

Timeline of Brighton History

Date	Event or Document	Details	Source
Feb 10 1763	Treaty of Paris	<p>The Treaty of Paris, often called the Peace of Paris, or the Treaty of 1763, was signed on 10 February 1763, by the kingdoms of Great Britain, France and Spain, with Portugal in agreement. It ended the French and Indian War/Seven Years' War.^[1] The treaty marked the beginning of an extensive period of British dominance outside Europe.^[2] Notably, the treaty did not involve either Prussia or Austria who signed a separate Treaty of Hubertusburg.</p> <p>“Originally the French domain had reached all the way down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, where the Canadian brothers Le Moyne founded New Orleans and other settlements between 1698 and 1716. After Canada fell to British arms France wrote off the south western half of her domain (“Louisiana”) and handed it over to Spain; an enormous gift, for in the airy theory of those days “Louisiana” included all the continent west of the Mississippi. The rest of French North America was Britain’s by conquest, and in 1774 the territories from Gaspe to Manitoba and from the Great Lakes to Kentucky and Missouri were placed under the command of Guy Carleton, captain general and Governor of Canada” (Destiny – pg. 1 & 2)</p>	<p>Wikipedia – Treaty of Paris</p> <p>The Path of Destiny; Canada from British Conquest to Home Rule 1763-1850, Thomas H. Raddall Page 1 & 2</p>
Apr 18 1775	Battle of Lexington (Start of War of Independence)	<p>The first shots starting the revolution were fired at Lexington, Massachusetts. On April 18, 1775, British General Thomas Gage sent 700 soldiers to destroy guns and ammunition the colonists had stored in the town of Concord, just outside of Boston. They also planned to arrest Samuel Adams and John Hancock, two of the key leaders of the patriot movement.</p>	
Jun 22 1774	Quebec Act Royal Assent	<p>The Quebec Act of 1774 was an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain (citation 14 Geo. III c. 83) setting procedures of governance in the Province of Quebec. The principal components of the act were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The province's territory was expanded to take over part of the Indian Reserve, including much of what is now southern Ontario, plus Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin and parts of Minnesota. • The oath of allegiance was replaced with one that no longer made reference to the Protestant faith. • It guaranteed free practice of the Catholic faith. • It restored the use of the French civil law for private matters while maintaining the use of the English common law for public administration, including criminal prosecution. 	<p>Wikipedia – Quebec Act</p>

		<p>The Act had wide-ranging effects, in Quebec itself, as well as in the Thirteen Colonies. In Quebec, English-speaking immigrants from Britain and the southern colonies objected to a variety of its provisions, which they saw as a removal of certain political freedoms. French-speaking Canadians varied in their reaction; the land-owning seigneurs and clergy were generally happy with its provisions.</p> <p>In the Thirteen Colonies, the Act, which had been passed in the same session of Parliament as a number of other acts designed as punishment for the Boston Tea Party and other protests, was joined to those acts as one of the Intolerable Acts. The provisions of the Quebec Act were seen as a new model for British colonial administration, which would strip the colonies of their elected assemblies, and promote the Roman Catholic faith in preference to widely-held Protestant beliefs. It also limited opportunities for colonies to expand on their western frontiers, by granting most of the Ohio Country to the province of Quebec.</p>	
Sep 3 1783	Treaty of Paris Signed (End of War of Independence)	<p>The Treaty of Paris, signed on September 3, 1783, ratified by the Congress of the Confederation on January 14, 1784, and by the King of Great Britain on April 9, 1784 (the ratification documents were exchanged in Paris on May 12, 1784), formally ended the American Revolutionary War between the Kingdom of Great Britain and the United States of America, which had rebelled against British rule. The other combatant nations, France, Spain and the Dutch Republic had separate agreements; for details of these, and the negotiations which produced all four treaties, see Peace of Paris (1783).</p>	Wikipedia – Treaty of Paris (1783)
Jun 16 1784	Landing at Adolphustown	<p>“The Loyalist Landing Place; 1784; On June 16, 1784, a party of some 250 United Empire Loyalists landed from bateaux near this site and established the first permanent settlement in Adolphustown Township. They had sailed from New York in the fall of 1783 under the leadership of Major Peter Van Alstine (1747-1811), a Loyalist of Dutch ancestry, and passed the winter at Sorel. Van Alstine was later appointed a justice of the peace, represented this area in the first Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada and built at Glenora the earliest grist-mill in Prince Edward County.” (Adolph Plaque)</p>	Plaque at Adolphustown re Loyalist Landing in 1784.
Jul 27 1785	Search for Salt	<p>“In 1785, John Collins, deputy surveyor general of Quebec made a trip in the area around Brighton looking for salt deposits. He started from near Carrying Place and going north followed the Trent River to Rice Lake. Salt was necessary for the</p>	The Tobey Book, Brighton Public Library Page 8, 9)

