Government would be in any degree better situated as holders of a loan than as stockholders. But if, on the other hand, they are realized, the public revenue will be benefited by any profit accruing, and the Government will have the option of retaining a productive stock, or of parting with it, and thus reimbursing themselves sooner than the loan could be repaid.

5thly. Because if there is any truth in a rumour which has gained circulation, that His Majesty's government may, from public inducements, be inclined to possess themselves of the whole stock of the company, such an arrangement would be facilitated by the Government now becoming Stockholders to so considerable an amount.

ARCHIBALD MACLEAN, *Chairman.*

and Lateral Cut to Niagara.

WELLAND CANAL,

WITNESSES.

JOHN B. YATES, ESQ.
 MR. ALFRED BARRETT,
 W. H. MERRITT, ESQ.
 J. WENHAM, ESQ.
 J. J. LEFFERTY, ESQ. M. P. P.
 SAMUEL WOOD, ESQ.
 CHARLES INGERSOL, ESQ. M. P. P.
 JAMES GORDON, ESQ. M. P. P.

THE HON. THOMAS CLARK,
 FRANCOIS BABY, ESQ. M. P. P.
 ALEXANDER WILKINSON, ESQ. M. P. P.
 RICHARD BEASLEY, ESQ. M. P. P.
 FRANCIS L. WALSH, ESQ. M. P. P.
 EDWARD M'BRIDE, ESQ. M. P. P.
 ALEXANDER STUART, ESQ.
 THE HON. J. H. DUNN.

The Committee met for the purpose of examining and reporting whether it is necessary, in order to ensure the speedy completion of the Welland Canal upon its present enlarged scale, that public aid should be afforded to the Company; and if so, to what extent:—and whether such aid would be most effectually extended by making a further loan, or taking stock in the name of the Government, or by any and what other measures;—and also to examine and report, by bill or otherwise, upon such parts of the prayer of the petition of the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company, as do not relate to the application for pecuniary aid;—And further, to examine and report upon the petition of the inhabitants of Niagara on the subject of a Lateral Cut.

The following Petition of the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company, and also the Petition referred from Niagara, were then read.

To the Honorable the Commons' House of Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled.

THE PETITION OF THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE WELLAND CANAL COMPANY,

Humbly Sheweth,

THAT since the last session of the Provincial Parliament, they have, with the assistance so liberally, at that time, afforded them by the Legislature, made very great efforts towards the completion of the work confided to their care, and which have been crowned with success fully equal to their most sanguine expectations; for a more particular account whereof they respectfully beg leave to refer to their Report to the Stockholders, hereto annexed; but they regret to state, that from a variety of unforeseen and untoward circumstances, the amount of stock actually subscribed remains nearly the same as it did last year, when they sought for, and obtained from your Honorable House, that aid and assistance which has been so beneficial to the Company.

That the Directors still retain the desire that originally influenced the Board, when they determined to offer one half of their stock for subscription in London; and with that wish they have hitherto forbore throwing it open for subscription in America, where three fourths of the amount already subscribed were taken up.

That from the delay necessarily attendant upon negotiations at a distance, a considerable time has already elapsed, and a further period may still transpire before the final result of their application to London for filling up the subscription of the remaining stock is communicated to them, which embarrasses them extremely in making arrangements for resuming their operations at the opening of the ensuing season, with the same vigor which has marked their progress during the last, inasmuch as it is absolutely necessary for so doing, that no uncertainty should exist with regard to the funds for carrying on the work.

That under these circumstances the President and Directors have deemed it expedient most respectfully to represent to your Honourable House, that a subscription by the Provincial Government of fifty thousand pounds stock, would relieve the Company from all embarrassment, the one half of which sum has already been loaned to the Company under the authority of the act of the last session of Parliament passed for that purpose.

That such a share in the stock of the Company would give the government a claim to the appointment of at least two Directors, which could not fail to add to the respectability of the Company, and increase public confidence both at home and abroad.

That from the small number of persons who are eligible to become Directors, some difficulty has been experienced by the stockholders in selecting proper individuals to fill that situation. The Directors have therefore been requested to state the inconvenience to the legislature; and pray that so much of the 27th clause of the act of incorporation may be repealed as renders it necessary for two at least of the Directors to go out each year.

That the time fixed for the election of Directors by the 27th clause of the said act, namely, the first Monday in April, has been found inconvenient for the attendance of stockholders, and that the second Tuesday in May in each year would be preferable, and also, that the number of votes established by the 14th section, of the 6th Geo. 4th, does not, in the opinion of the Directors, bear a due proportion to the number of shares held by stockholders, which they conceive might be amended according to the following scale, namely, one vote for ten shares, two votes for twenty shares, and one vote for every additional forty shares.

That the provision contained in the 15th clause of the last mentioned act, enabling His Majesty to assume the possession and property of the said canal, at any time after fifty years, upon payment of the sums furnished and advanced towards the making or completing the said canal, together with 25 per cent upon the monies so advanced and paid, has, and will continue to have, an injurious tendency in depressing the value of the stock of the said Company, and that if it is deemed expedient to enable His Majesty to assume the property of the said Canal at all, it should be upon payment to the stockholders of the market price of the stock at the time of purchase, in which case ten per cent over and above such price would be a sufficient premium to the company.

That from the scarcity of coarse grain in this part of the Province, and the absolute necessity of procuring it, as well as various other articles from the United States, necessary for the construction of the canal, your petitioners pray your Hon. Body may be pleased to remit the duties now paid, and what may hereafter be required in the construction of the canal; your petitioners therefore

Report on the Welland Canal,

pray that your Honourable House will take the premises into consideration, and grant such relief to the Company as to your Honourable House may seem meet.

And as in duty bound will ever pray.

For the Directors,

JOHN H. DUNN, *President W. C. Company.*

To the Honourable the Commons House of Assembly in Provincial Parliament Assembled.

THE PETITION OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE TOWN OF NIAGARA,

Humbly Sheweth,

That your petitioners are desirous, of making a lateral cut from the River Niagara to intersect the Welland Canal below the Mountain Ridge, of equal dimensions with the Welland Canal, and for the information of your Hon. House, would beg leave to state, that they have obtained the assent of John B. Yates, the largest individual stock-holder in the said Welland Canal, and who is acting in behalf of the stock-holders of the State of New-York, to that effect.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honourable House would pass a bill to incorporate your said petitioners into a Company, with a capital of £30,000 to make such lateral cut under the controul of such a number of Directors as to your Honourable House may seem proper; and also that when such cut is completed, that the stock may be added to the stock of the Welland Canal, that they may form one company and one interest.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

J. MUIRHEAD, *and Others.*

John B. Yates, Esquire, was then called in, and the matters referred to the committee being stated to him, he was asked whether he had any information to offer to the committee on the subjects referred.

The following communications were in consequence received from him, addressed to the chairman:

SIR,

In order fully to answer the enquiry of the committee, I will state and answer their questions in the order submitted.

1st. Whether any, and what aid from government, is requisite to enable the Company to complete the canal, pursuant to the present plan?

There is now somewhat less than one half of the capital stock subscribed, owing to the causes named in the Report of the Board of Directors, and all the operations of the Company have been supported by calls on that proportion of stock and the government loan of £25,000. In order to complete the canal to the Welland River, about £80,000 more will be required; and it is estimated that about £37,500 more will be requisite to complete the portion from the Welland to Grand River.

The amount of present subscribed stock remaining uncalled, is £31,500; in order therefore to complete it to the Welland River, £48,500 will be necessary, beyond what may be called from present stockholders. It is therefore evident that unless much more stock be subscribed either by government or individuals, the work cannot be completed, even to the Welland.

2d. Whether such aid would be most effectually extended by making a further loan, or by taking stock in the name of the government, or by any and what other measures?

The shape in which this aid, if afforded, would be most beneficial, both to the government & the Company, I have no hesitation in saying, is that of subscribing stock; the amount of stock so subscribed, will then be taken entirely out of the market; the influence & attention of the persons interested in the Company, will enable them to procure the remainder of the stock to be taken up, and it would be an object of interest to the government, much greater than a loan to the Company, and much greater than will pay, in a very short time, the principal and interest of any debt incurred for it. On an examination of the resources of the country, on the Canadian shores of Lake Erie alone, and between that and Lake Huron, the fertility of its soil, and great facility for water communication by the Thames and Grand Rivers, which are navigable, the former of which runs through the centre of the country, parallel with Lake Erie and the outlet of Lake Huron, this result must be evident to every man of common intelligence and observation, unless such a man can believe that like causes will not produce like effects. If the amount of stock thus taken shall be £50,000, exclusive of the £25,000 already loaned, there will then be about £35,000 more to be offered in market, which I have not the least doubt will be readily disposed of. Should, however, the government confine themselves to £50,000, including the £25,000 already loaned, being the amount contained in the petition of the Directors, I believe the Company may be enabled to go on with renewed hope of completing the work, in the reasonable expectation that this act of the government, together with the amount to be received from the military government, will give sufficient confidence to dispose of the then remaining £60,000 of stock. The idea of an additional loan of £25,000, I have named last, because I think it the least advantageous to the Government and Company; although even that may be efficient. It will readily be seen why this aid cannot be as effectual as the other, when it is known that the £110,000 of stock must still be offered; and in consequence of the debt, together with the misrepresentations and efforts of the opponents to the canal, there will be a reluctance on the part of new subscribers to take it. If, therefore, a loan of money to the Company be made, it ought to be sufficient to complete the canal, and then the government would have an amount of property as security therefore, vested in the Canal Company equal to double the amount of money loaned, such is the confidence of the present stockholders in the prospects of the canal, that in this event, they would wish no more stock to be offered by the Directors, until the expiration of two or three years after the canal shall be completed, and then let it be sold at public auction in lots of twenty shares each, for the payment of the debt. They are satisfied that it will then sell for a sum far exceeding any amount requisite to pay their debt, and all the advance of interest money that shall then have been paid for such loan.

3d. What are the reasons in favor of an alteration in that part of the act of incorporation declaring two of the former Directors ineligible to a second election the next succeeding year?

The provision in the charter for an annual change in the Board of Directors, by rendering two of the Directors ineligible a second year, may prove injurious to the interest of the Company, owing to the small number of Stockholders from among whom they have the power to select, and there is no one light, in which I can view this prohibition, that it appears likely to be really useful. If good Directors are in the Board, there is no reason why they should not be retained, and if they are not so, men whose interest it is to remove them, will certainly not re-elect them.

4th, What are the reasons in favour of altering the time of election?

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With regard to the time of election I cannot say that it is very important. A more convenient month for travelling would induce a more general attendance of Stockholders, and the month of May is, on that account better than April, and the beginning of June better than either.

5th, What are the reasons in favour of changing the ratio of voting at all meetings of Stockholders?

I feel myself constrained to say, in answer to this question, that I think the ratio of votes to be given proportioned to the stock by the present law is positively unjust.

The 14th Section of the Law of 1825, extending and amending the Charter, contains the following enactments, "that the holder of five shares shall be entitled to one vote, the holder of twenty shares, to two votes, the holder of fifty shares three votes, and the holder of one hundred shares and upwards, four votes, at all general meetings of the Stockholders." In the management of the affairs of an incorporated Company where the whole subject of government and direction is of a pecuniary nature, the only fair rule in my opinion is, that the power shall be proportioned to the interest. If this rule be varied it ought not to be so much varied, that by the combination of a number of flagitious persons who can command a small amount of money, fraud on unsuspecting and bona fide Stockholders may be committed. The present law affords such opportunity, and I think the amendment solicited by the Directors will give power sufficient to those greatly interested in the stock to prevent it. I am however an advocate in all money incorporations for the representation of each unit of Stock, in the affairs of the Company so far as it is practicable.—I believe greater security against every species of misconduct is afforded by it than any other rate of voting.

6th. What are the reasons in favor of a repeal or alteration of the part authorizing the purchase of the Canal by the Government?

The 15th and 16th sections create a limitation, and declare a conditional termination, which must have a serious effect upon the value of the stock already taken, and may deter others from investing, especially as there is a limitation of dividends contained in the original act of incorporation.

I have been told that this limitation is merely a matter of form, and will never be enforced—of that I am myself well satisfied.—The generosity of His Majesty's Government and the great liberality with which the Company has been patronized give sufficient assurance that every reasonable support and countenance will be granted to them. As however much individual effort has been requisite to support the Company, and much more will probably be required before the work can be completed, it is important that every proper inducement should be afforded to new adventurers for the balance of stock that may yet remain unsubscribed. These sections which are viewed as of no great consequence to the Government, I consider of great importance to the Stockholders, and particularly the estimation in which the stock will be held as an object for permanent investment for any particular purpose.

7. What are the reasons in favour of the remission of duties on particular articles at this time?

The propriety of, and necessity for, such a measure, can be better shewn by the agent and engineer of the Company, who are now here, than by me.

8. The last enquiry which I am desired to answer is, the propriety and advantage of making an additional or branch canal to Niagara.

This is a subject that has created some considerable excitement. But as the termination at the mouth of the 12 mile creek is now fixed and the Harbour there will be completed: the only question presented is, whether the Company will be injured and the stock depreciated by a future addition of capital sufficient to construct a Canal from the mountain ridge to the harbour at Niagara? I believe not many years will pass by before every channel of communication from the upper lakes to the markets on the seaboard will be filled and that there will be abundant work for both the Routes, to the mouth of the 12 mile creek and Niagara. I believe also the mercantile competition between the inhabitants on both Routes, together with the hydraulic privileges, will be very advantageous to the income of the company, and the business on the Canal, as well as certainly to the Country at large. An active & industrious population will be induced by competition, and especially local competition, to do business for the smallest possible gains by which they can be supported. Thus their business is increased and they are enabled to do it for a less proportional compensation than they can a smaller business. It not unfrequently happens where such business is not necessarily circumscribed by small territorial limits or amount, that each place so actively engaged, increases more in population and wealth than either would, if controlling the whole business that might be offered. The inducement to transact business where there is such competition is certainly greater to the people in the country than without it. The Stock however thrown into market at this time would be injurious, and therefore the whole direction of such added Stock and making such branch canal should be left discretionary with the Company, and it ought to be made under the direction and form a part of the capital Stock, of the present Company.

It would perhaps also be well to name a sum large enough, and give authority to the Company to improve the navigation of the Welland and Grand Rivers as high up as possible. The improvements of these rivers will probably at no very distant time become an object of attention, and when this Canal shall be completed there can be no objection to authorize an increase of Stock for such purpose.

With the greatest respect, I am

Sir, your obedient servant,

J. B. YATES.

YORK, January 12th, 1826.

Archibald McLean, Esq. Chairman of the Committee on the Petition of the W. C. Company.

SIR,

In consequence of the request of the committee to furnish them with a statement of the facts and calculations on which the opinion is founded that the Welland Canal will yield an income immediately after its completion equal to the interest of its cost.

I submit the following:—

On an examination of the census of 1825, it appears that the portion of country within the province, the produce of which will pass through the Welland Canal, contains a population of more than 50,000 at this time. The articles to be exported consist of lumber of all sorts, Stone, Gypsum, Pot & Pearl Ashes, Flour, Wheat, Cornmeal, Pork, Whiskey, Cider, Fruit, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Tobacco, &c. In estimating the quantity of each of these articles which will probably pass, a much less amount is named than the same extent of population, under equally advantageous circumstances, have sent from places within my observation. The toll for the whole 41 miles, is put down at 7/6 per ton descending, and 10s. up, except lumber.

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1,500,000 Staves at £1 10 per 1000,	£1500	ARTICLES TO BE SENT UP.	
Boards, plank, and other lumber at 3s. 9d. per 1000 feet, board measure,	5625	12,000 barrels salt, at 10s. per ton,	£300
Masts, spars, &c.	750	Merchandise of all sorts, including hardware, castings, & mill-stones, at one-tenth in weight of the quantity sent down at 10, per ton,	1,787 10
Stone, gypsum, &c.	750	Amount of toll on operations on the canal, the erection and conducting of buildings suited to the hydraulic advantages, estimated 10,000 tons at 3s. 9d. per ton,	1,875
5000 barrels potashes, at 7s. 6d. per ton,	468 15	Toll on the tonnage of vessels at £1 5 per trip, say 50 vessels, 14 times each,	875
Flour and wheat, equal to 100,000 barrels,	3750	Rent from hydraulic situations to be received after the expiration of 3 years,	2,500
5000 barrels pork,	187 10		
Whisky, cider, lard, butter & cheese,	187 10		
100 Hogsheds of tobacco & other articles not named,	187 10		
	13,400 5	To be added to the down freight,	£7087 10
	add 7,937 10		
	£21,348 15		

Amount of capital £200,000—six per cent interest on it is £12,000; deduct this from the £21348 15 will leave £9348 15 income after paying the interest. In this estimation it will be observed that I have confined myself to what in my opinion are the reasonable resources of the country on the Canadian side of Lake Erie only, nor have I taken in the estimate any portion of what has been and will be received from government, that is the gratuity of 13,000 acres of land—and one ninth of the capital to be expended in making the canal as a compensation for passing government stores without toll or duty. These items I have left to meet any allegations that may be made, that the actual expenditure, will exceed the nominal capital; altho' there is no reason for this opinion and I think they may safely be added as sources of income. Without therefore any reliance on the produce from the American side which I will show conclusively it is their interest to send by this channel if permitted to do so, and after making an allowance of nearly one half for an over estimate of the exports of the present population, there will still be enough left to pay the interest on the full capital expended. And here I desire to observe, as a proof that the quantity expected to be exported is very low that a single township in the western part of the State of New York, the township of Scipio on Cayuga lake, exported in 1824—150,000 bushels of Wheat and upwards of 3000 barrels of Pork besides other articles, and a person owning a store in the small village of Pittsford 7 miles east of Rochester informed me that this fall 20,000 bushels of new Wheat had been passed thro' one store in bulk to Albany since harvest. There is one article I have not named, but which will soon become a very important and profitable material for exportation from this country, that is Indian Corn meal in tierces; hitherto it has not been worth attention, because of the difficulty of transportation, but after the canal shall be completed it will receive immediate attention. There is also a great variety of other articles not named which this country may produce. I am told there is iron ore in great abundance not far from the mouth of Grand River. It will be profitable for American merchants along Lake Erie to use this canal, even for a New York market, and if profitable they will do it. In order to shew this more conclusively I will take for the Welland Canal the same rate of charge above named, which is greater than that on the Erie Canal, and it will still be found much cheaper to send by this route to New York than the other. The Canal from Oswego to Syracuse is now making and will be finished in the course of this year.

The difference of transit from Lake Erie to Syracuse between the Erie and Welland Canals.
The distance from Buffalo to Syracuse is 200 miles.

Charge for toll is 1½ cents per ton per mile.	£3	ASCENDING.	
The same for transportation,	5	From Syracuse to Buffalo at 3 cents per mile	£6
Toll on boats,	7	Transportation at 1½ cents per mile,	3
	£6 7	Toll on boats per ton whole distance,	7
41 Miles Welland Canal toll,	\$1 50		\$0 7
32 do Oswego do at 1½ cents,	48		
75 do transportation at 1½ cents	1 9	Syracuse to Oswego 3 cents per mile,	\$0 06
Tonnage on vessels about	7	Welland Canal,	2
Freight from Welland Canal Harbor to Oswego, being a mere continuation of voyage,	50	Tonnage about	7
	£8 64	Transportation,	1 59
			\$4 62
Balance in favor of Welland Canal route, per ton,	\$2 43	Balance in favor of Welland Canal per ton,	\$4 45

Thus it will be seen that with the rate of toll I have assumed, it will be the interest of the American Vessels to use the Canal; and Vessels once having their cargo on board will carry it as far as they can. If under such circumstances one fourth only use it, an immense amount of income will be added to the above probable estimate: and it is most difficult to say in the range of reasonable anticipation where to name a limit. It is a well known and acknowledged fact that in the spring of the year, from 3 to 5 weeks the harbor of Buffalo is closed, when the Lake beyond Point Abino is clear of ice, and as it is always in the power of the Company to break up the ice in the Canal when the weather is mild, a decided advantage in navigation must be enjoyed by the Company in consequence of this irremediable difficulty which will induce great efforts to hasten down produce for an early market thro' the Welland and Oswego Canals to New-York. The facility of travelling by way of Oswego and the Welland Canal will also be so much greater that the number of Steamboats for the conveyance of passengers will probably be much increased by it. Let the income arising from these additional sources of revenue be added to the computation above made, and I think there can no longer be any doubt as to the fair prospects of the Canal and the profits which must arise from it. To put this calculation in figures would swell it to an amount beyond any conception; but when it is known, which it is now, officially from the message of the Governor, that the New-York Canals have given an income this last year of \$771,780, it is not unreasonable to expect that the most incredulous must believe, and even the sceptic will lose his doubts. The increased amount of annual transportation on the New-York Canals very far exceeds the increased proportion of population. The facility affords the power and the opportunity to the old inhabitants to increase their exports, and receive from them a much larger product owing to the diminished expense of transit.

With great respect, I am, Sir, your obedient servant

J. B. YATES.

There is another apparent difference in favor of the Welland Canal which I have forgotten to mention in the proper place, although it is evidently important. The difference between the daily expence of a vessel of 100 tons and 3 hands navigating the Lakes and the Welland Canal and a Canal Boat of 30 or 40 tons with the same number of hands and additional expence of horses. And if the Canal Boats go night and day, which they must to make the same average progress with a vessel on the Lakes, they must be double manned and have two sets of Horses.

J. B. YATES, ESQUIRE,

States,—That if the whole amount of stock had been subscribed, it would have been quite sufficient to complete the Canal.—The estimate for the whole is under the amount of stock authorised by law.—Thinks the whole amount of stock would have been taken if offered in June or July, 1825, at New York; and that sufficient would then have been paid in to ensure the ultimate payment of the whole, but was satisfied, at that time, with the reasons given for withholding it.—Without further aid from the province, the Company will be greatly embarrassed in the progress of the work, and even in completing their present contracts, arising from the circumstance of so little stock being taken up, and the price of that stock being depreciated in the market, in consequence of the difficulties, and the distant prospect of completing the work—less than half the stock being taken up.—One half was subscribed; but about one tenth was

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reverted to the Company, in consequence of failure, on the part of the holders, to pay the instalments. Some of the holders seem to have relinquished their stock from apprehension of the failure of the undertaking, and others from the want of funds.

He is one of the original subscribers to the Welland Canal Company, to the amount of 2510 shares for himself individually: and in his own name, and his partners and friends, about 4000 shares are held at this time of which about 1000 have been acquired by transfer. He has paid in on the whole amount of shares 65 per cent by himself and partner, &c. He is not, and cannot be a Director from his residence out of the Province.

He has visited the work several times in its progress, and has had satisfactory opportunity afforded by the Directors of knowing the proceedings of the Company, from time to time, and has found every reason to be fully satisfied with the manner in which the work has been conducted and the funds expended.

He thinks that every stockholder ought to be satisfied, as there has been the greatest economy and attention.

He has no means of knowing from his personal observation whether the Erie or Welland Canal have been conducted with more economy; but from what he has heard from persons capable of judging, he thinks the Welland Canal has been conducted as economically as (if not more so than) the Erie Canal.

He is satisfied from the state of the funds and the state of the work, that it would not be advantageous to enlarge the locks on the mountain ridge to correspond with those from St. Catharines downwards, as five of the locks are already completed and the expense of these would be lost; besides, the advantages which might be expected would not be commensurate with the expense necessary to be incurred.

He can form no opinion of the relative expense of carrying the Canal to Niagara or to the 12 Mile Creek. If it had been originally carried to Niagara it would have secured the interest of the inhabitants of that place, which has since been against it.

He thought originally under all the circumstances, it would have been more prudent to take the Canal to Niagara; but, that as the route was settled by act of Parliament, he assented to it.

He thinks the manner of conducting the Canal has given satisfaction to all who had an interest worth naming. There were representations made by persons opposed to the Canal, dissuading persons at New-York from taking stock, in consequence of which, a great many shares were thrown into the market, which were purchased by Mr. Yates and partner; one hundred shares were sent also to the New-York market from Montreal, being the shares of Messrs. Goldschmidt, an insolvent estate.

On being asked whether any offer has been made to take the completion of the whole of the deep cut at 17½ cents per cubic yard, and rejected, the work being given to another person at 25 cents per Cubic yard. Mr. Yates says, that such offer was made, but not accepted, and the higher price given. The offer was communicated to him before any work was commenced, and the reasons assigned for rejecting it were satisfactory to him at the time.

It was evident to him from the examination of the work and the report of the engineers that the work could not have been completed at 17½ cents, and that any contractor who would have taken it at that price must have been ruined.

He is satisfied that the person who offered it at 17½ cents would have failed in his contract had it been given to him, and that the Company must thereby have sustained great injury, and it was thought more for the interest of the Company to give the work even at a higher price to a person who would complete it, than to run any risk in accepting the cheaper proposal. It was not offered at the higher price to the person who made the lowest proposal.

All the Stock would not probably at this time be taken up at New York if offered, as there are several very influential persons, Stock-brokers, there, who apparently from interest are hostile to the undertaking, and who have taken pains to depress the value of the Stock, as well in Lower Canada as at New York.

He thinks that the effect of completing this Canal would be that it would afford the means to the Company to embark in other undertakings for the improvement of the navigation.—If the navigation of the St. Lawrence were improved it would have a good effect upon the Stock of the Welland Canal.

It would be an advantage that the Company should have it in their power after the completion of the Canal to go on with the improvement of the navigation of the Saint Lawrence, as each of these undertakings, when completed, would give additional value to the other.

ALFRED BARRETT.

Is a Civil Engineer, educated under Wright and Roberts—all his experience has been acquired at the Erie Canal—he still holds his station as an Engineer in the State of New-York—has frequently had the immediate direction of parts of the Erie Canal under the general superintendance of Mr. Wright and Mr. Roberts—since the 10th May last has been constantly employed in superintending Welland Canal and harbour.

The contractors have generally proceeded well, and no difficulties have occurred in the work which were not anticipated—that it does not appear to him that any material error has been committed either in the planning or progress of the work—the expenditure has been regulated by his certificates of the work done—the contracts had been formed before he came, and he thinks the prices were reasonable.

He assisted in making all the calculations contained in Mr. Thomas's report dated 11th November, 1826, and is of opinion that the sum therein stated will be required to complete the work from the Welland to Lake Ontario, and that an additional sum will be required for the Harbour—the probable sum may be \$15,000—the original estimate was \$15,000, and he thinks it will cost double that sum from the extension and the increased dimensions of the piers and the additional depth of excavation, as well as to make the whole more substantial—thinks the whole can be completed at as cheap a rate in one year as in two, and the contractors are anxious to proceed so as to finish next summer, and that they would feel it a disadvantage if not allowed to do so—thinks it is practicable to complete the whole from the Welland to Lake Ontario next summer, if furnished with means. The operations are almost wholly suspended at this time, but will be renewed in the latter part of March or beginning of April,—an average expenditure of from \$30 to \$32,000 per month, from March till January, next, inclusive, would complete the work—Does not anticipate any difficulty at the deep cut, having already dug down to the bottom level without obstruction—the rock excavation does not exceed a quarter of a mile, and may be done for less than the original estimate. It is very important to the contractors, in order that they may make their preparations; to know how the operations of the Company are to be conducted next summer.

Thinks that there would be no great surf at the harbour, except from easterly winds, and that if it were blowing an easterly gale a vessel might conveniently enter the harbour. There will be 12 feet water

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in the harbour when completed, and it may be finished by the first of August—the Canal is now nearly completed to Saint Catharines, except the harbour—the harbour will not require any expenditure beyond what is stated in Mr. Thomas's report, unless a breakwater is constructed, in which case it may require about a thousand pounds additional. If the locks were completed on the mountain ridge on the same scale as from Saint Catharines to the harbour, it would occasion an expense to the Company of about \$12,000, or £10,500, including the alterations to be made in the locks already completed, and the sum already expended in finishing them which must be nearly all lost to the Company. The loss in taking up the locks, now completed, to enlarge them would be seven thousand dollars. The expense of enlarging the two locks between Saint Catharines and the harbour has been about \$2,000 beyond the original estimate and the cost considered necessary to make them substantial—has formed no estimate of the difference of expense in taking the Canal to Niagara or through St. Catharines.

Thinking there is no doubt the harbour will be completed on the present contract, and will be permanent—the original estimate was for a harbour of eight feet water, but it is now thought necessary, in order to make it more safe, to have it 12 feet deep, and the expense is necessarily increased. All that part of the Canal between the Welland and Lake Ontario is now contracted for, and will, in his opinion, be completed at the contract prices, with the exception of sections 15, 16 and 20, which may require an additional sum of £1,000 to finish them.

The Contractors for the Deep Cut have expressed doubts whether they could afford to complete their contracts at the prices contracted for, being 25 cents per cubic yard, and have intimated that they will be unable to proceed at that price, but he thinks the whole may be completed at 25 cents.

About \$27,000 has been paid for work done since the date of Mr. Thomas's Report, and work to a greater amount has been done, but one fourth of its value has in most cases been reserved by the Company to ensure the fulfilment of contracts—as agreed upon by the contractors.

About £77,483 14 11 will be required at the contract prices to complete the Canal, exclusive of the breakwater. The Contractors for the Deep Cut have received about 19 cents per cubic yard on their whole contract; but not more than the value of the work done by them—care has been taken to pay only so much for the work done on the surface as may leave enough to complete the bottom, even should the present contractors fail, at the rate of 25 cents per cubic yard.

Does not think that the present contractors for the Deep Cut can make much by it, and that if any person had taken it for less, he must have lost by it.

He has thought that 25 cents per yard, was too small a price—It has been customary to retain 25 per cent on the work done, to insure the completion of the remainder; but this has not been done with the contractors for the Deep Cut, who have given their notes to the Company for the amount usually withheld. This has been in pursuance of the terms of the contract entered into.

These contractors are men generally considered wealthy and able to answer the amount of their notes in case they should fail in performing their contracts.

There is no indication at present of the banks on the Deep Cut slipping—but the banks may, and probably will, acquire a greater slope eventually.

The earth in that case may be more easily removed by the Canal, and the expense will be much less than to remove it at present. It is not however, probable, that any alteration in the slope of the banks will take place for some years, as care has been taken as much as possible, to prevent any water washing over them from the adjoining banks. Thinks that the Welland Canal will be as productive as any portion of equal extent of the Erie Canal—and more so.—The expense of the Erie Canal from Lockport to Buffalo, has been, (exclusive of the Locks) about six hundred thousand pounds.—Thinks the whole Canal can be completed within the amount of Mr. Thomas's estimate, with the exception of the breakwater, which he thinks will be necessary, to make the harbour secure. The contractors on the Deep Cut of the Canal have been paid at the rate of 15 cents per cubic yard for the first 8 or 10 feet, and an additional half cent for every foot lower.

Is of opinion that the system adopted by the directors in paying the contractors as they progressed in the Deep Cut, has been judicious, and that the work could not otherwise have been so advantageously conducted.

Feels confident from his experience and observation, that the progress of the work will not be interrupted by rock in the deep cut.

Has had a conversation with Mr. Clowes the Engineer, recently, respecting sections 15 and 16, which have been contracted for at 12 and 13 cents per cubic yard. Mr. Clowes then said that these sections could not be done for less than 20 cents, and that he had been quite mistaken in his estimate of the deep cut, that he had estimated too low.

WILLIAM H. MERRITT Esq. *Agent for the Welland Canal Company.*

Was present when proposals under seal were received and opened by the Board of Directors for the deep cut.

The lowest offer was from Chapman, and others at 16½ cents per cubic yard—the next was from John and James Clowes at 17½ cents per cubic yard—and the next from Messrs. Hovey, Beach, and Ward at 25 cents per yard—and there were from 30 to 40 offers from other persons at higher prices. The board decided on accepting the lowest proposal, on being furnished with sufficient security for the completion of the contract; and fourteen days time was given to furnish such security, at the end of which time, no security being given, it was decided to give the contract to Messrs. Hovey, Beach and Ward, without having offered it to Messrs. Clowes. The board did not enquire from Messrs. Clowes, whether they could furnish security, being satisfied that they had not the means of going on with the work, and also that no sufficient security could be furnished by them. The board was influenced also in its decision by the consideration, that the managing Engineer Mr. Clowes was the father of the proposed contractors. It had been previously ascertained, that the work could not be done at the price offered by Messrs. Clowes, and it was the unanimous decision of the board that their offer should be rejected, and that of Messrs. Hovey, Beach and Ward accepted. Has heard some of the principal stockholders express their entire satisfaction with the course pursued in relation to this contract, and never heard any of them object to it except Mr. Gordon of Niagara, who is not now a stockholder.

In giving out so large a contract (equal nearly to one half the work from the Welland to the harbour,) it was important that some persons of sufficient capital and means should be employed, and on that account, as well as for the reasons before given, the board preferred the proposals of Messrs. Hovey,

and Lateral Cut to Niagara.

Beach and Ward, from whom it was not considered necessary to exact any security; they were then stockholders to the amount of \$10,000 dollars, and on taking the contract they took stock to the amount of \$15,000 more.

He has no discretionary power in the management of the company's affairs as agent, but is governed wholly by the directions of the board. The work has gone on more favorably in every respect than was at all anticipated, and no unforeseen obstacles whatever have presented themselves.

More work has been done for the amount expended, than has been done for the same amount on any part of the Erie Canal similarly situated, or any other undertaking of the kind with which he is acquainted.

He applied at the commencement of the undertaking to Messrs. Prime, Ward and Sands, who are considered as very extensive and influential brokers at New-York, and offered them 2½ per cent to induce them to get the Welland Canal stock taken up, they refused to do so, and assigned as their reason that the opening of this Canal would be injurious to them in as much as it would divert the course of trade from New-York to Montreal, and they expressed an opinion that no persons at New-York would be found to embark in the undertaking on this account. Thinks that the stock now remaining would not be taken at New-York from the scarcity of money and for the reasons assigned by Messrs. Prime, Ward and Sands. It would operate against the stock if no aid were now afforded by the Legislature, as it would be supposed that the withholding such aid proceeded from apprehension after due inquiry as to the practicability or profit of the work. The most effectual mode of affording the desired aid would be by taking stock for Government, as it would at once give confidence in the ultimate success of the undertaking, and could not fail to have a good effect upon the stock which might remain to be offered in the market.

If government were to take stock to the amount of £500,000, including the loan already made, he thinks the Company would be enabled to proceed to complete the work, but it would be a more effectual & certain aid if the government were to take, in the whole, to the amount of £75,000, as it would withdraw so much stock from the market.

Thinks the alterations in the charter, prayed for by the Directors, are important and necessary to them, and that it would be advantageous that power should be given to the present Company to increase their stock for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Saint Lawrence. The Company will have gained experience in their present undertaking, which will enable them more advantageously to execute the work necessary to the improvement of the Saint Lawrence, and no time will be lost in the accomplishment of the latter object as the Company could enter upon it immediately after the completion of the Canal, or sooner if circumstances admit of it.

With respect to the Lateral Cut to Niagara, he thinks it would be beneficial to the Company to enable them to make it; but that it would be *injurious* if it were made imperative upon them, and thinks it will be the interest of the Company to make this cut eventually.

MR. WENHAM.

There are only eight stockholders in the Province qualified to be Directors—there are 7126 shares taken and now held, on which all the required instalments have been paid; 65 per cent—the act authorizes 16,000 shares—8,874 remain to be taken—£503 15 paid; agreeable to the award of arbitrators, to persons claiming damages from the Company—the balance awarded remains unpaid till the parties interested sign conveyances to the Company.

About £92,000 expended by the Company, the instalment now called for, will amount to about £7000, and will be sufficient to pay off all the demands against the Company.

The 7126 shares of stock subscribed have been taken as follows:

5430	Shares at New-York,
505	“ at Montreal,
40	“ at New-Brunswick,
232	“ in Upper Canada,
519	“ by Smith, Ward & Co. Contractors,
359	“ at Quebec.

DOCTOR LEFFERTY.

Thinks the Canal cannot be completed for less than £300,000—has been at the canal and thinks the principal contractors are very industrious and fit persons to be employed—Thinks Messrs. Hovey & Co. cannot complete their contract on the deep cut for the amount agreed upon—cannot get through for less than 40 or 50 cents per cubic yard.

Question—Does it appear to you that the Welland Canal ought to be regarded as an undertaking so important to the public that it should be assisted by the funds of the Province, if such assistance shall appear necessary, in order to ensure its completion? and if you do not so regard it, what are your reasons?

Answer—Does not regard it as an undertaking which will be profitable to the country if money should be invested in it, and thinks that if the Province were to take stock it would not yield the interest of the money invested—does not think it will pay interest for many years—perhaps not for 50 years. This is his only reason for being unwilling to afford public aid.

Thinks that two waggons would have taken all the transport between Chippawa and Queenston, of that part of the country west of Chippawa for some years back.

Question. Can you state any particular objections to the mode of proceedings adopted by the Company or their agent?

Objects to the proceedings of the Company, having in the first place applied for a Canal for Boat navigation, the cost of which was estimated at £10,000. Then applying for Sloop navigation to cost £80,000, subsequently coming forward with a statement shewing that the Canal would cost £147,000 and now the cost is estimated at £200,000.

He further objects to the proceedings of the Company in not having satisfied the persons through whose lands the Canal passes.—Thinks the Directors have acted improvidently in laying out monies on that part of the Canal from the Deep Cut to the Harbour, inasmuch as the Deep Cut cannot in his opinion be completed in less than two years and the Company is in the mean time losing the interest of the amount expended from the Deep Cut to the Harbour, which part he thinks might be at any time completed in three months. Has no other objections to urge as to the proceedings of the Company or their agent.

SAMUEL WOOD.

Resides within 50 yards of the route of the Canal, but has never visited the Deep Cut since the contractors have commenced upon it nor has he often visited the Harbour. He has no objection to urge against the Company except that he has not been paid for his land.

Report on the Welland Canal,

He declined leaving the value of his lands to the Arbitrators who decided upon other Claims, as he preferred a reference to two persons. But he would now be unwilling to leave it to arbitration. He proposed leaving his claim to the decision of Mr. Street who had been chosen as an Arbitrator by the Company and also by him, but the Company declined leaving it to Mr. Street alone.

CHARLES INGERSOL, ESQUIRE, M. P.

Is not a Stockholder in the Welland Canal—Resides in the township of Oxford, London District, and is well acquainted with the London District, and, in some measure, with the Western. The population of the London District is about 19,000, almost wholly agriculturists.—Taking the whole District, thinks it is not excelled, as a grain country, by any District in the Province.

The completion of the Welland Canal would be extremely beneficial to the people of his District, who generally feel a deep interest in the undertaking, and would feel it as a great public misfortune if it were to fail.—Has no doubt that if the Canal were completed a great deal more produce would be raised and sent to market than at present—Has read the communication and estimate of Mr. Yates, as to the probable quantity of produce, &c. which may be expected to be forwarded, through the Canal, and has no doubt that, within a very short time after the completion of the Canal, Mr. Yates' estimate will be realised.

Thinks 50,000 barrels of flour, and 4,000 barrels of potash will, almost immediately after its completion, be sent through the Canal; from the London District, and the country adjacent to the Grand River. The District of Gore, which is not so populous or extensive as the London District, has sent to market, during the last year, about 22,000 barrels.

A greater quantity of potashes would be sent if the Canal were completed, and a great deal of wheat, which is now used in distilleries, and made into whiskey, would be manufactured into flour and sent to market.

Thinks there is no mode of granting any public assistance to the London and Western Districts which can be so beneficial to them as the opening of the Welland Canal.

JAMES GORDON, ESQ. M. P.

Resides at Amherstburgh and knows that the people of the Western District look with very great interest to the completion of the Welland Canal, and would consider the failure of the undertaking as a great misfortune—there are some fertile tracts of country in the Western District which have been long settled, and which have remained nearly stationary as to improvements from the want of markets for their produce.

He is satisfied that no public aid which could be afforded to the people of the Western District could be so advantageous to them as the completion of the Welland Canal, as it would enable the people to send many heavy articles to market, which at present they cannot—a great deal of lumber would be sent if the Canal were completed—a great deal of potash would be sent from the Western District if facilities of transportation were afforded—at present the charges of transport across the portage and elsewhere are so great and the price at market so low that very little is sent.

Has no doubt that the opening of the Canal will promote the settlement of the country to the west of it, as it will afford to settlers a more easy mode of conveyance to and from market with their produce, &c.

Thinks, if the Canal were completed, its advantages would induce many to settle in the Western and London Districts who at present will not do so, though the climate and soil are very favourable.

The inhabitants in the western part of the Province, do not raise more than sufficient for their own support, as the difficulties and expences of sending to market are so great that they cannot meet the produce from other parts of the Province on equal terms in market.

THE HONOURABLE THOMAS CLARK,

Says that in his opinion the Welland Canal will be advantageous to part of the London District and the Western District, but that its advantages will not be much felt by the other parts of the province.

He does not think that the business on the Canadian side will be sufficient for many years to pay the interest on the cost of the canal. Has understood that it is in contemplation to improve the navigation of the Erie Canal from Lockport to Tonnewanta Creek, & to open a canal from Lockport to the 18 mile creek which, empties into Lake Ontario. Should this be done and a Sloop navigation opened, it will of course affect the Welland Canal.

Has visited the whole of the route of the Welland Canal from the harbour to Chippawa and has no doubt at present, though he once was inclined to question it, that it will be completed. Thinks the money has been well expended.

The Engineer, Mr. Barrett, declared upon oath in August last that one half of the work from the Welland to the mouth of the 12 Mile Creek was then done, & Mr. Keefer, one of the Directors, also stated on oath before the arbitrators that he thought the Company would have means through their connections at New-York, to complete the Canal from the Welland to the harbour.

He does not think the harbour at the 12 Mile Creek will ever be as commodious as that at Niagara.

The entrance into the Niagara River from Lake Erie is frequently blocked up with floating ice from three to five weeks at a time in the spring of the year, after the opening of the navigation in other places. The Canal will be open on an average from three to four weeks before the Niagara River can be entered from Lake Erie, but the easterly winds blowing the ice up the lake may prevent vessels from entering the Grand River. Until the Canal from the Welland to the Grand River is completed, all vessels going into Lake Erie will have to cross to the American side in order to go through a lock to pass the Fort Erie Rapids, unless when there is a very strong wind in their favor.

FRANCOIS BABY, ESQUIRE, M. P. FOR ESSEX.

Has not visited the Welland Canal—resided in the Western District since its first settlement—is acquainted with all parts of it—the settlements have not advanced so rapidly as in other parts of the Province—the land is of as good a quality, he thinks, as any other part of the Province he has seen, and the climate much preferable—the want of a water communication has kept the country back—the people of the Western District are very anxious respecting the Welland Canal, and think it the only thing that can make that District prosperous—thinks if it were to fall through for want of means they would consider it the greatest misfortune they could meet with—there is in his opinion no manner in which public money could be expended that would produce so much good to the District.

All the surplus produce that is raised on the Thames and around Sandwich, is taken to Detroit and sold there. The soil is very favourable for Indian corn, and if there was a good market for pork at Montreal, and the difficulty of transport removed, a great quantity might be sent from thence.

and Lateral Cut to Niagara.

ALEXANDER WILKINSON, ESQ. M. P. FOR ESSEX.

Has not seen the Welland Canal, knows that it is regarded with much interest by the inhabitants of the Western District—agrees perfectly in Mr. Baby's statement. Tobacco is becoming a very important article of cultivation in the Western District. It is almost four years since any considerable quantity began to be raised there—this year about 700 hogsheads he thinks have been raised—it is packed for market in hogsheads which being bulky and the Tobacco requiring to be carefully preserved from wet, any facility in the transport is of much consequence.

RICHARD BEASLEY, ESQ. M. P.

Resides at Barton—thinks the Welland Canal is a work of much consequence to the western parts of the province—is well acquainted with the country—thinks the inhabitants of such parts of the District of Gore as border on the Grand River would share in the benefits afforded by it so soon as the cut to the Grand River is completed. The waters of the Grand River usually open about the latter end of April and continue high through May and June—often highest in June—and produce could be sent down the stream from the Falls at Woolwich, to the mouth—Staves could also pass down. The country on the banks of the river within some miles of it is in general very fertile, and when the country is fully peopled must be very productive, being favourable for grain both as regards climate and soil—a great deal of Pine Lumber would be floated down the river.—He thinks the inhabitants of the section of the province bordering on the Grand River look forward anxiously to the completion of the Canal, and would be much disappointed if the undertaking were to fail.

FRANCIS WALSH, ESQ. M. P. FOR NORFOLK.

Resides in Charlotteville—has a general acquaintance with the eastern parts of the District—thinks there is not so much interest felt there respecting the Welland Canal as might be supposed, which he attributes in part to the circumstance, that the Erie Canal affords an outlet for a good deal of their produce—feels himself indifferent as to its success—thinks there is a duty on Canadian produce in the United States, but it is sometimes evaded.

Being asked, if intercourse with the United States should be suspended, or high duties imposed, where the market would be for their produce? says, it must be taken below.

Has frequently heard merchants say, they did not think the Canal Stock would pay two per cent.

January 15th.

EDWARD McBRIDE, ESQ. M. P.

Asked the general question proposed by the instruction given to the Committee,—thinks the work one of great interest to the inhabitants of the western section of the province.

Has seen the Canal, about the beginning of December; and having been one of the Arbitrators, had occasion in August last to examine the whole line—was very much pleased with its progress, and has strong hopes of its accomplishment.