		<p>preservation of food and for the prevention of scurvy. The Historical Society papers state: "Wednesday the 27th of July, set out at 6 o'clock from Captain Singleton's on the river Saganashkohan (Moirs River) and at 11 arrived at the mouth of the river Sagattawegewam (Trent). Thursday the 28th July set out at 6 o'clock, at 10 arrived at the head of the rapids, good water over these rapids for bateaux. Friday the 29th set out at 5 o'clock, at 8 breakfasted in a small island at the head of the still water, found a family of Mississauga Indians on the island who showed us the salt they had made a day or so before from a very great salt spring at the foot of a high hill and observed that three kettles of that water produced on kettle of salt and that Indians in that part of the country all made their salt at that spring. The salt appears to be good and well tasted. Sagattawegewam signifies a river of strong waters which the Indians never attempt at this season but make use of the portage which brings them to Rice Lake, eleven miles and ten chains of a carrying place from Lake Ontario. (Signed) John Collins, D.S.G1., Quebec, 5th May 1792" (Tobey – 9)</p>	
<p>Sep 23 1787</p>	<p>Gun Shot Treaty</p>	<p>"A review of this subject was given by Mr. G. M. Matheson, registrar of the Department of Indian Affairs: "Brighton in Northumberland County, Ontario, comes within the area ceded by the Mississauga Indians when a treaty was made with them in the 23rd of September 1787, by Sir John Johnson the Superintendent General and Inspector General of Indian Affairs at that time. This surrender of land was officially known as the Bay of Quinte Purchase of 1787 but is often referred to by the Indians as Gun Shot Treats. It was made at the Carrying Place at the head of the Bay of Quinte and was signed by three chiefs. The land was paid for in goods delivered at the time and the deed was witnessed by Mr. Collins, Mr. Knotte, also a surveyor in the employ of the Government, and an Indian Interpreter at Kingston.</p> <p>The lands intended to be conveyed by this deed extended from the Carrying Place at the head of the Bay of Quinte, along the shore of Lake Ontario to the Etobicoke River west of Toronto. This land had a depth of 10 to 12 miles from the Bay of Quinte to Rice Lake. It also extended a "common day's journey" west of Lake Ontario. Sir John Johnson left this deed with Mr. Collins so that he would fill in the description of the land. The exact boundary was not settled until August 1788. Thus although the deed was dated, signed and witnessed and the consideration paid to the Indians in the form of goods the land description was lacking. On January 27, 1794, Lord Dorchester wrote to Colonel Simcoe that this omission would "Set aside the whole transaction and throw us entirely on the good faith of the Indians for just so much land as they are willing to allow.</p> <p>On August 1, 1805 another deed was signed to "complete the purchase made 23rd September 1787". The land description in this deed covered only the western portion of that land originally deeded. It included about 14 miles along the shore of Lake Ontario lying east from the Etobicoke River and extending about 28 miles back from the lake. Over a century later in 1923, a new treaty embracing "a tract of land</p>	<p>The Tobey Book, Brighton Public Library Page 15, 16</p>

		lying in the Counties of Northumberland, Durham, Ontario and York along the shore of Lake Ontario, continuing about 2500 square miles to cover the Gun Shot Treaty of 1787” was signed and each Mississauga Indian received \$25.00 and the additional sum of \$233,425 was placed to their credit in a trust account. This treaty was signed by the Indian commissioners and chiefs at Rice Lake on November 15 th , 1923.” (Tobey – pg. 15, 16)	
1788	Lord Dorchester Created New Districts In Province of Quebec, West (Nassau)	<p>“Early History; Lord Dorchester’s proclamation of 1788, dividing the Province into districts, is the earliest official record related to Northumberland and Durham. Before that time the old Province of Quebec was divided into Upper and Lower Canada. The document naming and defining the limits of the new districts runs as follows: - Proclamation – Dorchester, G. George the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain,</p> <p>... and also one other district to be called Trent, discharging itself from the west into the head of the Bay of Quinty, and therein comprehending the several towns or tracts called or known by the names of Pittsburgh, Kingston, Ernestown, Fredericksburg, Adolphustown, Marysburg, Sophiasburg, Ameliasburg, Sydney, Thurlow, Richmond and Camden;</p> <p>.. and also one other district to be called the district of Nassau, extending from the north and south bounds of our said Province, from the western limit of the last mentioned district, so far westerly as to the north and south line, intersecting the extreme projection of Long Point into the Lake Erie, on the northerly said of the said Lake Erie ... (Atlas – page i)</p>	Illustrated Historical Atlas Map of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham, Ont., H. Belden & Co., Toronto, 1878 Page i – Historical Sketch
1791	Asa Weller Visits Carrying Place 1791; Plans to Settle in 1793; Starts Portaging Business	<p>“Before starting his first trip to Canada in 1791, Asa Weller consulted with his father-in-law, Colonel Marsh, concerning the geography of that portion of the continent . . . Asa was probably accompanied by one of his brothers, Eliakim or Ebenezer . . . They returned to Manchester in the following year. Asa had business to settle and property to sell before emigrating with his family (in 1793). Asa started his boat portaging services shortly after he got settled in Carrying Place. He made it possible to transport bateaux from the Bay of Quinte to Weller's Bay, using his low slung four-wheeled wagon. Oxen were his source of power for the heavy loads." per "Descendants of Asa Weller" sent to me via email by Linda Smith, Dec. 19, 2004.” (www.treesbdan.com – Asa Weller)</p>	www.treesbydan.com – Asa Weller (1761-1825)
1791	Canada Act	“The Upper Canadians demanded a separate province and a local assembly to rule it. The Quebecois were indifferent. They had not asked les Anglais to come and live among them. And what good was an assembly? They had never had such a thing and	The Path of Destiny; Canada from British Conquest to Home Rule 1763 – 1850, Thomas H. Raddall

		<p>they had got along very well without it. The English-speaking minorities in Montreal, Sorel, and Quebec on the other hand were loud for an assembly to be chosen entirely among themselves; failing that, they opposed a separate province on the upper river, fearing that they would be swamped by the French majority where they were. The wrangling went on until 1791, when the gods spoke from Olympus with the voice of Britain’s Parliament, setting off Upper Canada as a separate province under the Canada Act, and leaving Quebec with its basic laws and customs – and with a new assembly of its own – as the province of Lower Canada.</p> <p>The Canada Act, or Constitutional Act as it is usually known, was a poor makeshift in the long view of things to come. What should have been done, the bold and wise thing, was a federation of all the British American colonies (including Newfoundland) each with its own assembly and lieutenant governor, and the whole to be ruled by a federal assembly under a governor general.” (Path – pg. 105)</p>	Page 105
Nov 11 1791	John Graves Simcoe arrives in Quebec to be Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada	<p>“Simcoe left for Canada with his wife and two children in September 1791.He arrived at Quebec on November 11. He could not take office until his executive council had assembled to administer the oath, and while four of these had been appointed in England, only one had yet crossed the sea. Still in England also was the regiment being raised for his service. He was obliged to spend the winter as a appanage to Prince Edward’s staff at Quebec, ... “ (Path – pg. 134)</p> <p>“Among his foibles Simcoe had a starched conviction of the evils of democracy and the virtues of the English class system. In Upper Canada he decided to establish, while the country was young, an aristocracy of squires and supersquires with hereditary titles and privileges, all under the benign but authoritative shadow of an established Church of England. From these (and with a careful admixture of gentlemen direct from England) would come the executive council, like a backwoods House of Lords, to watch over the measures of an elected assembly. He talked of this a good deal, seeing in the course of a few generations another England in the heart of the American land mass, strong enough to resist the republic on the south and to offset on the east what he called “the miserable feudal system of old Canada ... too firmly established by a sacred capitulation to be openly got rid of.” Here was a source of trouble to come. What Simcoe planted in Ontario was an English feudal mentality as objectionable as the French one in Quebec. A future generation of Upper Canadians called it a “Family Compact” and got rid of it.” (Path – pg. 135)</p>	<p>The Path of Destiny; Canada from British Conquest to Home Rule 1763 – 1850, Thomas H. Raddall Page 134</p> <p>Page 135</p>
Jun 23 1792	Search for Salt at Norham	<p>“On June 23rd Simcoe sent out a Mr. William Chewett as deputy surveyor to continue the search for salt. The following quote is from the Ontario Historical Society papers: “On the 23rd June Chewett’s party arrived at Captain Meyers’ home where a son of the Captain volunteered to act as guide and engaged the services of an Indian who knew the salt springs of the region. Chewett’s journal said: “Mr. Bleeker arrived and informed me he saw Mr. Jones, the surveyor, who said he had a salt spring at the</p>	The Tobey Book, Brighton Public Library Page 9 to 12