Nothing has occurred to lead him to doubt it—thinks it a work of that consequence, that if it cannot be otherwise effected, public aid should by all means be afforded to it—thinks it very important to the District of Niagara, that a cut into the Niagara River should be authorised; and considers it of additional consequence, from an opinion which he entertains, that the harbour at the 12 Mile Creek will not be convenient of access in bad weather.

There has been no recent survey made of the proposed lateral cut, nor any regular estimate of the expence of it on a scale commensurate with the Welland Canal, thinks it would cost from 35 to 40,000 pounds and that the stock so vested could be as productive as the other—Is of opinion that another strong inducement to connect the Canal with the Niagara River is, that vessels of large burthena which could not enter the harbor of St. Catharines could go into the Niagara River securely and deposit their cargoes and might, if necessary, have the advantage of a Dry Dock for the purpose of repairs, and that the hydraulic powers which would be erected at Niagara would be of great advantage to the Company.

ALEXANDER STEWART, ESQUIRE.

Is one of the signers of the Petition for a lateral cut to Niagara. No particular survey or estimate has been made since the petition was preferred last year—thinks from conversations with engineers that a Canal might be made on as large a scale as the Welland for £30,000 or less—concur in Mr. McBride's statement as to the inducement to a Lateral Cut.—Is informed by masters of vessels that when the wind sets strongly from the eastward it will be impossible to enter the harbour, and that it will be difficult for vessels to put out from the harbour with strong winds, altho' they may be from such a quarter as would take them down the lake if they could safely leave the harbour.

The Proprietors of land along the route have agreed to relinquish what the Company may require without remuneration—Thinks not less than \$50000 Stock would be taken in Niagara by persons favorable to the Lateral Cut, and that the whole could be procured without difficulty in a short time.

THE HONORABLE JOHN HENRY DUNN, PRESIDENT WELLAND CANAL COMPANY,

Says that from the small quantity of Stock taken up and the little prospect of a Subscription for the remainder, the Company would be greatly embarrassed in the further progress of the work unless some aid is afforded up the Province.

If the Government were to take stock to any considerable amount, it would have the effect of establishing confidence in the undertaking and there would be no difficulty in getting sufficient of the remaining Stock taken up to complete the work—thinks it would be much more advantageous to the Province and the Company that any aid which may be afforded, should be by taking stock rather than by making a loan.

If a loan were made to the Company it might deter persons from taking stock on account of the debt which the Company will be owing, but if stock were taken by the Province it would have the double effect of withdrawing so much stock from the market and giving confidence in the value of the stock remaining to be taken. Thinks if the Canal were completed it would pay the interest of its cost immediately, but even if it should not pay more than 1 per cent for the first year or two, still the stock must be valuable as the intercourse thro' the Canal must greatly increase as the western parts of the Province become settled.

The present embarrassments of the Company arise from unfortunate circumstances, in having withheld one half of the Stock for British Capitalists at a time when the whole might have been taken up in the United States, and having subsequently offered that Stock in England when owing to the great pecuniary embarrassments then generally felt, and other causes, few if any persons could be found to embark in so distant an undertaking.

If the Province were to take stock, he is satisfied that when the Canal is completed it can be sold without difficulty, as many persons are prevented from taking Stock by the apprehension that the Canal will not be completed.

N.

REPORT

Of the select committee to which was referred the petition of certain inhabitants of the London District, relative to the formation of a harbour at the mouth of Kettle Creek, on Lake Erie.—Together with the evidence laid before said committee.

To the Honourable the Commons' House of Assembly,

The select committee to which was referred the petition of G. D. Spades and others relative to the formation of a harbour at the mouth of Kettle Creek on Lake Erie, beg leave to report as follows :—

Your committee learn from the evidence annexed, that it is practicable to make a safe and accessible harbour at the mouth of Kettle Creek.

According to the evidence of John Harris, esquire, it will afford shelter to vessels seeking it under a gale from any quarter. The work, he states, may at his estimate be permanent, and of sufficient strength to resist the prevailing winds.

The importance of such a harbour is further corroborated by James Hamilton, esq. who states the many advantages it will afford in a commercial point of view, and the shipwrecks that will be averted by it.

From the statement of exports and imports from 1819 to 1826, furnished by that gentlemen, it appears that the importance of the harbour would rapidly increase, and afford a revenue sufficient to pay the principal and interest expended in its construction, in comparatively a few years.

Your committee thought it proper not to confine their enquiries into the expence of the work, to the testimony of John Harris, esq. who, as a marine surveyor, could not be expected to afford satisfactory evidence as an engineer. Mr. Alfred Barrett, resident engineer, superintending the Welland Canal, has furnished your committee with every satisfactory information, and his well known talents and high recommendations entitle his representation to every respect.

His estimate, admitting £500 for contingent expences, amounts to £2509 0 3

Considering that the coast of lake Erie is so deficient in harbours, and that the mouth of Kettle Creek is the natural outlet for an extensive, fertile and populous country, rapidly increasing in wealth; and considering that it is demonstrable that the work, when completed will be productive in a degree not only sufficient to discharge the interest, but in a few years to liquidate the principal, and that it will be the means of enabling an extensive country to realise the advantages contemplated by the Welland Canal;—your committee most strongly and respectfully submit the undertaking to the most favourable attention of your honourable house.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN ROLPH, Chairman.

KETTLE CREEK HARBOUR.

EVIDENCE.

JOHN HARRIS, MARINE SURVEYOR.

Q. Are you a marine surveyor, and can you, as such, give us an account of the practicability of forming a harbour at the mouth of Kettle Creek?

A. I can.

Q. State to the committee the natural facilities at the mouth of Kettle Creek for forming a harbour.

A. This map, presented to the committee, is a correct plan of the mouth of that creek and of a proposed pier and its elevation.

Q. What are the soundings outside the bar projecting into the open lake?

A. The mouth of Kettle Creek within the bar has from 10 to 6 feet in a basin containing about 40 or 50 acres, separated from lake Erie by a bar of loose sand over a bed of stiff blue clay—depth variable according to the wind, at high water there is sometimes 4 feet water on the bar, the entrance to the creek.—Strong southwest gales shut up the mouth of the creek, turning the stream of the creek along the beach eastward—but by erecting a pier or breakwater out in a direction south 12 degrees east, it will prevent the southwest wind acting, and always keep the mouth of the creek open. Sounding from 4 feet on the bar gradually deepening to 12 feet—486 feet from the beach as stated on the plan.—By erecting the pier it will allow the current of the creek to clear out the sand with a little assistance; so as to preserve always 3 or 2 feet water,—a sufficient depth for vessels in lake Erie.

Q. What is the kind of bottom, and are the strata uniform, and of what depth?

A. Bottom of Kettle Creek, stiff blue clay—on the lake side the clay appears in nine feet—over this a loose sand thrown up by south west winds.

Q. What anchorage is there on the coast of the lake opposite and adjacent to the mouth of the creek?

A. The whole coast of lake Erie from Long Point to the island does not afford shelter even for a boat to anchor with safety although the anchoring ground is good.

Q. Is the stratum of sand of such a nature that the dredging machine could deepen it, and would the depth so obtained be permanent or could it be made so?

A. I am sure the machine will not be wanted,—the current is of such strength that with a little assistance it will carry off the sand in deep

Report on the Harbour

water without a possibility of its re-accumulation by the proposed pier cutting off the constant accumulation from the west which will be thrown up on the west side of the pier and will materially strengthen it, which has been proved by the short pier at Otter Creek. South west winds prevail about 9 months in the year, from actual observation, and are the severest. Southeast gales are sometimes strong but they do not throw up any sand.—therefore there is no fear that any bar will be formed from that direction.

Q. Is the committee to understand that a pier stretching from west side of the mouth of the creek in the direction south 12 degrees east 500 feet, would effectually prevent any collection of sand to lessen the depth of the water ?

A. It certainly would.

Q. What protection would the harbour afford to vessels under any gales between south 12 degrees east and west ?

A. The pier will afford shelter on the outside from south 12 degrees east to south 58 degrees west—the direction of the west coast from southwest gales. In gales from southeast which blow strong a vessel must either run in the creek or shift round on the west side of the pier where she can ride at anchor or hang fast to pier.

Q. Would it not be difficult to construct a pier 500 feet into the lake, of a strength sufficient to withstand the prevailing winds which you state to be the severest ?

A. I think the proposed plan will be of sufficient strength to resist any gale from the southeast or southwest quarter—other gales will not affect it. The pier will be so constructed as to meet the swells in an oblique direction, and the end of the pier will be so constructed as to allow the sea to run over it.

Q. You stated in an answer to a former question that the depth of the proposed harbour might be preserved with a little assistance.—To what assistance do you allude ?

A. There are several methods of doing that—by hand dredging machine, more simple and at less expence than the dredging machine at Burlington—and applicable to the proposed undertaking.

Q. Can you state from your nautical experience, that the construction of piers as delineated on this plan would afford to vessels on lake Erie, seeking it as a harbour, every necessary shelter ?

A. It certainly will afford them good shelter from all gales.

Q. What necessity exists for the construction of such a harbour independent of the local commercial advantages it would afford ?

A. As there is no harbour or point of land which can afford shelter even for a boat on the coast between Long Point and the islands, vessels bound for Amherstburgh, Kettle Creek, and other places west of Kettle Creek, are often driven back to Fort Erie, as it is difficult sometimes for vessels to haul in round Long Point from the heavy cross sea which runs off the extreme point.

Q. What facilities and difficulties are likely to occur in the prosecution of the work ?

A. Timber for the construction of the work can be got to advantage and of good quality—the only difficulty will be stone—some stones can be got at Plum Point 11 or 15 miles above Kettle Creek—this will be the greatest expence and difficulty as far as I can get information.

Q. What is the extent of coast from Long Point to the islands ?

A. One hundred and sixty miles.

Q. What is the number of British vessels on lake Erie ?

A. The number of vessels on the lake are seven—two lost last autumn from the want of a port to shelter in between the islands and Long Point—one driven off with the loss of anchor and cable—there were also two lost the year before from the same cause.

Q. What do you know of the commercial advantages of Kettle Creek ?

A. Kettle Creek as I have before stated, is the natural outlet of that country, and I have frequently known merchandize landed at Ryerson's Creek, Long Point, 60 miles distance by land from Kettle Creek, the vessel which landed it having cleared out from Fort Erie for Kettle Creek and in consequence it was conveyed up by waggons.—All is from the want of a port. Another advantage must arise from the measure, should we have a steamboat. Kettle Creek is the only place where she can take in wood, as it is a medium distance between Fort Erie and Amherstburgh—another thing—West Oxford now sends all her produce by land to Burlington, which will go to Kettle Creek, a much nearer route.

Q. Are you acquainted with the facilities and difficulties of making a harbour at the outlet of Burlington bay, and at the 12 mile creek ?

A. Difficulty of Burlington bay cut is the loose sandy soil exposed to the heavy sea from lake Ontario, that is on the spot they have chosen—if it had been cut nearer the north shore, much of the present difficulty would have been avoided. The mouth of the 12 I have not considered.

Q. Are the difficulties at the mouth of Kettle Creek in the construction of a harbour, as great as those at the outlet of Burlington Bay ?

A. By no means. We have a stiff clay bottom to receive our piles; nor have we so heavy a sea; and the sea strikes Kettle Creek pier obliquely.

Q. Will the expense be as great? and will the difference be considerable?

A. No, because our difficulties are not so great.—The difference will be considerable.

Q. Can you furnish the Committee with an estimate of the expenses of constructing a harbour at the mouth of Kettle Creek according to the plan before them ?

A. Yes.—I have carefully examined the harbour at the mouth of Kettle Creek, on the shore of Lake Erie, and the capabilities of improvement. I believe that the above estimate for the work necessary to carry into effect the prayer of the petition of the inhabitants of Middlesex, is sufficient, and in its particulars just and true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Q. Is not stone scarce at, and in the neighbourhood of, the proposed harbour ?

A. Yes; stone must be brought from Plum Point, about 13 miles to the west, or from the islands. A few stones can be got on the spot.

Q. What quantity of stone will it take to fill the pier ?

A. About 130 toise will be sufficient, in addition with coarse gravel and stiff clay, which we have at hand.

Q. What further particulars can you give the committee, showing the advantages and disadvantages of the proposed undertaking ?

A. The advantages that must arise from this undertaking will be of the greatest importance to that extensive, rich and populous country;—indeed I think the prosperity of that section depends upon it. The present land carriage is so great, if they send their produce to a safe port for shipment, it swallows up the profit that ought to arise. If sent to the mouth of the creek, in its present state, it is always liable to injury in shipping it in scows and boats,—pot-ash and pearl-ash in particular, the principal and most valuable export. Vessels are afraid to anchor close in for fear of the south-west gale. The merchant will be able to save the expense of storage, in some measure at least,—the transport between the store-house and vessels. Indeed we have all the difficulties to contend with that they had at Burlington beach, and more, because the prevailing winds of this country, i. e. the south-west winds, do not affect the head of Lake Ontario. At the mouth of Kettle Creek the vessel is completely exposed; the argument holds good in landing merchandize; in fact, the merchant will be able to sell his goods cheaper.—As to disadvantage, there can be none, unless the want of stone in the immediate vicinity can be brought forward; but sure I am, that difficulty can be got over in the construction of it. If nature has deprived them of stone, it has given a good tough bottom, to hold fast piles when driven; and in lieu of stone, we can make use of cases filled with a very heavy coarse gravel, which will answer quite as well. The inner part of the wharf will not require much stone—clay will answer much better. Gales from the eastward do not raise much sea—Long Point, which projects out 30 miles into Lake Erie, prevents,—and gales from that quarter seldom occur, and are seldom of long duration.

Q. How long will it take to construct the harbour ?

A. With activity and good management, it may be completed in one season.

CHARLES INGERSOL, Esq.

ALL below him on the Thames, that is to say, Westminster, Dorchester, Delaware, West Oxford, and London, and the Company's territory, in the rear, would be materially benefited by a harbour at Kettle Creek.

The quantity of ashes sent off from Oxford West, Westminster, and London, is about 1000 barrels, the principal part of which would go to Kettle Creek, on the construction of a harbor. The quantity will materially increase.

All the imports for Westminster, London, Dorchester, and Delaware, will be sent to Kettle Creek. Thinks the imports are from 300 to 400 barrels bulk.

at Kettle Creek.

The distance from Westminster to the harbour, that is from the Thames, is about 23 miles—from Dorchester, by the north street, 33—from Delaware, 29—from Westminster from the Forks, or county town, to the head of the lake, between 80 & 85 miles—at a central point of Westminster, Dorchester, London, and Delaware. There is no flour sent at present from the townships above-mentioned, from the want of mills to manufacture it properly, and the expense of transport. The last objection would be obviated by the construction of a harbour at Kettle Creek.

Pork in a few years will also become an article of export to Kettle Creek.

JAMES HAMILTON, Esq.

Handed in the annexed statements of the exports and imports of the townships of Yarmouth, Southwold, and a part of Westminster, on the street leading out towards the Thames, from the year 1817 to 1827.

There is no harbour between Turkey Point to the islands, a distance of 160 miles—that great inconvenience and expense are incurred from the vessels being blown off, the goods in landing damaged, and often transported by land from Long Point, 60 miles. Three vessels in two and a half years have been lost for want of protection, viz. White's Willson's, and a schooner from Drummond Island.

The imports and exports would not only be greatly increased, from the increase of population, but also from the produce of the townships of Delaware, Dorchester, London, the remainder of Westminster, and even Oxford West, by the construction of a harbour at Kettle Creek, the greater part of which is now sent to the head of Lake Ontario, and down the Thames to Sandwich.

That there is now storage of wheat engaged for at the mouth of Kettle Creek—in the article of flour alone, which will increase the exports from that of last year, 1586, to 2700 barrels, and this only at one mill. There are four grist mills within nine miles of the harbour.

Q. What reason have you to think that the proposed harbour can be made at the present, or within what time, to discharge annually the interest of the principal sum borrowed, and in what time the principal itself?

A. I have every reason to believe that, if duties are levied according to the proposed scale, the principal and interest can be discharged in the term of fifteen years; for the exports and imports for the year 1826, which are only from the townships of Southwold, Yarmouth, and a part of Westminster, nearly amount to the interest of the whole sum for one year—say £150, and, when we include the exports and imports of the adjacent townships, there can be no doubt in my mind; for, as I have already stated, in the year 1826, 1586 barrels of flour were shipped from that quarter; and this season I am credibly informed, that sufficient storage for wheat has been engaged to make 2700 barrels at one mill only—and there are three other grist mills within nine miles of the mouth of the creek—therefore have very little hesitation in saying the amount of export will not be less than 3000.

I have nothing to induce the belief that there will be a diminution in the article of ashes; rather the contrary; to which if we add the quantity stated by Mr. Ingersol, it will more than double the amount of last year. Further, last year's imports were scarcely one half of the preceding year's; and from the increased and continued demand, certainly think they will be more than trebled in the course of four years from this time.

Q. Can you point out the advantages which will arise from the construction of the proposed harbour?

A. 1st. If steamboats are constructed on the Canada shore, it will form an excellent intermediate port between Fort Erie and Amherstburgh for wooding, &c.

2nd. Schooners running from Fort Erie to Amherstburgh are often blown off the island, and must return to Long Point, which is a difficult point to double, to Point Abino or Fort Erie; whereas if there was a harbour at Kettle Creek, they would not have to run down more than one hundred miles.

3rd. Masters of vessels now charge extra for risk, for it is a well known fact that they would (and have done so,) rather take flour from Sandwich down for one shilling, than from Kettle Creek at one and tenpence halfpenny.

4th. Produce can be shipped off earlier in the season; for masters of vessels have an actual dread of going there either early or late, on account of the strong south-west gales.

5th. Much damage has been sustained, and cannot be avoided, in shipping and landing property, and a great risk incurred—so much so that I have known schooners to discharge half their cargo, be forced off, and discharge the remainder at Ryerse's Creek, Long Point Bay.

6th. The facilities that settlers will experience in proceeding to that quarter of the province.

Scale of Fees proposed to be collected at the mouth of Kettle Creek, as soon as the intended Pier, or Breakwater, shall be so far completed as to afford shelter for vessels, viz:—

Pot and Pearl Ashes per barrel,	£	1	0
Salt, Pork, Whiskey, and Oil, per barrel,			7½
Flour per barrel,			6
Lard and Butter per keg,			5
Sugar per cwt.			5
Hollow Ware per cwt.			7½
Boards and Lumber, per thousand feet of board measurement,		1	10½
Merchandize per barrel bulk of eight feet admeasurement,		1	5
Boats under twelve tons,		2	6
Boats and vessels from twelve tons and upwards, per ton admeasurement,			2½
Wheat for exportation per 60 lbs.			2
All other articles not enumerated, per barrel bulk,		1	5
ditto ditto per hundred, (cwt.)			5

Memorandum of amount of Fees that would have been collected at the mouth of Kettle Creek, in the year 1826, at the proposed rate of duties, viz.

124 Barrel bulk merchandize,	at 1s. 3d.	£	7	15	0
412 Barrels Salt,	7½		12	17	0
6 Tons Hollow-ware,	per cwt. "		3	15	0
688 Barrels Ashes,	7½		31	18	0
21 Ditto Pork,	1s.		00	13	1½
1586 Ditto Flour,	7½		39	13	0
30 Kegs Butter,	6d			12	6
27 cwt. Sugar,	5d		00	11	8
	5d		97	15	9½
Amount of Tonnage Duty,			5	3	6½
		£	102	19	4
Interest for £2500 for 1 year, at 6 per cent.			150	0	0
		£	47	0	8

Memorandum

Report on the Harbour

Memorandum of the probable increase from the interior, viz.—

600 lb. Ashes,	at 1s.	£	30	0	0
200 do. Salt,	at 3d. ½.		6	5	0
300 do. Barrel bulk of merchandize,	at 1s. 3d.		18	15	0

Add for deficiency of imports for 1826, it being nearly one half lower than in former years.

55	0	0
7	15	0
£ 62	15	0

The interest should have been calculated not on the whole amount, but upon the particular sums as called for.

To the Committee on the Kettle Creek Harbour.

GENTLEMEN:—

AGREEABLY to your request communicated to me through John Rolph, esq. I have made an estimate of the expense necessary to construct a harbour, drawing ten feet water, at the mouth of Kettle Creek, on Lake Erie, which, from levels and distances taken from Mr. Harris's survey, will be as follows:—all of which is respectfully submitted in detail for your consideration.

Section No. 1, as represented on the profile of the accompanying plan, is 200 feet long, will require of squared timber, 12 by 12, to form the sides of the pier—8000 feet,	at 7 cents	560	\$	ct.	\$	ct.
Ditto, At the head of the pier in the lake—400 feet,	at 7 cents,	28				
Ties to connect the sides—409 feet,	at 30 cents,	122 70				
Piles around the end in the lake—30,	at \$1,	120				
Brush to fill in at the bottom of the pier;		10				
Stone in order to fill this pier to five feet above water—440 cords,	at \$5	2200				
Three feet clay and gravel on top of stone—cubic yards 420,	at 20 cents,	84				
Strapping-posts—6,	at \$1	6				
Nineteen 3 inch oak plank, as represented in cross section, to connect the piers from top to bottom—380 feet,	at \$3 per C.	11 40				
Plank for the slope of the pier, 200 feet long—3 inch oak, feet 2,400—plank M.	at \$3 per C.	72				
Seven inch spikes to secure the same—1,400,	at 13 cents,	203 94				
Plank for decking over top, 3 inch—2800 feet,	at \$3 per C.	84				
Rabitted stick of timber to secure plank, 200 feet long,	at 8 cents per C.	16				
					3517	54
Section No. 2. is 100 feet long—requires of squared timber for pieces 3200 feet,	at 7 cents,	224				
Ties to connect same, 20 feet long—180,	at 30 cents,	54				
Brush for the bottom of the piers,		5				
Stone to fill pier—cords 172,	at \$5	860				
Clay and gravel—cubic yards 200,	at 15 cents,	30				
Strapping-posts—2,	at \$1	2				
Three inch oak plank, as in cross section—200 feet,	at \$3 per C.	6				
Plank up slope of the pier—1050 feet,	at \$3 per C.	31 50				
Spike for ditto, 7 cwt. at 1½ cents, \$54. 88.—Plank for decking, 1400 feet,	at \$3 per C.	842				
Rabitted timber to secure plank, 100 feet,	at 8 cents,	8				
					1317	36
Section 3 is 200 feet long—will require of squared timber 5600 feet,	at 7 cents,	392				
Ties 16 feet long. 280,	at 25 cents,	70				
Cords Stone, 240,	at \$5	1200				
Clay and gravel—cubic yards 311,	at 13 cents,	40 43				
Three inch plank for decking, 3200 feet,	at \$3,	96				
Rabitted piece of timber, 200 feet,	at 8 cents,	16				
					1814	43
Section No. 4 is 70 feet long—will require of squared timber 1960 feet.	at 7 cents,	147 20				
Ties 16 feet long, 100,	at 25 cents,	25				
Clay and gravel—cubic yards 600,	at 12 cents,	72				
					244	20
Small Pier, 250 feet long—requires of squared timber 5200 feet,	at 60 cents,	312				
Ties for ditto, 250,	at 25 cents,	62 50				
Cords stone, 200,	at \$5,	1000				
Clay and gravel—cubic yards 500,	at 12 cents,	60				
One strong strapping-post at the outer extremity,		2				
					536	50
Amount of excavation required in order to form a channel of 30 feet bottom, with regular slopes, and to afford 10 feet water, will be 2021,	at 30 cents,	606 30			606	30

I have been informed by Mr. Harris that sand formed a very considerable part of the necessary excavation; and that after the construction of the piers, the current of the creek being strong, that it would be mostly carried out by it at a very trifling expense; but in case there should prove to be more clay than is anticipated, and that as compact as we generally find it to be both on the shores of Lakes Ontario and Erie, the expense per yard on the whole sum may be increased probably to not less than 60 cents, which would add to the above sum \$606,30

Or, £ 2039 00s. 3d. Cur. cy.