		<p>head of Rice Lake. Next day our party paddled up the river, landed and started overland for the salt spring. On the 29th, blazing the trail with the guide 4 ½ miles, we reached our goal. It was a pool of sulphurous water 2 /12/ feet in diameter with no run off. The water tasted like gunpowder ... Next day we enlarged the pool to 4 feet diameter and 5 feet in depth, examined and weighed the water and evaporated two kettles of it. Digging did not increase the flow of the spring. To the east of the spring was a rough hill with many blazed trees. Spatulas used by the Indians in stirring or skimming the boiling brine lay about. On the 1st July the return journey was begun, some of our party cutting across country and reaching the lake shore five miles west of the head of the Bay of Quinte next day. ... “</p> <p>“ ... a stream known as Salt Creek, from the presence of saline water in its course, rises in Percy Township , crosses Brighton Township and discharges into the Trent ... Tradition has it that the Indian made salt along this stream in the early years.”</p> <p>“The John Collins map of 1792 indicated the location of what he called the Salt Spring. To clarify the map the location of Salt Creek and Salt Point should have been given. The former is a creek just south of Warkworth and the latter is part of what is now Presqu’lle Point.” (Tobey – 9 to 12)</p>	
Jul 16 1792	Simcoe divides Upper Canada into Counties – incl. Northumberland and Durham	<p>“In 1792, Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe by proclamation divided Upper Canada into 19 counties, for representation purposes. Here Northumberland and Durham are specifically mentioned and described. We give the Act entire:..</p> <p>Proclamation. – J. Graves Simcoe Whereas, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament lately made and provided, .. our late Province of Quebec is become divided into two Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, ... is authorized ... to divide the said Province of Upper Canada into districts, counties circles or towns and townships, ...</p> <p>... That the twelfth of the said counties be hereafter called by the name of the County of Northumberland; which county is to be bounded on the east by the westernmost line of the county of Hastings and the carrying place of the Presque Isle de Quinte, on the south by Lake Ontario until it meets the westernmost point of the Little Bay, thence by a line running north 16 degrees west until it meets the southern boundary of a tract of land belonging to the Mississauga Indians, thence along the said tract parallel to Lake Ontario until it meets the north-westernmost boundary of the county of Hastings. The said county of Northumberland is to comprehend all the islands in the said Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinte nearest to the said county, in the whole or greater part fronting the same.</p>	Illustrated Historical Atlas Map of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham, Ont., H. Belden & Co., Toronto, 1878 Page i – Historical Sketch