ALFRED BARRETT, Engineer.

York, 23rd January, 1827.

Add for contingent expenses, engineering, &c.

£500 0 0

Total, £2509 0 3

(5)
at Kettle Creek.

Statement of Exports from the mouth of Kettle Creek, on Lake Erie, in the following years, viz :

YEARS.	Barrels of Ashes.	Barrels of Pork.	Barrels of Whiskey.	Barrels of Flour.	Kegs of Butter.	Kegs of Lard.	Barrels of Sugar.	Bushels of Wheat.	Logshds. of Tobacco.	Packs of Fur.
1819.	18									
1820.	83									
1821.	250									
1822.	274			653						
1823.	262	17	15	657			2	686		
1824.	369	14	2	553		6	2			12
1825.	483			585	1		7		2	2
1826.	638	21		1566	30		7			

The above does not include any export from the townships of London, Westminster, West Oxford, and Malahide, viz. from Messrs. Goodhue, Hunt, Ingersol, Harrison, Lawrason and Davis ; Kettle Creek being the natural outlet for all those townships and the country north.

Statement of Imports at the mouth of Kettle Creek, on Lake Erie, in the following years, viz :

YEARS.	Merchandise.	Salt.	Hollow Ware.
1817	100 Barrel bulk.		
1818	60 do. do.	30 barrels.	
1819	238 do. do.	64 ditto.	
1820	233 do. do.	142 ditto.	
1821	87½ do. do.	175 ditto.	
1822	126 do. do.	59 ditto.	
1823	236 do. do.	345 ditto.	3 Tons.
ditto	7 Casks hemp seed.		
1824	462 Barrel bulk.	290 ditto.	
1825	252 do. do.	188 ditto.	
1826	124 do. do.	412 ditto.	6 Tons.

The above does not include any imports for the townships of London, Westminster, West Oxford, and Malahide, viz. :—from Messrs. Goodhue, Hunt, Ingersol, Harrison, Lawrason, and Davis,—Kettle Creek being the natural outlet for all those townships, and the country north.

Estimate of a Wharf, or Breakwater, at the mouth of Kettle Creek, on Lake Erie, in the township of Yarmouth, London District, so as to enable vessels to enter the Creek in ten feet water, and to obtain shelter from the south-west gale.

SPECIFICATION.	No.	Size in inches.	Quality of Timber.	L.	Feet of Timber.	Amount, Curcy.	
Piles,	170	12	Oak,	24	4038	£ 40	17
Vertical tyers to secure the sides,	100	12	Oak,	15	1500	15	
Main tyers,	7	12	Elm and Oak.	do	2400	8	6
Horizontal ditto,	350	12	Elm and Oak.	20	7000	24	4
Sides and ends,		12	Elm and Oak.		18400	198	
Sleepers to secure the ground tyers,		12	Elm and Oak		340		6
Fender to secure the sides,		12	Oak.		740	7	3
Spare timber,		12 & 9	Pine and Oak		800	8	
Deck beam,	72		Pine and Oak.		1440	5	10
Deck plank,		2	Pine and Oak.		9000	45	
Spare plank,		2	Pine.		2000	10	
Trenails,		40/0	Oak.			10	
Iron,		Three	Tons.			120	
Stone and shingle to fill in,						300	
Pile-driving machine,						120	
Labour,						680	
Engineer, superintendant,						200	
Provisions, &c. &c.						180	
Timber,						190	
Scow and boats,						100	
Contingent expenses to cover losses of timber. &c.						135	14 4
						£ 2,398	9 10

I have carefully examined the harbour at the mouth of Kettle Creek, on the shores of Lake Erie, and the capabilities of improvement.—I believe that the above estimate for the work necessary to carry into effect the prayer of the petition of the inhabitants of Middlesex, is sufficient, and in its particulars just and true.

JOHN HARRIS, *Marine Surveyor.*

O.

REPORT

OF THE
JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE TWO HOUSES,
ON THE IMMEDIATE
IMPROVEMENT OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

THE joint committee of the two houses, appointed to take into consideration the expediency of attempting immediately the improvement of the navigation of the St. Lawrence, on a scale that will admit of steam-boats and schooners, or whether it shall be confined to boat navigation—having met and maturely deliberated upon the matter referred to them, and having examined the report of a survey made by Mr. Samuel Clowes, civil engineer, by order of his excellency the lieutenant governor, have agreed to the following report:—

The committee do not consider it necessary to insist upon those reasons in favour of the contemplated improvements which have been already forcibly urged, and to which the legislature have given their sanction by directing a survey to be made, with a view to the speedy commencement of so desirable a work. The result of that survey shews that, in the judgment of the engineer to whom it was committed, the Saint Lawrence may be rendered navigable for steam-boats to the eastern extremity of the province; (departing from the river where serious obstacles present themselves, at an expense not exceeding £176,000; and that it may, in the same manner, be rendered navigable for boats, at an expense of about £92,000.

The committee are of opinion that it should be undertaken on the larger scale, in the confident expectation that the legislature of Lower Canada will afford their ready concurrence in a work of such obvious advantage to that province; and in the assurance that a navigation of that description will be much the most conducive to the commercial welfare of the Canadas.

It appears to your committee that this great measure should be engaged in as a public measure, rather than by a private company. The waters of the St. Lawrence form the great navigable high-way through the province, and it would seem incompatible, as well with the public character as the public interests of Upper Canada, that it should be placed under the control of a private association. There can, it is presumed, be no question that the stock invested in such an undertaking must become speedily and greatly profitable, and it cannot but appear desirable that it should be left in the power of the government, either to collect from it a considerable revenue which may furnish the means for other desirable improvements; or if thought more expedient, to relieve the trade gradually by diminishing the tolls so as to exact nothing more than may be necessary for keeping the work in repair.

The committee suggests that provision should be made during the present session for appointing three commissioners and a secretary to superintend these improvements, to whom such remuneration should be afforded as would compensate them for the application of their time and services.

In the present year it is conceived that it may not be convenient to do more than provide such a sum as besides covering the charge for surveys, compensation for lands occupied and damages done, and meeting the expenses of the board, will enable them to complete the projected improvement upon the larger scale reported by Mr. Clowes from Johnstown to the head of Rapid du Plat.

Assuming the estimates of the engineer to be correct, this part of the navigation will cost rather less than £14,000, and steam boats and schooners will be enabled by it to continue their course twenty miles further down the St. Lawrence than at present.

It appears to your committee that much the most expedient method of proceeding will be to undertake the canal by sections in each year, commencing at Prescott or Johnstown as may be found necessary, because it is evident that each distinct portion of the work will be in itself an essential improvement, and tolls would be at once received on it, which might more than reimburse the interest of the loan for such specific improvement.

In addition to these considerations it may be stated as an advantage that the commissioners will thus acquire by experience, a knowledge of the most economical mode of proceeding, which will be of no small service in their future operations.

The committee nevertheless have not by any means come to the conclusion that considerations may not present themselves before the next session which may prevail strongly with the legislature to engage without delay in the projected improvement at the Long Sault, which, however costly, is enforced by circumstances that render it in the highest degree important to the trade of the country.

It has not escaped the consideration of your committee that the offer formerly made by his majesty's government to advance money to the province upon very advantageous terms for a similar purpose might, perhaps, through the interposition of his excellency the lieutenant governor, be made available on the present occasion, and they have in that hope prepared the draft of an address which accompanies this report, praying that his excellency will be pleased to ascertain whether the assistance alluded to, will, in this instance, be extended.

In the earnest desire also to attract the favourable attention of Lower Canada to the improvement of the St. Lawrence, and to procure their co-operation without delay, the committee recommends that another address be presented to his excellency, praying that his excellency will communicate through his lordship the governor-in-chief upon the subject, and they have agreed upon a draft of an address for that purpose.

It is requisite, if the measures recommended are adopted, that an act be passed authorising the entry upon the lands of individuals in order to make the necessary surveys, and the assumption upon equitable terms of such lands as it may be necessary to occupy, and for that purpose the committee have also prepared the draft of a bill.

Joint Committee Room. 26th January, 1827.

THOMAS CLARK, Chairman }
of Committee of the Legislative Council. }
GEORGE H. MARKLAND,
W. ALLAN.

JOHN B. ROBINSON, Chairman }
Committee House of Assembly. }
JONAS JONES,
JOHN CLARK,
ARCHIBALD McLEAN,
CHARLES JONES,
D. CAMERON.

P

R E P O R T

OF THE

S E L E C T C O M M I T T E E,

TO WHOM WAS REFERRED THE MATTERS RELATING TO THE REQUEST OF

CAPTAIN MATTHEWS

FOR LEAVE OF ABSENCE DURING THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT;

With the Evidence, &c.

COMMITTEE.

H. C. THOMSON, ESQUIRE, *Chairman.*

JOHN ROLPH, FRANCIS BABY, DONALD M'DONALD, & EDWARD M'BRIDE, ESQUIRES.

YORK:

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By order of the House of Assembly.

1827.

REPORT

OF THE

SELECT COMMITTEE.

TO WHOM WAS REFERRED THE MATTERS RELATING TO THE REQUEST OF

CAPTAIN MATTHEWS,

For Leave of Absence during the present Parliament ; with the Evidence, &c.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THE COMMITTEE, to whom was referred the matters relating to the request of Captain Matthews for leave of absence during the present parliament, have made an enquiry into the same, and respectfully submit the following report.

Annexed to this report is a copy of the letter received by Captain Matthews from J. H. Darling, military secretary to his lordship the commander of the forces in Lower Canada. From this letter it appears that his lordship's attention has been attracted by a statement in the public prints, of a transaction represented to have taken place in the theatre at York, in this province, where it is alleged that Captain Matthews, with others, had, in a riotous and outrageous manner, called for the national airs and tunes of the United States, such as "Hail Columbia," and "Yankee Doodle," urging the audience there assembled to take off their hats, as is usual in the British dominions in honour of "God save the King." His lordship finding, it would seem, the statement fully corroborated upon enquiry, called upon Captain Matthews to explain conduct which his lordship considered to be, "utterly disloyal and disgraceful."

By a subsequent letter from R. Bayham, by order of his grace and the board of ordnance, (a copy of which is hereto annexed) Captain Matthews is directed to repair forthwith to Quebec, and there remain till he could, by the first vessels in the spring, proceed to England. This order is stated to be made in consequence of a communication from the authorities in Canada to lord Bathurst, and by him transmitted to the master general and board of ordnance.

Considering that this charge of "riotous and outrageous," as well as of "disloyal and disgraceful conduct," was made against a retired officer of the British service of twenty-seven years standing; considering that the individual so charged was a member of your honourable house, and that such imputations were made the ground of abstracting him from his parliamentary duties at a crisis when his well known talents and integrity were so imperiously required; considering that under pretence of this charge he was ordered to Quebec to spend the very months which were constitutionally required from him in the legislature of the country; and considering that such charges preferred by the authorities of Canada, and so injuriously acted upon by lord Bathurst and the master and board of ordnance in England, might prejudice, in a painful degree, the friends of this veteran officer and his former associates in arms, your committee felt it to be their duty to bestow upon the subject a full and careful investigation.

The committee, at the commencement of their enquiry, resolved not to examine the witnesses in the presence of each other.

It appears from the testimony that, with the exception of Mr. Beikie and a very few others, the audience consisted of about 16 or 18 members of the provincial parliament.

Almost every witness admits that the statements, as they were circulated in the public prints, were shamefully uncandid, exaggerated, and in many essential points utterly untrue; and your committee are at a loss to know how, after an enquiry into the truth, lord Dalhousie and the authorities in Canada could obtain a "full corroboration." Your committee, however, did not feel themselves warranted in merely receiving a denial of the charges to the full extent alleged; they endeavoured to learn from those gentlemen whose political bias was against Captain Matthews, upon what facts or opinions they could substantiate a charge of misconduct of however subordinate a degree, and this led to the long examination of Mr. Charles Jones, (who therein intimates his exemption from the majority upon what is called the alien question.) The evidence from that gentleman is the best refutation which could be offered of any charge against Captain Matthews, of indelicate and improper conduct at the theatre, or in the house of assembly, in which latter place, with an intrepidity and firmness which must endear him to the country, he honourably refused to impeach, by a ruinous admission, the civil rights of the people he represented.

It is worthy of remark that this witness, in the commencement of his testimony, censures Captain Matthews for countenancing "Hail Columbia" and calling for "hats off;" and in the latter part of it he admits, what others have proved, that he was the first to insist upon "Yankee Doodle," during which lively air, according to eye-witnesses, he manifested, with some of his friends, a pleasurable alacrity.

The circumstances of the transaction as they are related without the contradiction of a single witness, irresistibly bespeak the absence of that disloyalty with which it has been basely attempted to sully the character of a most honourable man. "God save the King" was the first tune called for, and admitted to have been received with enthusiastic applause. "Rule Britannia," as well as the "British Grenadiers," appear from the evidence to have followed next in order, greeted with the plaudits of the audience. The very gentleman, at whom this deadly blow has been aimed, manifested pre-eminent zeal in welcoming our national airs, and even gave out the words of "Rule Britannia," verse by verse, that the whole audience might join in the triumphant song.

By whom "Hail Columbia" was first called for, every witness expresses himself ignorant or uncertain, except Mr. Cameron, but it by no means appears to have been invited or encouraged from a feeling of disloyalty, or from a disposition to turn the prevailing mirth into party discord. It was probably called for to afford a generous compliment to the theatrical performers, who were from the United States—and it is with the highest national satisfaction, that your committee can report the manifestation of such courtesy to prevail in the mother country; the freedom of whose institutions, and the generosity of whose character, have enabled Britons to indulge in kindly feelings towards the other nations of the world, without that jealousy which never exists but in governments that are administered upon illiberal and despotic principles.

When the waters of lake Erie were made to communicate with the ocean, upon the completion of Clinton's canal, a British vessel of war riding in the harbour of New-York, joined in the general jubilee, by having a band on board playing the national airs of the United States; and the national airs of our country were courteously returned, without the scandal of sedition by the Americans, who *are* not, and *ought* not to be, freer than ourselves.

But if every effervescence of feeling upon every jovial or innocent occasion is, in these provinces, to be magnified into crime by the testimony of secret informers,—if there can longer exist a political inquisition, which shall scan the motives of every faithful servant of the people,—if the authorities in Canada shall humble the independence of the legislature, by scandalizing its members, and causing them to be ordered to Quebec, and then to England, to sustain a fate, which, under such corroborations as Lord Dalhousie received, might cover them with ignominy, or bring them, however innocent, to the block;—or if the members of our community shall be awed into political subserviency by the fear of oppression, or be lured by the corrupt hope of participating guilty favors,—then, indeed, will the prospect before us lour, and this fine province become a distant appendage of a mighty empire, ruled by a few aspiring men with the scourge of power.

Enthusiasm characterised the reception of our national airs. They were the first called for and played; and when the evening's amusement came to a close, the audience were greeted with them again. The actors had given up all intention to perform the play; but some of the gentlemen present, with a liberality (which it is hoped will not be tortured into disloyalty) offered them an extra price to alleviate the embarrassments they might otherwise experience from a scanty audience; all, it seems, remained to the end, and as the most sensitive did not withdraw, it might be presumed, even in the absence of all other testimony, that the conduct was not so "riotous and outrageous," or so "di-loyal and disgraceful," as to warrant the authorities in Canada to irritate the British government by exparte representations, to concert with them the ruin of a soldier, who had up to that hour been the servant of his king, and the friend of mankind.

By whom the pernicious representations were made to the public prints, or to the authorities in Canada, or from what source Lord Dalhousie procured his corroborations, your committee have been unable to learn.

The address to which Mr. Charles Jones alludes as giving offence to the British government, and which related to the questioned civil rights of the inhabitants of this province, is hereunto annexed—that no matter of alleged prejudice, may be left for surmise.

At the time of this transaction, although no personal hostility was manifested to the company of players, yet there were afloat the most awful denunciations against the citizens of the United States, as being under a republican form of government—and the article Catharus noticed by Mr. Jones, affords a specimen of the feeling of inveteracy attempted to be infused into the public mind. It was probably the operation of this political antipathy which induced the irritability with which the national airs of the United States were treated on that occasion.

Some who were conscious of the political indignity which was intended to be conveyed by loudly urging the tune of "Yankee Doodle," appear to have called for "hats off" as the best means of manifesting contempt for conduct which certainly deserved it, nor can your Committee report that such contempt could, under all circumstances have been offered in a less exceptionable manner, than by requiring the very persons who urged the air of a neighbouring nation, to receive it with that courtesy, the observance of which seemed well calculated to punish their temerity with the meanest mortifications.

Others were under the persuasion that the tune was called for, not to provoke the violence and outrages likely to flow from political feeling highly exasperated by such an indignity in public, not to wound the pride of performers from America, sufficiently depressed by their necessities without treating the airs of their country with derision or disrespect; but to cheer their spirits, known to be dejected from the want of that public patronage, which they were by their situation constrained to solicit with repeated and humiliating importunity—in the Quebec Mercury, they are called "unfortunate wretches"—yet, of those who professed to go from motives of generosity towards them, some were found capable of making sport of their feelings; for the intemperate purpose of conveying an insult to (among others) the very gentleman who has been singled out as a further victim to be sacrificed like others upon the altar of political persecution.

Captain Matthews does not appear to have been so particularly conspicuous in pressing for respectful deportment while the airs of a neighbouring nation were being played, as he certainly was while "God save the King" and "Rule Britannia" were the subjects of applause;—but your committee, (to do that honorable member justice) express their belief, that his mind is too noble, and his consciousness of loyalty too rooted and sincere, for him to measure or suspect it in others or in himself, by the degree of unjustifiable inveteracy against any other power, particularly against one with which his majesty is cultivating in a season of peace, every friendly and commercial relation.

Had the same political indignity been offered in a less temperate and considerate assemblage, it is too probable that it might have actually succeeded in provoking the very outrages which have been so injuriously represented with egregious exaggerations by the authorities in Canada, and which representations are calculated to tarnish for Capt. Matthews, an hitherto unblemished character, and seriously affect the due representation of the province and the independence of the legislature.

Mr. VanKoughnet seems from the evidence to have been the only exception to the absence of even the appearance of angry violence.

The committee in closing their report feel it their duty to express their conviction from the testimony, that there is no ground for the charge which has been preferred against Capt. Matthews; the malignity and falsity of which they believe, to have derived their origin and support from political hostility towards him.

IL C. THOMSON, *Chairman*.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

FRIDAY, 20th DECEMBER, 1826.

Present—Messrs. THOMSON, *Chairman*—ROLPH, McDONALD, McBRIDE, & BABY.

MR. HAMILTON, M. P. P. called in and examined.

Question. Were you present on any evening in the theatre at York, with John Matthews, Esquire, a member of the provincial parliament, when the national airs of the United States were called for and played? Answer. I was.

Ques. Do you recollect the date? Ans. I do not.

Ques. Was "God save the King" played on that evening? Ans. It was, and it was the first called for.

Ques. Was every respect manifested by the audience during that national air?

Ans. It was so in a degree which I do not recollect to have seen ever exceeded.

Ques. Did the audience join in the chorus? Ans. They did most heartily.

Ques. Did the audience take off hats and stand during that national air? Ans. They did.

Ques. Was any other national air played? Ans. Yes—"Rule Britannia."

Ques. Was the last national air also sung with the same demonstration of respect and loyalty? Ans. It was quite as much.

Ques. What other airs were called for, and by whom?

Ans. A Scotch air was called for, I believe, by Mr. Cameron, a member of the provincial parliament, but the air I do not recollect; the band could not play it. I think Mr. McCall, M. P. P. then called for "Over the Water to Charley."

Ques. What national airs of the United States were subsequently called for? Ans. "Hail Columbia" & "Yankee Doodle."

Ques. By whom was "Hail Columbia" called for?

Ans. I heard Captain Matthews's voice amongst others calling for it, and I joined them in it. The band could not play "Hail Columbia," and therefore "Yankee Doodle" was called for and played.

Ques. Who called for "Yankee Doodle?" Ans. I think it was called for by Mr. Charles Jones, M. P. P.

Ques. Was any objection made to this tune?

Ans. To the best of my recollection no objection was made, but when "Hail Columbia" was called, for some objection was made by some persons.

Ques. Was the whole transaction in mirth and good humour? Ans. It so appeared to me and certainly was so on my part.

Ques. What was the conduct of Mr. Matthews on that occasion?

Ans. I stood next to him during the transaction, he took a hearty part in our national airs, standing with his hat off, and he joined in the chorus, he did so in both our national airs and appeared in high spirits.

Ques. What was his deportment while "Yankee Doodle" was called for and played?

Ans. It was called for by Mr. C. Jones and Mr. Matthews received it as all others did.

Ques. Was greater respect paid to the national airs of the United States than to "God save the King?"

Ans. Most certainly there was not, there was some laughing when "Yankee Doodle" was called for.

Ques. Is there any thing indecent or disloyal in the subject matter of the song "Yankee Doodle?"

Ans. Nothing whatsoever, it is rather a humorous song, burlesquing the manners of the inhabitants of the New England.

States. Ques. In what dress was Captain Matthews?

Ans. He was in a plain coloured dress, I never saw him in any other since his residence in Upper Canada.

Ques. What other members of the provincial parliament were present at this transaction?

Ans. 1 Charles Jones, 2 David Jones, 3 James Gordon, 4 John Matthews, 5 William Thompson, 6 Alexander Wilkinson, 7 Duncan Cameron 8 Chas. Ingersol 9 Thomas Horner 10 Duncan McCall 11 Robert Randal 12 Philip Vankoughnett, 13 Geo. Hamilton, 14 Peter Perry.

Ques. Were any and what persons present, not members of the provincial parliament? Ans. I recollect Mr. John Beikie clerk of the Executive council, and there were a few others whose names I do not recollect. Ques. Was there any tumult or violence on this occasion? Ans. There was none, had there been any I must have seen it.

Question. In what temper were the national airs of the United States called for?

Ans. In good temper, there was a general good humour. I certainly felt nothing myself nor did I see in any others, any other disposition than good temper.

Ques. Is it true as stated in a letter to Captain Matthews, by order of the commander of the forces, that Captain Matthews with other persons, did in a riotous and outrageous manner call for the national tones and songs of the United States.

Ans. It is utterly false.

Ques. Did you see any thing in the conduct of Captain Matthews unbecoming a British officer or a British subject?

Ans. I did not on that or on any other occasion.

Ques. Are you and how long have you been acquainted with Captain Matthews?

Ans. Five years, and for the last three years very intimately acquainted.

Ques. Did you see on that occasion as further alledged in the above letter, or on any other occasion have you seen in Capt. Matthews, any and what conduct that is utterly disloyal and disgraceful.

Ans. Never; on the contrary I have always found him to be a man of the strictest honor, and of principles and conduct worthy of a British subject and of a British officer.

Ques. In the transaction in the theatre did you see any thing that can warrant the charges against Captain Matthews, conveyed in the letter I have just read to you, from Major Darling to him, by order of the commander of the forces Lord Dalhousie governor in chief? Ans. Most certainly not.

Ques. Have you seen any account of this transaction in the theatre in any and which of the public prints?

Ans. I have, in the Kingston Chronicle, and I think in the Quebec Mercury.

Ques. Was the account a fair and correct one?

Ans. It was the very contrary, it was a statement shamefully false and exaggerated.

Ques. Have you known the airs of the United States played on any other public occasion?

Ans. I have frequently on the parade ground at Niagara, as well as on other occasions, I have witnessed the same courtesy practised on similar occasions in the United States towards Great Britain, and even in the late war, minute guns were fired from the American Fort after the interment of General Brock, as a tribute of national respect to his memory.

Ques. With what feeling did you think "Yankee Doodle" was called? Ans. I thought it was called banteringly.

Ques. Why did you call for "hats off?"

Ans. I called for "hats off," to return the banter, that those urging for the tune should pay it respect, and such appeared to be the feelings of those about me.

Ques. Did Captain Matthews first call for "Hail Columbia?"

Ans. Who called first for it I cannot say; but I heard Captain Matthews's voice with others.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE, Tuesday, January 2d, 1827.

The committee met.—Mr. Charles Jones (a member of the house) called in and examined.

1st. Ques. Were you present at the theatre in York, on the 31st December 1825?

Ans. I was present, on the night I suppose you allude to.

2d. Ques. What members were present? Ans. About sixteen or eighteen members and only a few towns-people.

3d. Ques. What was the inducement of your going there?

Ans. I was appealed to among others for patronage on account of the peculiar situation in which the company of players was placed; from having met with very little encouragement and being frozen in, as they termed it, that is, detained by the ice in the lake and the almost impassibility of the roads.

4th. Ques. Do you think the others were actuated by the same motive? Ans. I have every reason to suppose so.

5th. Ques. Was Captain Matthews (a member of this house) present? Ans. He was.

6th. Ques. Did you observe in him or in any one else, conduct "utterly disloyal and disgraceful," as alledged in this letter to Captain Matthews, by order of the commander of the forces? Ans. I cannot say that I did to that extent.

7th. Ques. Did you witness it in any degree in him or in any one else, on that occasion?

Ans. I did not in the degree stated in that letter according to my apprehension; but I did not at the time think that the conduct of some of the gentlemen present was altogether correct and proper.

8th. Ques. To what gentlemen do you particularly allude?

Ans. Captain Matthews and some others, all of whose names I do not recollect.

9th. Ques. What impropriety and incorrectness of conduct did you observe in Captain Matthews?

Ans. I allude to his calling for "hats off" when "Yankee Doodle" was played.

10th. Did you notice any thing else incorrect and improper in the conduct of Captain Matthews, on that occasion ?

Ans. Nothing else, except his calling to the best of my recollection and belief, for "Hail Columbia," which, being a national air of the United States, I considered improper, particularly on that occasion in consequence of the discussion which had taken place that day in the house of assembly.

11th Ques. What was that discussion in the house of assembly to which you allude ?

Ans. It appears upon my referring to the journals to have been upon the resolutions introduced by Mr. Rolph upon the alien question.

12th. Ques. What is there in the resolutions, or the discussion of them which made the conduct of Captain Matthews more improper on that than on any other occasion ?

Ans. I thought so, because it had been argued in the house, as stated in the said resolutions, that all persons born in the American colonies before the peace of 1763 or whose fathers or paternal grand-fathers were born within the allegiance of the British crown, who came into this province in great numbers, with the knowledge and approbation of his majesty's government, had been immediately admitted and uniformly considered to be entitled, with no other restriction than those imposed by the provincial legislature, by which they were disqualified from electing or being elected, to the house of assembly, until they had resided seven years continually in the province, to all the rights and privileges, and subject to all the duties, responsibilities, and obligations of natural born British subjects.

13th Ques. In what respect do you consider the above proposition indelicate or improper ?

Ans. Because I conceive it to bear variance with the several proclamations respecting the emigration of the citizens of the United States, coming into this province.

14th Ques. Do you consider such indelicacy to arise from the encouragement it holds forth to citizens of the United States coming into this province who have no right to claim to be British subjects ? Ans. I do.

15th Ques. Could such American citizens, upon coming into this province, be naturalized under the 13th Geo. 2d passed by the British legislature, for the naturalization of foreign protestants, settling in the British colonies ? Ans. I conceive they could.

16th. Does not that statute admit them to the character of subjects, upon taking the oath of allegiance, residing bona fide for seven years, and taking the sacrament, in the way required by that act ? Ans. I believe it does so.

17th Ques. What material and substantial difference, in a political point of view, do you see between the above requisitions of the provincial acts mentioned by you, and those you have mentioned as contained in 13 Geo. 2nd ?

Ans. Some difference in the oath of allegiance which I do not precisely recollect, and taking the sacrament in some protestant congregation or church within some given time.

18th Ques. What encouragement or facility then do you see given by the resolutions you have mentioned, to the citizens of the United States, which are not given by the said 13 Geo. 2nd ?

Ans. I see none but the forms contained in the 13 Geo. 2nd and the taking of the sacrament.

19th Ques. Do you consider a desire to dispense with the taking of the sacrament, indelicate in a religious, moral, or political point of view ?

Ans. I do not, I think it might be well repealed if it should be considered to be good policy to afford further encouragement to the American citizens to become subjects in this province.

20th Ques. Is not a considerable portion of the population of this province composed of persons from the United States ?

Ans. It is. 21. Ques. How did they behave during the war. Ans. Generally speaking, very well. 22. Ques. What then do you see indelicate in the positions or propositions comprehended in the resolutions since they afford no material facility to such persons, which, with the exception of the sacrament, they might realise, under the 13 Geo. 2d by complying with its provisions ?

Ans. The propositions contained in the resolutions are indelicate in as much as they recognize principles that are at variance with our constitutional act (viz. 31st of the king) which requires compliance on the part of an alien who is desirous of becoming naturalized, to a British act of parliament, it also appears to me to have been the object of the framer of the resolutions to place all American citizens upon a perfect equality with British born subjects, without having conformed to a British act of parliament.

23. Ques. Do you consider that persons naturalized under the 13th Geo. 2 are capable of enjoying all the rights of subjects in this province. Ans. I do. 24. Ques. But have you not said that the provisions required by the provincial acts, from such persons, are in all material matters, in a political point of view, the same with those required by the British naturalization law alluded to in your last answer ?

Ans. I see no difference between the two, except in the forms and sacrament required by the British act.

25. Ques. Then am I to infer from what you have said, that a proper observation of the provincial acts mentioned in the resolutions, would afford us in all material points the same political protection which we have under the 13 Geo. 2nd ?

Ans. I consider that the enforcements of provisions, the same as those contained in those provincial acts referred to in the resolutions, would afford us substantially the same political protection which we have under the 13th Geo. 2nd, provided the oath of allegiance shall be administered which does not appear to me to be required by the provincial laws, to enable a person to become eligible to the house of assembly.

26. Ques. Does not the 31st Geo. 3d, chap. 31, require the oath of allegiance before he sits as a member ?

Ans. It does so, but he may be elected without it.

27. Ques. Can any persons of what condition soever, having been resident in the United States upon coming into this province to settle, be elected, or vote at any election, without seven years' residence in this province next before such election ?

Ans. No, they cannot.

28. Ques. Are not those the provisions of the provincial acts referred to in the resolutions ?

Ans. They are, as I understand them.

29. Ques. Does not the 30th Geo. 3d, chap. encourage American subjects to come into this province to settle ? Ans. It does.

30. Ques. Does not the provincial act of the 54th Geo. 3d, chap. 9, declare that such inhabitants of the United States of America, who had claimed to be subjects of his majesty, and renewed their allegiance as such by oath, and had received grants of land from the crown, or had become otherwise seized of land, as had absconded during the war, should be considered as aliens, and incapable of holding land ? Ans. It does.

31. Ques. Does not that act apply to persons born in the American colonies before 1783 who had renewed their allegiance ?

Ans. It does so, to persons who had no right to claim to be subjects of his majesty.

32. Ques. Has not that act been applied indiscriminately to all persons from the United States holding land in this Province ?

Ans. I think not.

33. Ques. To what description has it been confined ? Ans. To those who were not considered to be his majesty's subjects.

34. Ques. If confined to those who were not considered to be his majesty's subjects, why did the act declare them to be aliens, and how could they be said to "claim to be subjects," to renew their allegiance as such by oath, and to be seized of land in this province by grant, inheritance or otherwise ?

Ans. The act alluded to appears to be one of those anomalies in legislation difficult to be accounted for. This is one of those questions that I would leave to wiser heads to solve.

35. Ques. Is any particular time, circumstance, or condition specified in the fifty-fourth Geo. 3d, chap. 9, in the 30th Geo. 3d, chap. or in the treaty of 1783, within which such claim to, and renewal of allegiance must be made by such persons ?

Ans. I am not aware of any.

36. Ques. Does not the 54th Geo. 3d, chap. 9, declaring persons of this description after certain conduct, aliens, and divested of all lands, give all others of that class not guilty of such desertion, good reason to believe that they had beneficially renewed their allegiance and were capable of holding lands and civil rights?

Ans. The 54th of the king taken by itself without any reference to the laws generally, might lead to that conclusion.

37. Ques. Was the 54th Geo. 3d, chap. 9, recited and recognized by the 58th Geo. 3d, chap. 12? Ans. It was.

38. Ques. Does not this repeated recognition of the same principles in different acts passed by different parliaments give such persons still further reason to conclude that they had beneficially renewed their allegiance and could hold lands & civil rights?

Ans. Without any reference to or knowledge of the discussions which have taken place in the house of assembly upon the alien question, and without the knowledge of the existing laws upon that subject, as before stated in one of my answers, such persons might be led to the conclusion that the recognitions alluded to afforded further reasons to suppose that they had beneficially renewed their allegiance, and could hold lands and enjoy civil rights.

Ques. Have not such persons been allowed hitherto to vote at the election of members of the provincial parliament, with no other restrictions than those imposed by the provincial acts? Ans. They have, excepting those who absconded the province during the war—they have done so ever since the year 1792.

Ques. Have they not held seats in the provincial legislature, and do they not at this time? Ans. They have, and there are, I believe, some in the present parliament.

Ques. And have they not held land? Ans. They have, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Ques. Is not this question one of particular interest to a large portion of the inhabitants of this province? Ans. I think it is.

Ques. Do you not believe that the greater part of those persons became inhabitants of this province with the knowledge of the government? Ans. I believe they became so with the knowledge of the provincial government.

Ques. Might all such inhabitants be safely received and acknowledged as subjects, with no other qualifications than those from time to time imposed by the provincial legislature? Ans. I think some additions would be necessary.

Ques. Is not that opinion at variance with the opinion of his majesty's government as expressed by his excellency in message last session of parliament? Ans. I think it is.

Ques. Has not your opinion changed since last session upon that subject? Ans. It has; because I have since found upon examination of the provincial laws, that the oath of allegiance is not required to render a person eligible as a representative, and upon consideration I am of opinion that the oath ought to be administered by a person expressly appointed for that purpose, who should be bound to register such oaths, and that the oath should be taken within a given time.

Ques. Is it not necessary, by the constitution, for a member of the assembly of this province to take the oath of allegiance before he can sit or vote in the house? Ans. It is necessary by the 31st of the king, our constitutional act, that he should do so, but yet he may be elected time after time, to the exclusion of a person properly qualified in every respect, thereby creating a vacancy in the representation, and endless confusion.

Ques. Is that not upon the supposition that the persons elected would not take the oath before taking his seat? Ans. Yes.

Ques. Would not the same endless confusion take place if any persons elected were to take the same fit of abstinence into their heads? Ans. I think the case might be different if a subject should be returned and refuse to take the oath.

Ques. Are there any, and what, means of compelling one person more than another to take the oath of allegiance when summoned to parliament? Ans. I should suppose there were, from the nature of things; but I am not prepared to say what they are.

Ques. If the bill from the legislative council had passed into a law, would it not, in your opinion, have disallowed the rights of franchise and eligibility to the house, to such persons? Ans. I think it would.

52d Quest. From the incompetency of the provincial legislature to confer such rights, would not any act, other than an act declaratory of those rights, have been an admission of the alienage of such persons, without affording relief?

Ans. It would, in my opinion, have been just as much, and no more of an admission, so far as it could be considered binding, than the admission of any private person out of the house. Quest. Did not Captain Matthews oppose the bill from the legislative council? Ans. He did.

Quest. Was that disloyal or indelicate? Ans. I think not.

Quest. Did not Captain Matthews, by his vote and conduct in the house, maintain the civil rights of such persons, as hitherto enjoyed by them? Ans. I do not think they had that tendency. Quest. In what respect did he, in opinion or by vote, deny the civil rights of the persons in question? Ans. Although he did not deny the civil rights of the persons in question, I conceive that the course pursued by Captain Matthews and the majority, was rather calculated to thwart than to promote the interests of the persons in question.

Quest. In what way was his, or the conduct of a majority of the house, calculated to thwart the interests of the persons in question?

Ans. I conceive that the resolutions which grew out of this bill, and the subject generally, and the address voted by the majority, grounded upon them, was extremely offensive to his Majesty's government.

Quest. Had the provincial legislature last session, the power of conferring the rights of franchise upon the persons in question?

Ans. They had not, in my opinion. Quest. Have they the power to do so this session? Ans. I think they have, by an act of the imperial parliament, since passed, giving that power to them, except the reservation of any such bill for the royal assent.

Quest. What description of Americans are, in your opinion, British subjects, and entitled to the rights of such, and what description, aliens?

Ans. I consider all those persons who retained their loyalty during the rebellion, and who came forward within a reasonable time after the treaty of 1783 to claim their allegiance and consequently are entitled to be regarded as British born subjects, entitled to enjoy all the civil rights of such, on proving that they so retained their loyalty. I consider all those who were parties to the declaration of independence in 1776, or who took up arms in the rebellion against his majesty as well as those who, after the treaty aforesaid, made their election to become citizens of the United States, to be, to every intent and purpose, aliens.

Ques. In whom do you think is vested the power of measuring out what is a reasonable time for the renewal of such allegiance according to different ages, sexes, and unavoidable necessities. Ans. I conceive that power must be vested in the judges of the courts of law, who are the constitutional expounders of the law.

Ques. Did Captain Matthews, in the discussion upon the said resolutions, go upon the principle that allegiance once due to the king could be dissolved only by the concurrent act of all the branches of the legislature? Ans. I conceive he did as all others did who properly understood the subject.

Ques. Was there not, in some of the public papers at that time, matter very offensive to the feelings of those of American birth in this province, whose civil rights were in question? Ans. There was, and particularly in the communication in the Kingston Chronicle, signed Catharus.

Ques. With reference to the matter upon which you have been examined, have you any thing further to allege as evidence of indelicate and improper conduct on the part of Captain Matthews? Ans. I have not.

Ques. What did you notice upon the evening alluded to at the theatre more indelicate and improper in the conduct of Captain Matthews than in your own? Ans. Nothing more than his having first called, according to the best of my knowledge, for "Hail Columbia" before "Yankee Doodle" was played, and afterwards, as I have before observed, calling out "hats off," when "Yankee Doodle" was played.

Ques. Who first called for "Yankee Doodle"? Ans. According to the best of my recollection it was myself.

Ques. What induced you to call for "Yankee Doodle"? Ans. When Captain Matthews called, as he did according to the best of my knowledge, for "Hail Columbia," a national air of the United States, immediately after "God save the King," and perhaps "Rule Britannia" were played, I called for "Yankee Doodle," as a tune more congenial to the feelings of the party who

had advocated the resolutions upon the alien question before alluded to. It was intended as a quiz, and was the warmth of a feeling of indignation excited upon the occasion.

Ques. Can you say that the members against whom you directed your quiz, by calling for "Yankee Doodle," did not call for "hats off" with the same intention towards yourself and those who joined you in so quizzing them?

Ans. I cannot say they did not.

Ques. Do you really think that Captain Matthews in calling for "hats off" when "Yankee Doodle" was played, intended any disrespect towards the British government, or the national airs of Great Britain? Ans. I cannot say that he had any such intention.

Ques. What was the first tune called for? Ans. "God save the King," I believe.

Ques. How was it received by the audience generally? Ans. It was well received.

Ques. Did you notice in Captain Matthews any deficiency of respect towards that national air? Ans. I did not.

Ques. Was the applause as great and as general as you have witnessed it on other occasions? Ans. Quite so.

Ques. Would you undertake to contradict that "Rule Britannia" was next called for, and received with applause?

Ans. I would not positively, but I am inclined to believe it was not.

Ques. Do you recollect that "Rule Britannia" was played at all? Ans. I do not, but it may have been so.

Ques. Upon endeavouring to call circumstances to your mind, do you recollect Captain Matthews giving, verse by verse, the words of Rule Britannia, or any other national air of Great Britain, as it was played and sung?

Ans. I cannot at present bring to my recollection that he did; I only recollect distinctly that "God save the King" was well received.

Ques. Did you see at that time any dancing or shuffling of the feet to the tune of "Yankee Doodle"?

Ans. I do not recollect that I did.

Ques. Did you do so yourself? Ans. I do not recollect that I did; indeed I recollect that I did not.

Ques. Was the quizzing you have mentioned in good humour, or was it connected with violence of temper?

Ans. It was not connected with violence of temper, except in the instance of Mr. Vankoughnett.

Ques. Did you see any thing of the kind in Captain Matthews. Ans. I did not, he appeared to be altogether in good humour.

Ques. Did you see any thing in the conduct of Captain Matthews, as stated in the letter now shown to you from the commander of the forces to Captain Matthews, riotous and outrageous, or disloyal and disgraceful? Ans. I did not.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, ESQUIRE, M. P. P. Called in and examined.

Ques. Were you present at the theatre in York on the evening of the 30th December. Ans. I was there on the evening I presume you allude to; I do not recollect at this moment the precise day.

Ques. How happened you to be there that evening?

Ans. I went with many others, chiefly to give encouragement and patronage to the players, who from their situation seemed to need it. We assembled about sixteen or eighteen members of the provincial parliament. It was, I believe, New-Year's eve—those present were almost exclusively members—there were no ladies, and there was a good deal of mirth.

Ques. What songs and tunes were first called for and played?

Ans. "God save the King," "Rule Britannia," "The British Grenadiers," "Hearts of Oak," and some Scotch songs, and others: but I cannot say in what precise order they followed.

Ques. Were they played?

Ans. I believe they were all or most of them played.

Ques. How was "God save the King" received?

Ans. It was the first unannouncedly called for, and was received as I always have seen it, the audience standing, with hats off, and great applause—the audience joined in chorus.

Ques. How were our other national airs received?

Ans. They were received with applause and chorus.

Ques. What appeared to be the temper of the audience?

Ans. Good humour and mirth prevailed throughout the evening, as far as I could observe.

Ques. Were any of the National airs of the United States called for? Ans. Yes. "Hail Columbia," & "Yankee Doodle."

Ques. State what passed within your own observation respecting the National Airs of the United States.

Statement. After all or most of the British airs and songs called for had been played, some one called for "Hail Columbia." It was named, I think by Captain Matthews, but it was not played—Captain Matthews then called for Rule Britannia—but another gentleman called for some Scotch song, which was played—Mr. Chas. Jones then called for "Yankee Doodle", and it was seconded by others in great good humour—while it was playing, some called out "hats off"—I had mine on, and Mr. Hamilton tried in good humour to take it off.

Ques. Did you witness any violence? Ans. I did not—We were with very few exceptions, all members, and I have no doubt there was more mirth and levity, than we should have indulged in a mixed audience.

Ques. Did you see any dancing? Ans. I did—Colonel Beikie, Mr. Cameron, M. P. P., Mr. Charles Jones, and others, danced a little while "Yankee Doodle" was played.

Ques. Was "Yankee Doodle" called for or encouraged, as far as you could judge, from disrespect or disloyalty to the British government? Ans. No, very far from it.

Ques. Did you see any thing in the conduct of Captain Matthews riotous or outrageous? Ans. Certainly not. It was the very contrary, he was in good humour, and high spirits, but nothing unbecoming a gentleman. I do not recollect that he ever joined in the dancing.

Ques. Did you see any thing in his conduct utterly disloyal and disgraceful? Ans. I saw nothing of the kind: any such imputation from what passed that evening, is utterly false, and must be a malicious representation.

Ques. Is the account of the transaction you have just read in the Kingston Chronicle, a fair and true one? Ans. I know it is not.

Ques. Did all remain there till the end of the play? Ans. They did, at least I saw none go away.

Ques. Did the audience part in good humour and loyalty?

Ans. Yes, when we parted, the band struck up "God save the King."

Mr. GORDON, M. P. P. called in and examined.

Ques. Were you present at the theatre in York, on the evening of the thirty-first of December?

Ans. My recollection does not serve me to say on what evening, but I was present on the evening I suppose you allude to.

Ques. How happened you to be there that evening? Ans. I was induced to join several others from the belief that the players were in a state of pecuniary difficulty.

Ques. Do you know what songs and tunes were first called for and played? Ans. I do not, I have no distinct recollection.

Ques. Was "God save the King" called for and played? Ans. It was played.

Ques. How was "God save the King" received? Ans. I do not recollect that it was otherwise than is usual on such occasions.

Ques. What appeared to be the temper of the house? Ans. Good humour, I saw nothing of ill humour.

Ques. Do you recollect whether "Rule Britannia" was called for and played? Ans. To the best of my recollection, it

was played, and I believe well received; but by whom it was called for, I know not.

Ques. Were any of the national airs of the United States called for? Ans. There were "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle", but I believe "Yankee Doodle" was the only one played.

Ques. Did you witness any violence? Ans. I saw no personal violence.