		<p>.., In testimony whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent and the Great Seal of our said Province of Upper Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well-beloved John Graves Simcoe, Esq., our Lieutenant-Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, and Colonel commanding our forces in Upper Canada, &c. &c., at our Government House, in the town of Kingston, this sixteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and in the thirty-second year of our reign. – J. G. S. (Signed, Wm. Jarvis, Secretary) (Atlas – pg. i)</p>	
1792	Survey of Townships Begins	<p>“Surveys; Portions of Hamilton, Haldimand, Cramahe, Murray, Darlington and Hope were surveyed as early as 1791-2 by Mr. Jones. The second survey of Haldimand was in 1796 by a Mr. Greeley, who also surveyed a portion of Cramahe in he same year.” (Atlas – pg. i)</p>	<p>Illustrated Historical Atlas Map of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham, Ont., H. Belden & Co., Toronto, 1878 Page i – Historical Sketch</p>
Sep 1792	Districts Renamed in First Session of Parliament at Niagara (Northumberland became part of Home District)	<p>“At the first session of the first Provincial Parliament , held at Newark (the present Niagara), September, 1792, the names of the Districts were changed – losing the German appellations given them by Lord Dorchester. Lunenburg became the Eastern District; Mecklenburg, the Midland District; Nassau, the Home District; Hesse, the Western District. The same Act makes provision for the erection of goals in each district, giving the magistrates at Quarter Sessions power to procure plans, let contracts, &c.” (Atlas - pg. i)</p>	<p>Illustrated Historical Atlas Map of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham, Ont., H. Belden & Co., Toronto, 1878 Page i – Historical Sketch</p>
1793	John D. Smith Settled at Smithfield	<p>“SMITH CEMETERY; John Smith, who settled on this creek in 1793, gave this land as a community burying ground.” (Plaque)</p>	<p>Plaque at Smith Cemetery, Smithfield</p>
1795	Joseph Keeler settles at Colborne	<p>“Old Joe, a Loyalist from Vermont, settled in the 1790's at Lakeport (known initially as Cramahe Harbour, Colborne Harbour, or Cat Hollow). Shortly afterward, he was followed by a group of settlers. They included Aaron Greeley, an American surveyor who came at Keeler's request to lay out a town site. But it is 'Young Joe' who is considered Colborne's founder. He was its first merchant, opening a store in 1815, and its first postmaster. He donated land for a public square, and to both the Methodist (now United) and Presbyterian churches. He was also justice of the peace." per ". (Homesteads – pg. 144)</p> <p>In the "Death Notices from the Christian Guardian 1836 - 1850" by Rev. Donald A. Mckenzie, 1982, p. 174/175: "Keeler, Joseph emigrated from the US and settled in Colborne in 1795. He died at the residence of his son, Joseph A. Keeler, Colborne, July 11, 1839; age 77 years. (Trees)</p>	<p>Homesteads: Early buildings and families from Kingston to Toronto" by Margaret McBurney & Mary Byers, 1979, pg. 144</p> <p>Death Notices from the Archives of the Christian Guardian 1836-1850, Page 174 www.treesbydan.com – Joseph</p>

			Keeler (1763-1839)
Jun 1796	Obediah Simpson Settles in Cramahe Township	<p>"We have now recorded eight families whose land was officially registered. They are" Obediah Simpson, 1796; Jeremiah Scripture 1808; James Richardson, 1809; Henry Nix, 1811; Josiah Proctor, 1814; John Singleton, 1815; T. D. Sandford, 1817; and James Lyons, 1817." (Tobey – pg. 47)</p> <p>"Land Registry Records (Patent) show that Odbadiah Simpson obtained the Crown Patent for all 200 acres of Lot 4, Concession 2, dated Aug 10, 1801" (Trees – Obediah Simpson)</p> <p>"Obediah Simpson was a native of North Carolina, where the family were planters near Wilmington. They espoused the Loyalist cause during the Revolutionary War and according to an old affidavit in the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto, made when the patent for his land grant was issued to him, Obediah swore that he "joined up" with Delancy's horse in 1776. It is presumed he would be 18 or 19 before he would be accepted in a regiment of horse. Delancy's were a prominent Loyalist family of upper New York State and raised three regiments during the conflict, afterwards settling in New Brunswick."</p> <p>"After the war Mr. Simpson spent some time around New York, particularly Westchester County, 20 miles up the Hudson, where he married Mary Taylor, one of the original family of New York Merchants, in 1783. As the British were forced to vacate New York that year, he and his wife sailed with the British fleet to Nova Scotia. Locating at Antigonish, where the ship building and repair yards were located, he learned the trade of ship carpenter, remaining there for several years."</p> <p>"There is an official record that the Simpsons were back in West Chester County, N.Y. in 1791 in the form of a certificate issued by a local surgeon, Dr. James Adams, that the said Obediah Simpson was unfit to serve in the local militia on account of a lame knee. Apparently he was forced out of New York the next year by patriots as he built a boat in the spring and set sail for Canada. Traversing the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers, thence a four-mile haul by oxen into Lake Oneida, down the Oswego River to Lake Ontario and coasting around via Sackett's Harbour, Cape Vincent and Kingston, they eventually arrive at Adolphustown in July 1792."</p> <p>"All the land in the surrounding townships having been taken up, he worked for others and on shares for four years before he decided to locate for himself. Nearing the end of February, 1796, he and his eldest son John set out with a team of oxen and one cow. Driving up along the Bay of Quinte to the Carrying Place and Weller's Bay, he reached Presqu'île Harbour and located on the present site of Brighton. They</p>	<p>The Tobey Book, Brighton Public Library Page 47</p> <p>www.treesbydan.com – Obediah Simpson (1758-1809)</p> <p>Centennial of the Incorporated Village of Brighton, 1959 Page 15</p>