Ques. Did you see any dancing? Ans. I did not—I was standing at the lower part of the theatre, at the orchestra and much may have taken place without my knowledge.

Ques. Was "Yankee Doodle" called for or encouraged as far as you could judge, from disrespect or disloyalty to the British Government?

Ans. Certainly not—I had not then, or now any belief or suspicion that it was called for or encouraged from any disloyalty or disrespect towards the British Government—but I felt uncomfortable at the time, from considering it improper and unusual to call for and encourage such airs on such occasions, and the more so, as it led to what I think, was uproar.

Ques. Have you never heard the national airs of any other nation played on any public occasion?

Ans. I do not know the national airs of other nations, except that "Hail Columbia" applies to all America, and "Yankee Doodle" to the United States.

Ques. Have you ever heard "Yankee Doodle" played on any occasion in his Majesty's Dominions?

Ans. I have, many times.

Ques. Did you see any thing in the conduct of Captain Matthews riotous or outrageous?

Ans. I saw nothing I could call riotous or outrageous, but the voice of Captain Matthews could be heard in the general noise.

Ques. Did you see any thing in his conduct utterly disloyal and disgraceful?

Ans. I certainly did not see any thing I can call disloyal or disgraceful.

Ques. Is the account of the transaction you have just read in the Kingston Chronicle a fair and true one?

Ans. The facts as there stated, do not exist, with my knowledge.

Ques. Did all remain there till the end of the play?

Ans. I do not recollect.

Ques. Did the audience part in good humour and loyalty?

Ans. I do not recollect.

Ques. Do you know by whom that account in the Chronicle was made?

Ans. I do not.

Ques. Are the facts as stated in the Quebec Mercury, relating to this matter, within your knowledge?

Ans. They are not, but they might have happened without my knowledge.

MR. McCALL, M. P. P. Called in and examined.

Ques. Were you present at the theatre in York on the evening of the 31st December?

Ans. I was there on that evening; at least I suppose it was the one you mean.

Ques. How happened you to be there that evening?

Ans. I happened to call on Captain Matthews that evening, and finding several of the members there going to the theatre, I went with them.

Ques. What song and tunes were first called for and played?

Ans. I have not kept in my mind what happened there, not then thinking it any thing of importance, but I believe "God save the King" was first called for and played.

Ques. How was "God save the King" received?

Ans. It was received with every mark of loyalty and respect.

Ques. What appeared to be the temper of the audience?

Ans. All seemed to be in a good humour.

Ques. In the course of the evening were any, and which, of the national airs of the United States called for?

Ans. I believe "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle" were both called for. "Yankee Doodle" was, I believe, the only one played, but I do not recollect by whom it was called for.

Ques. Did you see any dancing?

Ans. I did a little by Mr. Beikie and others.

Ques. Was "Yankee Doodle" called for or encouraged, as far as you could judge, from disrespect or disloyalty to the British government?

Ans. I thought at the time it was called for out of compliment to the players, who were from the United States.

Ques. Did you see any thing in the conduct of Captain Matthews "riotous or outrageous?"

Ans. I certainly did not.

Ques. Did you see any thing in his conduct "utterly disloyal and disgraceful?"

Ans. I certainly did not.

Ques. Is the account of the transaction you have just read in the Kingston Chronicle a fair and true one?

Ans. It is not; I saw nothing of the kind.

Ques. Did all remain there to the end of the play?

Ans. I believe they did; I saw none go out.

Ques. Did the audience part in good humour and loyalty?

Ans. They did; one of our national airs, at the close of the play, was struck up.

MR. CAMERON, M. P. P. Called in and examined.

Ques. Were you at the theatre in York on the 31st December, 1825?

Ans. I was.

Ques. What tunes were called for and played?

Ans. "Rule Britannia," "God save the King," "Jenny's Bawbee," "Hail Columbia," and "Yankee Doodle."

Ques. Do you know who called for "Hail Columbia?"

Ans. Captain Matthews.

Ques. Who called for "Yankee Doodle?"

Ans. Charles Jones.

Ques. Did you see any dancing or shuffling?

Ans. None.

Ques. Did you see any violence?

Ans. None; the audience appeared to be in good humour.

Ques. Did you see any thing in the conduct of Captain Matthews "riotous, outrageous, disgraceful and disloyal?"

Ans. I did not.

MR. D. JONES, M. P. P. Called and examined.

Quest. Were you present at the theatre in York on the 31st December, 1825?

Ans. I was.

Quest. What songs and tunes were played and sung?

Ans. "God save the King," "Rule Britannia," and "Yankee Doodle."

Quest. Do you know who called for "Hail Columbia"?

Ans. I do not.

Quest. How were our national tunes received?

Ans. With the usual marks of approbation.

Quest. Did you see any dancing?

Ans. I think I did—Mr. Cameron and Mr. Beikie, I believe, danced a little.

Quest. Did the audience appear in good humour?

Ans. Yes.

Quest. Did you see any thing in the conduct of Captain Matthews "riotous, outrageous, disgraceful, or disloyal"?

Ans. Not any thing.

Quest. Is the account of the transaction you have just read in the Chronicle a fair and true one?

Ans. It is not.

MR. MORRIS, M. P. P. Called in and examined.

Quest. Were you at the theatre in York on the 31st December, 1825?

Ans. I was there on the evening to which I suppose you allude.

Quest. Were the tunes of "God save the King," and "Rule Britannia," played?

Ans. One of them was played and sung, but which I do not recollect.

Quest. How was the tune received?

Ans. With the usual marks of applause. Captain Matthews seemed to take the lead in singing our national air.

Quest. What other tunes were called for and played in the course of the evening?

Ans. I heard Captain Matthews or Mr. Hamilton, in a jocular manner, call for "Hail Columbia," and Mr. Charles Jones, in a loud voice, call for "Yankee Doodle," which was played. The fiddler at first declined playing "Yankee Doodle," but Mr. Jones insisted upon his playing it. When the tune was played, I think Mr. Hamilton called for "hats off," and he was joined by others, but whom, I do not recollect. I saw Mr. Hamilton attempt to take Mr. Vankoughnett's hat off, but not in an angry manner—Mr. Vankoughnett took offence, and put out his arm to prevent the attempt.

Quest. What was the temper of the audience?

Ans. Noisy mirth.

Quest. Did you see any thing in the conduct of Captain Matthews "riotous," "outrageous," "disgraceful" or "disloyal"?

Ans. I saw nothing in his conduct that might be ascribed to loyalty or disloyalty. I disapproved of the calling of the American songs and the noisy conduct of the audience generally.

MR. INGERSOL, M. P. P. called in and examined.

Quest. Were you at the Theatre in York on the evening of the 31st December 1825?

Ans. I was there on the day I suppose you allude to.

Quest. What national airs were first called for, and how were they received by the audience?

Ans. I believe "God save the King" was first called for and played, and well received by every person present.

Quest. Do you recollect that any of the national airs of the United States were called for, and by whom, and with what feeling by the audience?

Ans. I think "Hail Columbia" was called for but I cannot say whether it was played or not—nor do I know by whom it was first called for—and my impression at the time was, and now is, that it was called for in sport—had I thought otherwise I should have withdrawn.

Quest. Who called for "Yankee Doodle"?

Ans. I do not recollect.

Quest. Did you see any thing on that evening in the conduct of Captain Matthews, as stated in this letter to him by order of the Commander of the Forces, "riotous or outrageous"?

Ans. I did not.

Quest. Or as further stated in that letter, did you see any thing in him "utterly disloyal and disgraceful"?

Ans. I never saw any thing of that kind in Captain Matthews.

Quest. Did you see any thing in the temper, feelings or conduct of Captain Matthews in any degree disloyal?

Ans. I did not so think at the time, nor do I now.

Quest. Is the statement of that transaction now shown you in the Kingston Chronicle, a fair and candid statement?

Ans. I do not think it is.

MR. RANDAL M. P. P. Called in examined.

Quest. Were you present at the theatre in York on the evening of the 31st December 1825?

Ans. I was at the theatre about that time, the night to which Captain Matthew's matter relates.

Quest. What song and tunes were first called for and played?

Ans. "God save the King" and "Rule Britannia" were the first called for and played.

Quest. How was "God save the King" received?

Ans. It was received with hats off and standing, and with great applause.

Quest. What appeared to be the temper of the audience?

Ans. The audience seemed in great good humour.

Quest. Were any of the national airs of the United States called for?

Ans. Yes, "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle" were both called for, and as I then thought, out of compliment to the players, who were from the United States; and who with much civility consented to play that evening, after having abandoned the intention.

Quest. Did you witness any violence?

Ans. I saw none.

Quest. Did you see any dancing?

Ans. I saw two gentlemen in the attitude of dancing Mr. Beikie and Mr. Cameron M. P. P.

Quest. Was "Yankee Doodle" called for or encouraged as far as you could judge, from disrespect or disloyalty to the British Government?

Ans. Not by any means.

Quest. Did you see any thing in the conduct of Captain Matthews "riotous or outrageous"?

On Captain Matthews's Affairs. 11

Ans. Certainly not, I saw nothing but mirth in him.

Ques. Did you see any thing in his conduct "utterly disloyal and disgraceful"?

Ans. By no means—I feel the very questions as if it were an insult to my feelings.

Ques. Is the account of the transaction you have just read in the Kingston Chronicle a fair and true one?

Ans. It is a false and most exaggerated statement.

Ques. Did they all remain there till the end of the play?

Ans. I believe they did.

Ques. Did the audience part in good humour and loyalty?

Ans. They did—and a national air I believe was played as we separated.

Ques. Did Capt. Mathew sing Rule Britannia?

Ans. Yes—and it was I think twice played.

MR. FOTHERGILL, M. P. P. called in and examined.

Ques. Were you at the theatre in York on the evening of the 31st December, 1825?

Ans. I was there on the evening I suppose you allude to.

Ques. What songs and tunes were sung and played that evening?

Ans. The first was "God save the King," some other tunes, and afterwards "Yankee Doodle."

Ques. What induced you to attend the theatre that evening?

Ans. An appeal to the members of the house by the players who were in distress for want of patronage.

Ques. How was God save the King received?

Ans. With acclamation—every man in the House stood up uncovered, and joined in the chorus.

Ques. Was "Hail Columbia" called for, and by whom?

Ans. It was called for but not played—who called for this tune I do not recollect, Captain Matthews in order to put an end to the playful altercation, called for Rule Britannia which was received with great applause, the members repeating the chorus after Captain Matthews.

Ques. Who called for "Yankee Doodle"?

Ans. To the best of my knowledge I believe it was Mr. Charles Jones.

Ques. Did you ever hear the national airs of Great Britain played in the theatres of the the United States?

Ans. Repeatedly, both "God save the King" and "Rule Britannia"—indeed I do not recollect ever being in the New-York theatre, when those tunes were omitted, on being called for.

Ques. Did you see any thing in the conduct of Capt. Matthews that evening, "riotous & outrageous" or "disloyal & disgraceful"?

Ans. Quite the contrary—the only person who seemed disposed to be riotous was Mr. VanKoughnett who when Mr. Hamilton in a playful manner attempted to take off his hat, appeared highly displeased, and shewed fight.

Ques. Are the statements of the transactions of that night, published in the Kingston Chronicle and Quebec Mercury, fair and candid?

Ans. They bear the marks of malice upon the face of them, and nothing can be more remote from the truth, than the impressions they are calculated to produce.

JOHN HARRIS Esq. Treasurer of the London District (late master Royal Navy) called in and examined.

Ques. Were you ever present at the Kingston amateur theatre when any of the national airs of the United States were played?

Ans. I was.

Ques. Who were the managers and amateurs of that theatre?

Ans. They were officers of the army and navy among whom was Colonel Cockburn.

Ques. What description of persons composed the orchestra of that theatre?

The band of the 70th regiment.

Ques. Were the national airs of the United States usually received standing and with hats off?

Ans. They were, in compliment to the American officers present.

Ques. Is it an uncommon thing in the British colonies, to play the national airs of the United States on public occasions?

Ans. I think I have heard "Hail Columbia" played in the opera house at Malta, in compliment to American officers.

MR. STANTON, government printer, called in and examined.

Ques. Were you ever present in the Kingston amateur theatre, when any of the national airs of the United States were played?

Ans. I was on one occasion, but never heard any such national airs called for.

Ques. Who were the managers and amateurs of that theatre?

Ans. Officers of the army and navy, some civilians, Colonel Cockburn was stage manager I believe.

Ques. What description of persons composed the orchestra of that theatre?

Ans. Military bands, sometimes the 70th and sometimes De Watterville's.

Ques. Were the national airs of the United States received standing and with hats off?

Ans. A number of the officers of the American army and navy, were invited to attend the theatre—upon their entering with general Robinson and his suite, God save the King was played—after which the tune of Hail Columbia was played in compliment to the officers, and with hats off—this is the only occasion, I remember to have heard an American national tune played in that theatre. It was customary every night previously to the rising of the curtain to play God save the King.

MR. PERRY, M. P. P. Called in and examined.

Ques. Were you present on the 31st December, 1825, at the theatre in York?

Ans. I was.

Ques. What songs and tunes were called for?

Ans. "God save the King" and "Rule Britannia" were first called for, and I well recollect that "God save the King" was played.

Ques. How was it received by the persons present?

Ans. It was received with great applause, with as much as I have ever known it; all rose with hats off and joined in the chorus, very generally, as far as I could judge.

Ques. Did you notice any deficiency of respect, loyalty, or good feeling in the audience, or any part of it, during our national air?

Ans. Not any; on the contrary, as I have stated, the applause seemed most cordial, general and sincere.

Ques. Did you notice any thing in the conduct of Captain Matthews, cool or disrespectful during the national air?

Ans. Not any thing; on the contrary, he joined heartily in the general applause and in the chorus.

Ques. What other songs or tunes were called for?

Ans. Some gentlemen, I think Mr. Cameron, M. P. P. Mr. McDonell, M. P. P. and some others, called for a Scotch tune, but I do not recollect what it was, Captain Matthews then objected to it, and called for Rule Britannia, upon which there was some al-

tercation, but by no means an angry one.

Ques. Was "Rule Britannia" played then?

Ans. I think the Scotch tune was first played, "Rule Britannia" having been already played once, to the best of my recollection.

Ques. How many members of the provincial parliament were there?

Ans. Sixteen or eighteen.

Ques. How happened so many to be there?

Ans. The players were from the United States, it was winter, and the bay being frozen so as to detain them at York at great expense, and with an empty house, they sent circulars to the members soliciting their patronage and encouragement, I happened to call at Captain Matthews's quarters, where I met several other members, and after some conversation we agreed to go, more as an act of charity to the company than for our own gratification. Mr. Vankoughnet, M. P. P. had observed to me the situation of the players that the people of York were high-minded, and indisposed to give them the encouragement they deserved.

Ques. What members did you find at the theatre on your arrival?

Ans. I met there Charles Jones, M. P. P. Messrs. Morris, Vankoughnet, D. Jones, and perhaps two or three others. I was told at the door, that for the want of encouragement they did not intend to play—upon going in I found Mr. Charles Jones and others in conversation with the manager, and urging a performance that evening—it was proposed to pay an extra price—Mr. C. Jones continued to urge a performance, and pointed to our arrival as increasing the numbers.

Q. What other tunes and songs were called for in the course of the evening?

Ans. Many tunes and songs were called for at the same time with some mirth and confusion, each having his whim at the time—one called for, Over the water to Charley, another for Hail Columbia, another for Paddy Carey, and another for Yankee Doodle.

Ques. Did Yankee Doodle seem to you to be called for from feelings of disrespect towards the British government?

Ans. Not at all. The actors not being prepared, from having given up all intention to perform that night, some time elapsed before the curtain rose, and during the interval the audience were calling for various songs and tunes.

Ques. Was Captain Matthews the first to call for Yankee Doodle?

Ans. It was I think, first called for, in the voice of Mr. Charles Jones; and Captain Matthews, as well as many others there, joined in calling for it.

Ques. Was Yankee Doodle played?

Ans. After the altercation had subsided, & the Scotch tune called for was played, Captain Matthews said, *since you would have a Scotch tune instead of Rule Britannia, let us still have Yankee Doodle; and he persisted in it, joined in so doing by many others, calling out "Yankee Doodle."*

Ques. Did Captain Matthews call for it in a riotous and outrageous manner?

Ans. I saw nothing of the sort—the confusion of voices was in mirth and good humour, I saw nothing during the whole transaction before the rising of the curtain, beyond the applause common in a theatre—there were no ladies; there were none but members there, except Mr. Beikie, Charles Richardson, and perhaps one or two more—and perhaps on that account there was less restraint—during some of the tunes most of the audience were dancing and shuffling as well as they could among the benches.

Ques. Do you recollect any particular persons who was so dancing?

Ans. Yes, Colonel Beikie, Mr. Cameron, M. P. P. Charles Jones and many others.

Ques. Did all remain to the end of the play?

Ans. I have no doubt they did, I did not see any go away.

Ques. Did you see any violence.

Ans. I saw nothing which I thought was intended for violence,—it was new year's eve and many were elated—when "Yankee Doodle" was played some had their hats on,—there was a cry by many for hats off—I had mine on my head, and Mr. Hamilton knocked it off twice, and I took it in good humour,—as I thought it was meant. Mr. Hamilton also called out "van," meaning Vankoughnet, "off with your hat,"—and I think Mr. Hamilton took it off as he did mine—Mr. Hamilton was about to take it off again, but as Mr. Vankoughnet seemed to take it in ill humour Mr. Hamilton desisted.

MR. WILKINSON, M. P. P. called in and examined.

Ques. Were you present at the theatre at York on the 31st December, 1825?

Ans. I presume that was the evening you allude to—I was there.

Ques. What induced you to go there that evening?

Ans. I went there with many other members in consequence of circular letters sent by the managers, appealing to our feelings, and stating that they were detained by the ice, and were suffering from the want of public patronage.

Ques. Were many members present when you arrived?

Ans. There were seven or eight—I was in company with Capt. Matthews, Mr. George Hamilton, and others—upon our arrival, we found Mr. Charles Jones, M. P. P. and Mr. Morris in conversation with the managers, and pressing them to perform that evening upon our arrival; and a willingness to pay an extra price being stated, they consented to play.

Ques. Did much time intervene between your arrival and the commencement of the play?

Ans. Half an hour or more elapsed, in consequence of the actors having to make arrangements, they having given up all intention of acting before we came.

Ques. What passed in that interim?

Ans. "God save the king" was called for and received with enthusiasm, accompanied with the usual marks of respect—hats off, and all standing and singing it in and out of time.

Ques. Were any other of our national airs called for?

Ans. Some called for a Scotch song, which was played:—altho' Capt. Matthews had urged the first playing of "Rule Britannia" when the Scotch song had been played. Capt. Matthews called out, *since you had your Scotch tunes, I will insist upon now having "Rule Britannia; and it was then played and sung—Capt. Matthews gave out the words as all did not know them, and it was received with universal applause.*

Ques. After our national airs had been played and sung, were any national airs of the United States called for?

Ans. "Yankee Doodle" was called for and played—I heard others say it was Charles Jones that called for it.

Ques. Was Hail Columbia called for?

Ans. I cannot recollect whether it was or not; many were pressing, each for his own tune, indeed it was, a meeting almost entirely confined to members of the house; and every thing passing in mirth and good humour, I treasured up no little incidents in my mind, never dreaming that any thing which occurred, would be basely misrepresented.

Ques. Was Capt. Matthews in military dress?

Ans. No, he was in plain dress.

Ques. Did you see any thing in the conduct of Capt. Matthews, "outrageous or riotous"?

Ans. I did not, there was a general mirth—but I saw nothing in Capt. Matthews' manner, or conduct, exceeding the general good humour of others; except that he manifested more zeal in first pressing our national airs.

Ques. Was there nothing during the whole evening in his conduct which could be called or construed to be "utterly disloyal and disgraceful" as stated in the letter by order of the commander of the forces?

Ans. Most certainly not, any such gross misrepresentation of his conduct, if made by an eye-witness of the same, must have been known to him to be false, base, and malicious.

Ques. Was there any thing disloyal in the play?

Ans. It was Richard the 3rd.

Ques. Was Yankee Doodle or any national air of the United States received with more applause than our own national airs?

Ans. Most certainly not with so much—there was much laughing and bantering when it was called for.

Ques. Did you witness any violence?

Ans. None whatever. I have since heard that some members were, in playfulness, taking off the hats of some who kept them on, but I did not see or hear it.

Ques. Had there been, as stated in this letter, any violence of a riotous or outrageous degree, could it have escaped your notice?

Ans. I think not.—There were not many present, and had there been any thing like a quarrel, or like disloyalty, it undoubtedly would have attracted my attention instantly.

Ques. Did all remain to the end of the play?

Ans. I believe so, I did not notice any one going away.

Ques. From what was said or done by any person present, did any one manifest a sense of disloyalty in what passed at any time?

Ans. I neither heard nor saw any. The good humour prevailed too universally to suppose that such a suspicion was entertained by any one, nor did I see or hear any thing which the most sensitive mind could fancy to be disloyal, unless, indeed, it be disloyalty to hear the tune of Yankee Doodle.

Ques. What is the nature of this Yankee Doodle?

Ans. It is a lively air; it was originally, I am told, in derision of the inhabitants of the New England states, but I have since been informed that it is now used as one of their national tunes.

Ques. What were your impressions when you heard Yankee Doodle called for?

Ans. I considered it as a sneer or banter to the feelings of those members who had advocated the resolutions upon the question of the civil rights of certain inhabitants in this province.

Ques. Are you a military man?

Ans. I am—I was a lieutenant in the 37th regiment, and now on half pay.

Ques. Have you ever heard other national airs than our own played in public?

Ans. Often.

MR. BEIKIE, confidential clerk, executive council office, called in and examined.

Ques. Were you present on the evening of the 31st December, 1825, at the theatre at York?

Ans. I was.

Ques. Were you there when the national airs of Great Britain were called for and played?

Ans. I was not—I did not come till afterwards, if they had been played.

Ques. Were you present when "Yankee Doodle" was called for and played, and by whom?

Ans. I was—I heard it called for, but I know not by whom, or for what reason. It was called for loudly by one voice, and played, upon which I heard, to the best of my recollection, Mr. George Hamilton call "hats off!"

Ques. Did you see any thing riotous or outrageous, disloyal or disgraceful in the conduct of Captain Matthews on that evening?

Ans. I heard Captain Matthews call loudly for "Hail Columbia", and the music could not play it; but at the time, I thought he might as well call for "God save the King." I have never been out of his Majesty's dominions, and therefore the calling for a national air of a foreign nation appeared to me somewhat odd, as there were no foreigners present to my knowledge. I cannot say what were his reasons for calling for that tune.

Ques. Did you remain to the end of the play?

Ans. I think I did.

Ques. Did you observe any difference in the apparent feeling with which "Yankee Doodle" and "Hail Columbia" were called for?

Ans. They appeared to be both called for with the same sort of feeling, and produced the same effect upon my mind.

MR. VANKOUGHNET, M. P. P. Called in and examined.

Ques. Were you present at the theatre at York on the 31st December, 1825?

Ans. I believe I was there the day alluded to.

Ques. Was Capt. Matthews there?—

Ans. He came shortly after me.

Ques. Was his conduct "riotous and outrageous," "disloyal and disgraceful."

Ans. I cannot answer in the affirmative to that extent, but I considered his conduct improper and highly so.

Ques. What were the particulars of his conduct, upon which your opinion is grounded?

Ans. Upon finding the audience very small, we were afraid there would be no performance, and therefore prevailed upon the actors to consent to do so—I went with others to afford them patronage which they had solicited by circular letters—I cannot say, that "God save the King" or any other of our national airs had been played when I heard Capt. Matthews call for "Hail Columbia"—upon this Mr. Charles Jones called out you may as well call for "Yankee Doodle" and myself and others called for "Yankee Doodle," repeatedly, and upon their hesitating, Mr. Charles Jones insisted with the musicians to play it—Mr. Hamilton, Capt. Matthews, and many others, while it was being played, called for "hats off"—I was facing the players, and a person I did not at first see, stretched forth his arm to take off my cap, which I caught with my hand;—and upon turning round I saw it was Mr. Geo. Hamilton—I was very angry and struck a blow the whole weight of which did not reach him—I then saw him laughing, and considering it was done in good humour, I did not further resent it—but had it been done towards me in anger, or the same rudeness repeated, I should have again resented it, and the consequences might in such case, have been serious. I consider the conduct of Capt. Matthews improper, inasmuch as it led to the above conduct, which might have led to very unpleasant results—I threw off my great coat, and said if any man presumes to take off my cap, I shall knock him down.

Ques. Did any resentment afterwards exist, or explanation follow, between you and Mr. Hamilton upon this matter?

Ans. No—none at all. We met at the house on the Monday following as usual. I have long been upon good terms with Mr. Hamilton, and am now.

Ques. Did you see Captain Matthews aiding or assisting in taking off the hats of any of his friends or others present?

Ans. I did not.

Ques. Did it appear to you that the national airs of the United States were called for or encouraged from motives of disaffection or disrespect towards the British government?

Ans. I do not think it was—I think it was called for by one party to annoy the political feelings of the other.

Ques. Is the account in the Kingston Chronicle now shown to you, a fair and correct statement of the transaction?

Ans. The latter part is not a correct statement.

Ques. What do you say of the statement in the Quebec Mercury?

Ans. It is an exaggerated statement.

Ques. Can you recollect that our national airs were played during the evening, and how were they received?

Ans. I have no doubt they were played, but I have no recollection of it.

Ques. Can you give the committee any further facts or particulars respecting the transaction, which will afford further explanation of the matters referred to them?

Ans. I cannot.

COPY.

Military Secretary's Office. }
Quebec, 20th March, 1826 }

Sir,

His lordship the commander of the forces having some time ago observed a statement in the public prints, that a Captain Matthews, with other persons in the theatre at York, in Upper Canada, had in a riotous and outrageous manner called for the national tunes and songs of the United States, such as "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle," urging the audience then assembled to take off their hats, as is usual in the British dominions in honour of the national air of "God save the King," his lordship felt himself called upon to make enquiry into the truth of such statement, and finding it fully corroborated, he considers it his duty to lay a report of the circumstance before his royal highness the commander in chief, in order that his royal highness may judge of the steps proper to be taken towards a British officer capable of conduct so utterly disloyal and disgraceful. In justice, however, to an officer so accused, his lordship desires me to acquaint you with his intentions, that an opportunity may be afforded you of transmitting, through his excellency major general sir P. Maitland, commanding the troops in Upper Canada, any explanation that may palliate (if possible) such report of your conduct.

I have therefore to request that you address to me through the channel before mentioned, whatever you may wish to offer to the commander of the forces, in answer to this communication.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant
(Signed)

J. H. DARLING.
Military Secretary:

Captain Matthews }
Retired Invalid Artillery. }

COPY.

Quebec December 8th, 1826.

Sir,

I have the honor to inclose you a letter received this day from the master general and honorable board of ordnance, and I have to beg, in compliance with the enclosed order, that you will give a receipt to the officer, who will deliver it to you, of having received it; and further that you will repair to Quebec, as I am ordered to report to his grace and the board your arrival at this place.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant
(Signed)

JAMES COCKBURN, Lt. Col.
Commanding royal artillery in Canada.

To Captain Matthews }
late of royal invalid Artillery, Upper Canada. }

In,

COPY.

G. B.

Sir,

Office of Ordnance }
27th September 1826. }

In consequence of a communication received by the secretary of state for the colonial department from the authorities in Canada, and by his lordship transmitted to the master general and board, who have taken the same into their consideration,

I am commanded to acquaint you, his grace and the board have thought proper to direct that you return to England by the first ships of the next season; and in the meantime they desire you will go down forthwith to Quebec, and there report yourself to the commanding officer of the royal artillery, and remain at Quebec until the first ships shall sail.

I am

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant

R. BYHAM
for the secretary.

Captain Matthews }
late of royal invalid artillery, Upper Canada. }

Supplement to Kingston Chronicle January 14th 1826.

"The loyalty of the opposition members of parliament exemplified.—We learn from good authority that several of the members of the house of assembly who uniformly oppose every measure of government were a few evenings since present at the York theatre, and called for "Hail Columbia," but unfortunately

On Captain Matthews's Affairs. 15

the orchestra could only gratify their grave and loyal legislators with "Yankee Doodle"! This was no sooner struck up than these aforesaid worthies called out "off hats" but to their no small disappointment and mortification, the *British* feeling of the house so triumphantly prevailed, as nearly to cause their being kicked out of doors."

FROM THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

York, 8 January, 1826.

"There is one circumstance which occurred at a tavern, yclept a theatre, where a company of unfortunate wretches are performing, which I must relate to you, as shewing the spirit by which the opposition members are governed. Two of these worthies * * * * and Mr. * * * * with others of that kidney went to the play, and the—(the man born in Britain) desired the music to play Hail Columbia, the fiddlers could not attempt so high a strain.—(the son, &c.) called for Yankee Doodle; which happened to be within their reach, and was played accordingly: the member's party instantly arose, uncovered and remained standing while the delectable air was playing, calling at the same time, to the audience, to imitate their example!!!"

"There is a tail hanging to this which equally tends to show that the daring spirit of these heroes is not difficult to check "the emigrant's son," in the heat of his loyalty to our neighbours, attempted to take off the hat of Mr. Vankoughnet while the aforesaid air was playing, which Mr. V. resented, by collaring the "Radical," who hereupon begged pardon."

THURSDAY, 28th Dec. 1826.

Mr. Matthews seconded by Mr. McBride moves that from and after monday next, he have leave of absence for the remainder of this Parliament.

In amendment Mr. Rolph seconded by Mr. Bidwell, moves, that after 'that' in the original, all be expunged, and the following words be inserted—it be resolved that John Matthews Esquire, a member of this house having in his place asked for leave of absence for the remainder of this parliament, and read as the ground thereof a letter by order of the master general and board of ordnance commanding him to proceed forthwith to Quebec and thence to England in the spring of next year in consequence of representations made against him by the authorities in Canada, for conduct alledged to be "utterly disloyal & disgraceful," a select committee be appointed, composed of Messrs Thomson, Baby, McDonald, and McBride, to enquire into and report from time to time thereupon, with power to send for persons and papers.

On which the house divided and the yeas and nays being taken were as follows:—

Yeas.—Messrs Baby, Beardsley, Bidwell, Burnham, Cameron, Clark, Gordon, Hamilton, Hornor, Ingersol, C. Jones D. Jones, Lefferty, Lyons, McBride, McCall, McDonald, McDonell, McLean, Morris Perry, Peterson Randal, Rolph, Scollick, Thompson, Thomson, Walker, Walsh, White, Wilkinson, and Wilson—32.

Nay—Mr J. Jones,

1.

—31.

The question was carried in the affirmative by a majority of thirty one and ordered accordingly.

The original question as amended was then put and carried—*nem. con.*

Present—Messrs. Baby, Beardsley, Bidwell, Burnham, Cameron, Clark, Gordon, Hamilton, Hornor, Ingersol, C. Jones, D. Jones, J. Jones, Lefferty, Lyons, McBride, McCall, McDonald, McDonell, McLean, Morris, Perry, Peterson, Randal, Rolph, Scollick, Thompson, Thomson, Walker, Walsh, White, Wilkinson and Wilson.—

COPY.

York January 29th 1827.

Sir,

In answer to your letter as chairman of the committee appointed to enquire into the circumstances connected with my application to the house of assembly for leave of absence during the present parliament.

I have the honor to state, that I leave to the committee, from other sources, without any statement from me, to ascertain the general circumstances which took place at the transaction to which the enquiry refers.

In my own behalf I have however distinctly to disavow having first called for either Yankee Doodle or Hail Columbia—I could do neither, for I never heard either tune, nor do I now know the third word of either song—at the same time I certainly admit, that I joined in the, as I then considered, and still consider it, bantering call: the whole transaction as far as it relates to myself, or as far as I can judge, to others, was far from the disloyalty to my own country, or partiality towards the United States, which has been, under the most cruel misrepresentations imputed to me; the universal feeling appeared to me to be that of good humour and mirthful banter, and the charge of any other sentiment I can only most solemnly repel, as utterly untrue.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

(Signed)

J. MATTHEWS.

H. C. Thomson, Esq. M. P.
&c. &c. &c.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN.

We, your majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Upper Canada, in provincial parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to approach your majesty upon a subject of the most vital importance to this province, and to represent to your majesty, that a large portion of its inhabitants consists of persons who were born, or whose fathers or paternal grandfathers were born, within the allegiance of the British crown, but who were resident in the United States of America at and after the treaty of 1783.

From the earliest settlement of Upper Canada, which commenced immediately after the peace of 1783, these persons, with the knowledge and approbation of your majesty's government, came in great numbers to this province, and were immediately admitted and uniformly considered to be entitled (with no other restrictions than those imposed by the provincial legislature, by which they were disqualified from electing or being elected to the house of assembly until they had resided seven years continually in the province) to all the rights and privileges, and subject to all the duties, responsibilities, and obligations of natural born British subjects.

We would further most humbly represent, that the 30th Geo. 3d cap. 27, was passed for the avowed purpose of encouraging such persons to come and settle in the province of Quebec, and your majesty's other North American territories, and evidently contemplated their settling as freeholders, which, if they were aliens, they could not do without being naturalized; and that as the said Statute contains no provision for the naturalization of such persons, & as there was no law for the naturalization of persons who were born in the king's allegiance, as those were, whom it was principally the object of that statute to invite into these provinces, the said Statute, according to a fair and liberal construction, implies that their natural allegiance had never been in anywise destroyed, forfeited or dissolved, but that on the contrary, according to the common law principle of perpetual and double allegiance, as laid down by Bracton and other ancient authorities and applied to the people of Normandy and other territories in France, recognized by the court in Calvin's case, in the reign of James the 1st, and subsequently recognized by the Judges in the Exchequer Chamber, in the decision of the case of Marryatt and Wilson, notwithstanding they had been subjects of the United States of America, they still remained natural born British subjects.

We would also most humbly represent, that, as the 31st Geo. 3d, cap. 31st, was passed in the ensuing year, by the same parliament, and dictated by the same spirit and policy for the improvement and benefit of this colony as the aforesaid 30th Geo. 3d, cap. 27, the said statutes should be considered in connection, and so construed, as most to reconcile and promote the objects and provisions of each; and that, therefore, the term "*natural born subjects of his majesty*," used in the said 31st Geo. 3d, cap. 31st, should be regarded as having been intended to include persons of the same description as those who, by the statute of the preceding year, had been invited into these provinces as settlers, and that this construction is strengthened by the consideration that if this had not been the intention, while it was the avowed policy of the Imperial Parliament to hold out peculiar encouragement to such persons to come into and settle in these provinces, they nevertheless were by the very same parliament absolutely and for ever debarred from enjoying the most valuable and important rights of British subjects, which, at the same time, were freely and fully granted to aliens by birth, upon their compliance with certain forms and conditions prescribed by the naturalization laws; that this construction is conformable not only to the spirit of these statutes, and the avowed object in particular of the said 30th Geo. 3d, cap. 27, but also to the uniform practice both of your majesty's government and of the provincial legislature; that such persons have been encouraged by your majesty's government to come and settle in this province, have received grants of land from your majesty, have been appointed to various offices of trust and honour, have been required to serve in the militia, as well during the late war with the United States of America, as in peace; and to perform various other duties as British subjects; and have continually held seats in the legislature; and that various provincial statutes have been passed upon the principle that they were, to all intents and purposes, British subjects.

That the meritorious and loyal conduct in defence of this province, of such persons of this description as were called into actual service during the late contest with the United States of America, the gallantry with which they encountered the dangers, and the patience and cheerfulness with which they endured the privations of war, prove that they justly appreciate the rights which they have so long enjoyed, & are fully entitled to the confidence, protection, and paternal care of your majesty's government; and that no danger need be apprehended to the province from the aforesaid construction of the law, with respect to them.

That in all civil transactions in the province, they have invariably been considered as British subjects; that as such they have taken by grant, purchase, devise, marriage and inheritance, and have held, conveyed, and disposed of land; that many of them have deceased, leaving land in the province to others; that a very large proportion of all the cultivated land in the province, either is now holden or has been held and transferred by them, without any question until lately as to their legal capacity to do so; and that now to regard them as aliens, contrary to the former construction of law, which for so long a period has universally prevailed, & been acted upon, would, in this respect as well as in others, be attended with great inconvenience, and produce incalculable confusion and trouble through the province.

That as these persons have become connected in all the relations of social and domestic life with the other inhabitants of the province, have for so long a period been invariably considered as British subjects, and have contributed by their industry and good order to the tranquillity and welfare, and by their bravery and loyalty, to the security and defence of the province, to reverse at this time the said construction of the law, with respect to them, would excite great dissatisfaction and alarm through the province, and would tend to destroy all confidence in the security of civil rights, and in the certainty of the laws in general.

That as this construction of the law has, from the earliest settlement of this province, been solemnly and repeatedly sanctioned by the practice of your majesty's government, and by acts of the provincial legislature, which although submitted to your majesty's government in England according to the provisions of the 31st Geo. 3, cap. 31st, have not been disallowed, it would be inconsistent with the honor and good faith which have always characterized your majesty's government, and an act of manifest impolicy and injustice now to adopt a new and different construction, whereby they would be regarded as aliens.

That during the present session, his excellency the lieutenant governor has, by message, informed the two houses of the provincial parliament, that, in consequence of the construction put upon the law in a recent decision by one of the courts of law in England, such persons would hereafter be exposed to the inconvenience of finding those rights denied which they have hitherto enjoyed: and that in the persuasion that they might be safely received & 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, having earnestly pressed the subject upon the consideration of your majesty's government, he has received your majesty's express sanction to assent to an enactment which may afford relief to such persons; and has also been pleased to transmit an extract of a letter from the right honorable the earl Bathurst, your majesty's principal secretary of state for the colonies, containing the opinion of your majesty's government, that it would be advisable to secure to such persons, the rights and privileges of British subjects.

That a bill has been sent down to your majesty's faithful commons, from the honorable the legislative council, referring to said message, predicated upon the principle that such persons were aliens, and conferring upon them certain rights and privileges; but not according to the obvious intention of your majesty's government, as expressed in said message and extract, all the rights and privileges of British subjects, to wit, the rights of voting at any election of a member to serve in the house of assembly, and of being elec-

ted at such election ; which bill your majesty's faithful commons, after mature and solemn consideration of the law and justice of the case, have returned to the honorable the legislative council with an amendment, by which it is declared and enacted, according to the former uniform construction of the law in this province, that such persons have been, are, and shall be considered to be, to all intents and purposes, natural born British subjects.

That as it is uncertain whether such bill, so amended, will pass the other branches of the legislature, and as it is the duty of your majesty's faithful commons, whenever the rights of the people may be in danger, to omit no precautions for their security, they most humbly represent that some further measures should be adopted to prevent this new and alarming construction of the law from being enforced, to the prejudice, terror and disfranchisement, of a large portion of the inhabitants of this province, who have quietly and loyally confided in the security and certainty of the laws as uniformly construed and administered for more than thirty years, and in the honour, good faith, and paternal care of your majesty's government.

We would farther most humbly represent to your majesty, that there are also in this province, various other persons, not natural born British subjects, who have not strictly complied with the provisions of those British statutes, under which they might have been entitled to the privileges of British subjects, and to whom, as their well known loyalty and good conduct satisfactorily prove, it would be not only safe, but just and expedient, according to the recommendation of your majesty's government, that all the rights and privileges of British subjects should be effectually secured.

That your majesty's faithful commons, anxious to extend to such persons all the rights and privileges which the provincial legislature is authorised constitutionally to confer, have passed a bill to secure to all persons domiciled in this province, all the rights and privileges of natural born British subjects, subject nevertheless to the qualifications imposed by the laws of this province, with respect to the right of voting and being elected, and have sent the said bill to the honourable the legislative council.

And that your majesty's faithful commons have felt it to be their duty to take some measures without delay, to obtain for such persons all the rights and privileges of British subjects, without restriction, which can effectually be done, only by an enactment of the imperial parliament.

Wherefore we humbly pray your majesty to take these matters into your most gracious consideration, and to recommend to your parliament the adoption of such measures as may effectually prevent the denial, by a new construction of the law, to the persons first mentioned, of rights which they have so long enjoyed, without being questioned, and with the sanction of your majesty's government, and the evils which would result from the application of this new construction to persons who, having owned land in this province, are now deceased, or resident in a foreign country, and as may secure beyond doubt, to all persons resident in this province, fully and absolutely, all the rights and privileges of natural born British subjects.

JOHN WILLSON, *Speaker.*

Commons' House of Assembly, 14th January 1826.



REPORT

Of the Select Committee to whom was referred the petition of certain ship owners and others, praying for a light-house upon the False Ducks Island; with the evidence laid before said committee.

THE select committee to whom was referred the petition of certain shipmasters, shipowners, and others, respecting the want of a Light House upon the island called the False Ducks—have examined the matter referred to them; and upon evidence which they have subjoined, have agreed to the following as their first report :—

YOUR Committee has no doubt that a light-house upon the south east point of the False Ducks would be a very important advantage to navigation; and, as they think the sum of one thousand pounds, and perhaps a less sum, would defray the charge of its erection, and of the necessary lamps, they recommend that it be provided for according to the prayer of the petition;—that commissioners be appointed to fix upon the proper site, and to contract for and superintend its erection, and that such light house fees be imposed as may gradually reimburse the public treasury, and furnish the means of supporting the light.—All which is most respectfully submitted.

COMMITTEE on the petition of masters and owners of vessels navigating Lake Ontario, met on the 20th of January, 1827.

CHARLES MACINTOSH, captain of the schooner Superior, examined.

HAS navigated Lake Ontario, between York and Kingston, for nine or ten years, and is well acquainted with the track.—A light house on the south east point of the False Ducks would tend greatly to the safety and convenience of navigation.

THE Hibernian, a schooner, was totally wrecked there, and her cargo lost, about six years ago: and vessels are now frequently obliged to lie to at night, at great risk, when they might otherwise run in.—Considers it by far the most dangerous point of the lake.

Knows the False Duck Island: it is about thirty miles from Kingston, and about one and a half from Timber Island. The False Duck Island is about three miles in circumference, contains hard wood timber, and some cedar, and some good soil.—Has stone upon it fit for making the light house, though not of a good description of building stone. Good stone might be got on the main land, about eleven miles from the island.—Has conversed with Mr. Kennedy, a stone mason, about it, and from his information, a good light house, exclusive of lamps, would cost about £750.

With respect to the repayment of that sum by light house duties, he says, that it may be estimated that at present about twenty schooners, and three steam-boats would enter and clear from Kingston for the upper part of lake Ontario, and this is besides American vessels, which would benefit by it, not only in sailing to and from Kingston, but in their passage to Ogdensburgh.

He has made an estimate; and, supposing steam boats paid two dollars per trip, and vessels over 50 tons, 7s. 6d. and under, 5s.—and calculating that they took out an annual license at that rate, estimating a moderate number of trips, he finds that there would be

Received from steam boats	£ 37	10	0
from vessels over 50 tons	45	0	0
under 50 tons	42	0	0
	£124	10	0

which he thinks would be cheerfully paid, and that in fact the light house would produce much more, as he has made his estimate low.

He thinks the most effectual way of insuring the duty would be to require an annual license; and that the regular traders would have no objection; and that other masters not choosing to take annual licenses, might be charged somewhat more on casual trips.

He remarks, that a light house duty was long collected for the light house at Niagara,—that the light house was pulled down in 1815, or 1816, but the duty continued to be levied for five or six years afterwards, at 5s. per trip, and thinks that this gives some claim to the shipmasters to hope for a light house at the Ducks on easy terms.

Has conversed particularly with Capt. McKenzie of the Frontenac, and is sure that he perfectly agrees with him as to the necessity of a light house on the False Ducks, and the situation for it.

JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Chairman.*

*Committee Room, House of Assembly, }
January 31st, 1827. }*

R.

REPORT

OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE TO WHOM WAS REFERRED THE SEVERAL PETITIONS RELATIVE TO THE ERECTION OF A JAIL AND COURT HOUSE IN THE DISTRICT OF GORE.

The Committee to whom was referred the petition of Titus G. Simons, esq. and others, and also various other petitions from other inhabitants of the district of Gore, respecting a loan for the erection of a gaol and court house in the said district, and also respecting the removal of the county town in the said district, having examined a number of witnesses upon the subject matter of those petitions, and maturely weighed the same, beg leave to report as follows :

That the opinions of the inhabitants of the district of Gore expressed in several petitions are much at variance with respect to the measures proper to be adopted for providing a suitable gaol and court house.

All seem to admit the urgent want of such buildings and their erection has been delayed too long---a majority of the justices in quarter sessions, and many of the inhabitants, pray that authority may be immediately given to the justices to charge the district funds with the necessary loan to enable them to put up durable and sufficient buildings in Hamilton, the district town as appointed by the legislature in 1816 when the district of Gore was created. It seems that contracts have been entered into in anticipation of this authority and some preparation made by collecting stone for the purpose.

Against this measure other portions of the inhabitants remonstrate, on the ground that Hamilton is an ineligible situation for the district town; that it was originally appointed without sufficient consideration of the convenience of the inhabitants of the district generally,---and being at one extremity of the district, and most remote from those parts of it which are rapidly settling and likely in time to become very populous the inconvenience will be constantly increasing---they appear to think that the error should now be corrected rather than confirmed, and that since so long a delay has taken place in erecting a gaol and court house they should now be built in any situation that may be thought preferable to Hamilton, rather than that the erection of them there at a great expense to the district, should be made the means of continuing the district town in a place which they contend was at first improperly selected.

Of those who are dissatisfied with Hamilton some pray that Dundas may be selected in its stead, setting forth that it was originally intended for a town, that it is better situated with respect to the principal roads in the district, has great advantages of water for mills &c. and when the Des Jardins Canal is complete will command a direct navigation for schooners to lake Ontario. By two of the witnesses the village of Ancaster and another situation near Green's Mills on the mountain in West Flamboro' have been severally suggested as eligible sites. With respect to all these propositions the committee have to remark that the leading objection against Hamilton, of its not being central would not be greatly obviated by acceding to any of them, for they all lie within the compass of five or six miles.

Some of the petitioners on this subject pray for a course to be adopted which may lead to a decision free from any bias of local interests and suggest the appointment by act of the legislature, of three commissioners, neither resident in the district of Gore, nor owning property in it, who shall examine and enquire, and upon a view of all circumstances determine upon the best situation for a gaol and court house, and it seems to be contemplated by some, as one consequence which might result from an impartial view of the question, either by commissioners or the legislature, that an interior position somewhere near the centre of the district, might be thought the most generally convenient.

Upon these several petitions, and upon the representations made to your committee, they could not avoid remarking that although the existence of any considerable excitement or expectation on the subject may be of recent date, the present agitation of the question appears to have given rise to a good deal of anxiety, and that much exertion has been made to procure petitions, and there are charges made on one side and repelled on the other of undue means being used to obtain subscriptions by exciting unfounded expectations, or concealing the true object, a circumstance which the committee thinks fit to notice in order that the house may be aware of the necessity of endeavouring to form a judgment upon the question without relying too much on the opinions expressed in petitions which are at all events so conflicting as to afford no very satisfactory guide.

It requires also to be remarked that many persons seem to have brought themselves to ask for a gaol and court house to be built in Hamilton, from the persuasion, which is indeed avowed in one of the petitions, that at a future day the district will be divided, that confirming the present district town will afford a strong argument for such a division, and that in such an event Hamilton will be sufficiently convenient for the inhabitants in the county of Wentworth, while those in the county of Halton, when it is made a separate district, will probably have their district town in a situation more convenient to them than any that would be selected now with reference to the district as remaining entire.

Your committee have endeavored to consider the question in all its bearings and have not found it easy to come to a satisfactory conclusion upon it---they think that a district town, when once appointed by the legislature should not be changed, but for very good reasons, because private rights may be very materially affected by such a change; and much injury done to individuals for which there is no recompense. It appears to them that Hamilton is unfortunately placed, so far as regards its geographical position, but it is a very beautiful site for a town, and has in a high degree the advantages of a wholesome atmosphere and dry clean soil. The shore of Burlington bay in front of it and distant about a mile

Report on Public Buildings

affords a very convenient situation for commercial purposes, and as it must be supposed that the village will gradually extend in that direction, there seems to be every probability that, in time, Hamilton will become a flourishing town with a good harbour on one side and two important public roads leading through it on the other. There does not however appear to be a prospect of its ever being so important a place as Dundas must eventually become if the waters are made navigable to it, as vessels will certainly ascend as far in the interior as they can, and Dundas is unquestionably, in every point of view, better situated with regard to the district generally for becoming the emporium of its trade.

Still the committee do not conceive these are sufficient reasons to warrant their recommending a change from Hamilton to Dundas, two places not more than five miles asunder, particularly as Hamilton enjoys, in their opinion, some desirable advantages of situation in a greater degree than the other.

As to the measure of appointing commissioners prayed for, it appears reasonable and is in principle just, and would perhaps have been the best mode of selecting the site originally, but your committee are doubtful whether it would be a satisfactory mode of determining a question when it might result in reversing what had been settled by the legislature.—Whatever might be the issue, it is clear, many would be disappointed, and the disappointment would probably be the more felt if it was the act of commissioners, against whom the imputation of being biassed, by interested persons, would of course be urged.

It has occurred to your committee that, as a middle course, commissioners might be appointed as prayed for, with power to report their opinion only after attentive enquiry: but not to determine the question, which, the legislature might decide in their next session—the years delay which it would occasion would not deter the committee from recommending this course, because they do not conceive that a decision which must affect a whole district, and in the course of years a very numerous population, should be affected by such a consideration—the committee have rather asked themselves whether the result of such a commission could place the matter in any new light and whether after the delay had been incurred the legislature would not still be influenced, even contrary to their report, by certain principles which are in themselves self-evident and can be determined upon now as well as at a future day.—Your committee do not hesitate to say, that, if for instance the commissioners were to select a site in the interior of the district, regarding mere geographical distance as the ruling principle, such a recommendation ought not in their opinion, to be adopted by the house, because they consider it evidently desirable that the town in which the public business is to be transacted and records kept should possess advantages likely to make it a considerable place, and should be situated in that section of the district to which the great bulk of the inhabitants are under the necessity of having recourse in their ordinary dealings, and it appears to them that to be compelled to go twenty miles in a direction from the market to a place to which the people would not be attracted for any other purpose, must be a greater inconvenience than to be forced to go forty miles in the direction of the market to which the people have constant recourse for their ordinary business.

If this impression of the committee agrees with the opinion of the house, it would follow that the district town for Gore should be placed somewhere within a small circle of ten or twelve miles in extent, either at or very near Dundas or on the shore of Burlington Bay.

For the reasons already given your committee are not of opinion that it would be advisable to remove the gaol and court house from Hamilton to any place so nearly in its vicinity—that they deem it right to call the attention of the house to the following considerations.

Hamilton is certainly in one extreme point of the district of Gore—the distance to the northern and western boundaries is about 60 miles; there is perhaps scarcely a district in the province of which some portion is not as remote from the county town—and therefore the committee do not see that the confirming Hamilton as the site will ever necessarily lead to the division of the district; if they did, the committee would decidedly now recommend that such a new site should now be selected in order to avoid that necessity—and unless the house shall be fully of opinion that even under the circumstance of Hamilton remaining the district town, the district should remain at all times entire, your committee do decidedly report that commissioners be appointed as prayed for, and that they shall be required to report what site is in their opinion the best with reference to the district as at present constituted.

JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Chairman,*

House of Assembly, Committee Room, Feb. 1, 1827.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Gore county town committee met January 16th, 1827.

Members.—Messrs. Hamilton, Scollick, J. Jones, Attorney General, Clark, Beasley and Wilson.

The Attorney General appointed chairman.

Petitions read.

1st. Of the inhabitants of Gore convened at Dundas—signed by Titus G. Simons, chairman, setting forth the distance of 60 or 80 miles from the present county town as an inconvenience, and that it is necessary to erect a gaol and court house.

Prays that a sum may be authorised to be borrowed, not exceeding £3000 for that purpose.

That the site should be appointed by disinterested commissioners.

2nd. Petition of Manuel Overfield and others convened at a public meeting—setting forth that governor Simcoe designed a county town at Coot's Paradise and remonstrating against the subsequent removal of the county town to Hamilton, and praying that it may be appointed at Coot's Paradise—setting forth also the advantages of being head of the water communication and being the place where all the post roads centre.

3rd. Petition of the inhabitants of Barton, Saltfleet Glandford, Binbrook and East Flamboro, setting forth that the present county town was settled by the legislature in 1816, and no attempt made since to remove it—offering reasons against removing the county town and the measure prayed for in another petition, of appointing commissioners to fix a site—requesting authority to borrow money to erect a gaol and court house at Hamilton.

4th. Petition of inhabitants of Ancaster, West Flamboro and Grand river tract, setting forth the want of a gaol and court house, and praying authority to the magistrates to borrow £3000 to erect buildings at Hamilton.

5th. Petition of inhabitants of Ancaster, West Flamboro and Grand river tract.—Copy of the former.

6th. Petition of the inhabitants of Waterloo, opposing the county town being changed, praying that a sum may be borrowed to build a gaol and court house at Hamilton, and that they are content the county town should remain there, in the persuasion that it will soon be found necessary to erect the section of the district in which the petitioners reside, into a new district by which they will be conveniently accommodated, and they therefore desire no change at present.

7th. Petition of inhabitants of Nelson and Trafalgar, praying authority for a loan not less than £3000 for erecting a gaol and court house at Hamilton, which they wish should remain the county town as established by the legislature.

8th. Petition of the magistrates of Gore in quarter sessions assembled—setting forth the insufficiency of the gaol—that they have from a conviction of necessity actually contracted for proper buildings on the site appointed by the legislature—praying authority to borrow a sum not exceeding £3500 to meet the charge. To this petition is appended a presentment of the grand jury at the same quarter sessions, representing the bad state of the gaol, and the hardship upon prisoners, and praying that measures may be immediately taken to remedy it.

GEORGE HAMILTON, ESQUIRE, a member of the committee—

Resides at Hamilton, in the immediate vicinity of the town—the town, at present, covers 33 acres, of which four are reserved for gaol and court house: besides this there is no public reservation for a town, which can only be extended by purchasing from individuals—Hamilton is

for the District of Gore.

about half a mile from Burlington bay; the land intervening is owned by Mr. Hughson and Mr. David Beasley---is eligible ground for a town and the land at the margin of the lake is convenient for wharves and store houses---a good depth of water near the shore.---There are now about fifty dwelling houses and shops---12 buildings were erected last year---there are no public buildings but the gaol and court house, which is a temporary wooden building and would probably be pulled down when new buildings are erected. The district at present contains about 14,000 inhabitants, of which he supposes the county of Halton contains 8,566, and the county of Wentworth 5,659.---The annual amount of assessment is about £1000.---Hamilton is about 14 miles from the limit of the Niagara district---the most remote point of the district, namely the northern boundary, is about 60 miles distant.

Being asked,---do you think the inhabitants of the district generally would be content to have the county town continue at Hamilton, if they did not imagine the district would at some future day be divided?

Thinks that, generally speaking, the inhabitants of the district would desire it, with the understanding that the district should not be divided.

Ques. Do you think a majority of the district desire a division?

Ans. Does not.

Ques. Do you think that the Gore district will require a division from its extent in comparison with the other districts of the province?

Ans. Does not; but thinks all the districts too large.

The town of Hamilton is in the centre of the present population. The inhabitants of Nelson, Trafalgar and the back townships, on arriving upon Dundas street have no greater distance to travel in attending court at Hamilton than they would have at Dundas (or Coot's Paradise) and those places are either more convenient in respect to distance than Ancaster or West Flamboro'.---The roads are better to Hamilton than any of the other places mentioned.

The population of Dumfries 1932; Beverly 723; Waterloo 1631.

Ques. How would the point, at which the three townships abovementioned meet, be situated as to the geographical extent of the district?

Ans. This point would be 10 or 12 miles further from the front than the rear of the district. The geographical centre would fall within the clergy reservation. Burlington bay will be the principal outlet for the surplus produce of the district.

The petition for the formation of the district of Gore, leaving it to the legislature to fix the site of the county town, was unanimous---and no application having been made, 'till within the last year, for the removal thereof, great injustice would be done to individuals who have purchased land and erected buildings and made other arrangements for their future support if such removal should take place after a ten years acquiescence in the decision of the legislature.

That the plan proposed of fixing upon a site for the county town by disinterested commissioners has been suggested by the disagreement of the individuals desirous of having it removed to various places from interested motives, all of whom would prefer its remaining in the present situation, could they not anticipate a decision favourable to their individual interests.

DANIEL O'RILEY, ESQUIRE.

Lives in the township of Nelson, county of Halton, is a subscriber to the petition of Nelson and Trafalgar as an inhabitant of the former, and also subscribed, as chairman, the petition of the justices of the peace for the Gore district in quarter sessions.

Magistrates of the district, in July last, under the authority of the law, entered into a contract for the erection of the court house and gaol for the district, at Hamilton, the place selected by law for that purpose---the materials are mostly delivered on the ground and the contractors are now at work---the contract price is £3,300 or £3,400.

A large majority of the inhabitants of the district are in favour of continuing Hamilton as the county town. Grounds this opinion.

1st. From what he has heard from individuals in the different parts of the district.

2nd. From the petitions in favour of that place.

Ques. Would the majority of the inhabitants of the district desire the county town to remain at Hamilton under the expectation that the district would never be divided?

Ans. They would.

Ques. Do you think a majority of the district desire a division?

Ans. Not at the present time.

The people of Ancaster would desire the removal of the county town, if it could be brought to Ancaster, but not otherwise. And the people of Dundas desire a removal to Dundas but not otherwise. The weight of the population is in the southern part of the district, and in the townships of Nelson and Trafalgar, which would be better accommodated at Hamilton than in any other part of the district.

Ques. If all the townships in the district were settled, what point would best accommodate them for the county town?

Ans. Ancaster would afford as much accommodation as any other point.

Ques. Is there any objection on the parts of the inhabitants of the district to obtain authority to loan a sum of money to authorize the erection of a gaol and court house somewhere.

Ans. Never has heard any objection.

Let the district settle as it may, the county town should always remain upon the water near the head of the lake from commercial and agricultural considerations.

Out of 20 magistrates in the district, but four have objected to the erection of the gaol and court house at Hamilton. Without some great advantages other than those mentioned by persons desirous of removing the county town, it would, in his opinion, be highly inexpedient to make such removal: the town having been so long established by law and many individuals having laid out their means in purchasing land, erecting houses, and making other permanent arrangements for their future support at Hamilton.

ELIJAH SECORD, ESQUIRE.

Of the township of Barton, is a subscriber to the petition No. 4, having heard the testimony of Daniel O'Riley esq. read over to him says he concurs in what is stated by him.

The inhabitants of the back townships in going to the head of the lake come into Dundas street, and from the point of junction the road to Hamilton is much preferable to that to Dundas.

From his knowledge of the country and his conversations with experienced persons in the district, is of opinion that it would be desirable to allow the county town to remain at Hamilton.

ALEXANDER CHEWETT, ESQUIRE.

Lives at Hamilton in the district of Gore, cannot say whether the majority of the inhabitants of the district are in favor of continuing Hamilton as the county town.

Ques. Has Ancaster or Dundas any advantages over Hamilton as a county town.

Ans. None, unless the water privileges may be considered advantageous.

The erection of a steam mill at Hamilton has been talked of.

LEWIS HORNING.

Lives in Barton near Hamilton, heard Mr. O'Riley give his testimony before the committee, concurs fully in the opinions expressed by him.

JOHN EICKMAN.

Signed the Barton petition---lives in Barton, a mile from Hamilton.

In his opinion, take the district through, and leave it undivided, three fourths of the inhabitants would desire that the county town should remain at Hamilton---never heard any thing of the division of the district till lately.

Ques. Are you aware of any other place in the district which possesses advantages which would render it a more eligible site for a county town.

Report on Public Buildings

Ans. I am not-- Hamilton is the handsomest, healthiest and most convenient place in the district---thinks that the advantages of the county town being situated upon the water would overbalance the convenience to the inhabitants generally in having it situated in the centre of the district---the increase of the town of Hamilton has been retarded by the reports circulated by interested individuals of the intention of the inhabitants to apply to the legislature for a removal of the county town.

AUGUSTUS BATES.

Lives in Nelson, subscribed the petition of the inhabitants of Nelson and Trafalgar---lives twelve miles from Hamilton---has nothing to offer to the committee more than is stated in his petition.

It is more convenient and the road is better from Dundas street to Hamilton than to Flamboro' West, Dundas or Ancaster.

As far as he has heard the inhabitants say any thing upon the subject of the county town they are in favour of Hamilton.

THOMAS TAYLOR, ESQUIRE.

Is judge of the Gore district court, and lives in Hamilton---has signed none of the petitions.

Ques. Do a majority of the inhabitants of the district desire a division ?

Ans. Cannot form any opinion.

Thinks that if individuals had not interested themselves in circulating petitions on the subject we should have heard nothing of a removal of the county town---thinks Hamilton a good place for the county town, and does not think any other place in the district preferable for a county town, unless selected for geographical position.

Is of opinion that if the district should remain undivided, and all the townships been equally well settled, the advantages of a county town at a place accessible by water communication, would render it preferable to a central situation in the interior of the district.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Lives in the township of Salt-fleet, and is a justice of the peace in that district---is decidedly of opinion that the great majority of the inhabitants of the district do not desire a removal of the county town.

Upon hearing the testimony of Mr. O'Riley read to him, concurs in every thing stated by him, except that part relating to Ancaster being the most suitable place for a county town upon a settlement of the whole district.

Is of opinion that Hamilton would, under any circumstances, be preferable to Ancaster.

January 24th, 1827.

JOSEPH WEBSTER, called in and examined.

Has signed the petition which prays that the village of Coot's Paradise should be made the county town---lives in the vicinity of Dundas and has some property in the village, considers that it was the intention of a former lieutenant governor, that Dundas should be the county town, and thinks conscientiously that it is an eligible situation.

It would furnish more advantages to the western section of the province and the Gore district in particular; has resided eight years in his present residence---read to the committee a paper. No. 1. If it should not be removed to Dundas, he would still think it should be taken from Hamilton, to some more central position.

WM. HARE, ESQUIRE.

Is a signer of the petition requesting that Dundas shall be the county town---has lived 18 years at Dundas. No further reasons occur to him for this measure than those given in the petition, and those stated by Mr. Webster, in whose opinion he concurs.

Dundas is now a considerably larger town than Hamilton---The mill stream is a great advantage; thinks Dundas the place most favourably situated for business and that it would be the most considerable place setting out all questions of its being the county town.

January 25th, 1827.

WILLIAM CHISHOLM, ESQUIRE.

Lives in Nelson---10 miles from Hamilton, 11 miles from Dundas---has not subscribed any of the petitions now before the house---As an inhabitant of the district would be willing to have the county town remain where it is, even if the district should remain undivided---Hamilton is the best place in the county of Wentworth, the shore of the little lake opposite Hamilton is well adapted for commerce; a town situated there would be very convenient so far as regards the advantages of a harbour.

The produce from the northern parts of the district as far west as to Flamboro' East would naturally be brought to the shore of Burlington bay, not to Hamilton but to some point on the north side of the lake; thinks that Hamilton is not likely to become a large town for purposes of trade, and that Dundas is, from its advantages of a mill-seat. Hamilton is not a place to which the people of the district generally are likely to have recourse for other reasons than because of its being the county town. If the De sJardins Canal is completed so as to afford a sloop navigation to Dundas it will become an important place for business. Setting out of view the circumstance that Hamilton has been made the county town, and looking at the district as if it were now about to be organized, he thinks the convenience of the inhabitants generally would be best consulted by placing the gaol and court house at Dundas---for the present and at all times to come, thinks that from a great proportion of the new settlements, the produce will be taken to the mouth of the 16 mile creek where a harbour for vessels can be made. Taking all circumstances into consideration, thinks the advantages of the district generally would be better consulted at all times by having the county town at any convenient point of Burlington bay than in the interior, although the latter would be more central.

JAMES HAMILTON ESQUIRE.

Lives in Dundas---has resided there two years, and eight years in the district. Has signed a petition praying that the county town may be placed in the most eligible situation, to be determined by commissioners. Does not approve of Hamilton as a county town. Is a magistrate of the District, understand that a contract is entered into for building a gaol and court house at Hamilton, but does not know the particulars,---has been at Hamilton lately,---no great preparations made,---cannot say what expence has been incurred, but thinks not much,---objects to Hamilton principally because it is so far from the centre of the district,---thinks any removal further to the north or west would be beneficial under all circumstances,---thinks at the top of the mountain in Flamboro' West, near Green's mills, the best site. It would be on a concession line much travelled and improved, and at a point where all the roads concentrate, from the west, east, and the north, and is on the great high road to York and the western district. Thinks a town there would become a considerable place, as there are great advantages of water for mills,---thinks that situation would be convenient for persons living at Waterloo and other back townships, and that altho' not central, it would be generally approved of, and preferred to Dundas by the persons living in the interior of the district, except perhaps some of the eastern townships. Has not heard any expectation expressed of the district being divided, unless by some persons in favor of the county town remaining at Hamilton, who have given as a reason for it that the district would probably be at some future time divided.

There were five magistrates against building a gaol and court house at Hamilton at the time of the contract. J. Crooks, Hamilton, Leopard, Smith, and Overfield.

WILLIAM SCOLLICK, ESQUIRE, M. P. P.

Will not pretend to say which is the best place but would prefer that it should be left to disinterested commissioners. Waterloo, Dumfries, and Beverley contain more than a quarter of the population of the district. Would be in favour he thinks of a more central position than Hamilton, if the district is to remain undivided. They have only two magistrates in those townships, and therefore when Mr. O'Riley says in his evidence, that only four magistrates were against Hamilton continuing to be the county town, it ought to be considered that there are not magistrates in the townships above mentioned in proportion to the population.

for the District of Gore.

HENRY HEAD.

Lives at Dundas, and has resided there 9 or 10 years, signed the Dundas petition. Dundas was originally laid out as a county town, and being the most eligible situation in the district the gaol and court house should be erected there; was improperly placed at Hamilton from private interest as well as the court house in London district in 1816. And the parliament having removed the county town in that district to the place originally selected, he considers the same course should be pursued with respect to Gore—Hamilton is altogether on one side of the district.

If not removed to Dundas, is of the opinion it should be placed in some more central position than at Hamilton, but from the natural advantages possessed by Dundas considers it the most eligible site in the district. Concurs generally in what is stated by Mr. Webster. The courts were once holden in Dundas, and on his arrival in the country he settled there under the expectation that the courts were to be holden permanently there. A plot appears upon the map as reserved for a gaol and court house. Upon the settlement of the crown reserves, and the sale of the clergy reserves, that part of the district will probably be populous, and then there will be the greater necessity for adopting a more central position.

DAVID OLIPHANT.

Lives in Dundas, has resided there 5 years---thinks Hamilton objectionable as a county town as it is so far on one side of the district; has no advantage to recommend it in his opinion, the great proportion of good land is north and west of it, and will become populous, the blocks of reserves are good at the present time; thinks Dundas the most eligible site,---many years hence a more central position would perhaps be better; owns a house and town lot in Dundas,---thinks Dundas a greater thoroughfare than Hamilton, and a more public situation as regards the principal roads, and a town more likely to increase from the commerce of the country than Hamilton, setting out all considerations of the county town.

JAMES KER.

Lives in Dundas, has resided there 6 years, owns a lot and house in the village, agrees in the statement of Mr. Oliphant, thinks the general interests of the district would be promoted by removing the county town to Dundas. If Dundas were not to be made the county town, still he thinks the general interests of the district would be advanced by a change to some other place more eligible than Hamilton. Has been through most parts of the district, it is a general opinion that Hamilton was selected from motives of private interest and that it is not the proper situation for a county town; has heard several persons in Waterloo say that they would not be in favor of Hamilton remaining the county town except under the impression that the district would be divided,—that if Dundas should be made the county town they would be satisfied to have the district remain entire. Dundas has great advantages of building stone, and as to timber better than Hamilton: the mill privileges he also considers an important advantage.

Read a petition from the inhabitants of Waterloo.

Presented 24th January.

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