		<p>built a small log house and a shelter for the stock. Then Obediah took his snowshoes and hiked back to Adolphustown to await spring and the opening of navigation when he could bring the rest of the family and belongings by boat.”</p> <p>“The 12-year-old son, John, remained there alone until late in April, cutting browse to feed the stock. For six weeks he did not see another human being, as there were no other settlers in the area.” from pg. 15 of Centennial of Brighton, 1959. (Trees)(Cent – pg. 15)</p>	
May 22 1798	Crown Grant Conc B Lot 35 – future Brighton Village	“On May 22 nd , 1798, a crown grant of land was made to Mathias Marsh comprising the 200 acres which made up the whole of Lot 35, in Concession B on the actual site of the Village of Brighton. “ (Tobey – pg. 32)	The Tobey Book, Brighton Public Library. Page 32
June 1798	Baldwin family Passage to Canada from Ireland via New York	“They stopped at Halifax and then sailed to New York, which they reached in June, 1798. Then by way of the Hudson and the Mohawk they made their way to York, the capital of Upper Canada.”	The Life of Robert Baldwin, by George E. Wilson (971.009 Baldwin) Brighton Public Library Page 4
1799	John M. Lawson – Conc B Lot 31, Murray	"John M. Lawson came with his parents to their well-known farm in 1799 or 1800 from Poughkeepsie, NY. ... " pg. 33, The Tobey Book, Brighton Public Library, June 1, 2004." (Trees)	www.treesbydan.com – John Matthew Lawson (1796-1882)
Feb 12 1799	Petition by Alexander Chisholm for Crown Reserve Conc B Lot 34, Murray	<p>“ ... to make applications for Lot No. 34 broken concessions of the township of Murray ...</p> <p>“ ... began to improve upon the said lot and finding a good mill site erected a saw mill upon which has for some time past been going with four saws to the great advantage of the neighbouring settlers and moreover your petitioner made great progress at a heavy expense towards building a grist mill on the same lot, ... “</p> <p>? ... your Petitioner humbly prays that your Honour will humanely consider his case and confirm him in the location of the said lot as part of the land granted to him by Government ... Alexander Chisholm. York. 12 Feb 1799" from Crown Land Petitions," (Trees)</p>	www.treesbydan.com – Col. Alexander Chisholm (1748-1808) Crown Land Petition, Item #73, Vol. C 1799, C-1648, Ontario Archives, Dec. 4, 2004
Dec 1799	Danforth Road	<p>“In the spring of 1798, Danforth entered a potentially lucrative contract with administrator Peter Russell to construct a badly needed road from the outskirts of the provincial capital York (now Toronto, Ontario), eastward 106 miles (171 km) to the Bay of Quinte through Prince Edward County, then the main center of the colony's settlement.</p> <p>By December 1799, Danforth had completed 63 miles (101 km) of road,</p>	Wikipedia – Asa Danforth

		however, received mixed reviews from the official inspector, who noted "great exertions" and much progress but found a few flawed bridges and slopes. The newspapers were favorable to Danforth, but Chief Justice Elmsley, read the report in the "harshest light for he despised Americans in general and felt that Danforth was a cunning cheat."	
Jan 1 1800	District of Newcastle; (Provision for moving Northumberland and Durham out of Home District and into new Newcastle District)	<p>"By the Act for the better division of the Provinces, which came into force on the 1st of January, 1800, the united counties were constituted as follows: CAP. XIX. – And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the townships of Murray, Cramahe, Haldimand, Hamilton, Alnwick, Percy and Seymour, with the peninsula of Newcastle, do constitute and form the county of Northumberland." (Atlas – i)</p> <p>CAP. XXIV. – And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the counties of Northumberland, York, Durham and Simcoe do constitute and form the Home District.</p> <p>XXV. – Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted, That when and so soon as the said counties of Northumberland and Durham shall make it satisfactorily appear to the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province, that there are one thousand souls within the said counties, and that six of the townships therein do hold town-meetings according to law, then the said counties, with all the land in their rear, confined between their extreme boundaries, produce north 16 degrees west, until they intersect the northern limits of the Province, shall and are hereby declared to be a separate district, to be called the District of Newcastle; and the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or person administering the government of the Province, is hereby authorized, upon such proof as aforesaid, to declare the same by proclamation any time within one year after the same shall be so established as to him shall seem meet." (Atlas – pg. i)</p>	Illustrated Historical Atlas Map of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham, Ont., H. Belden & Co., Toronto, 1878 Page i – Historical Sketch
1802	Creation of Newcastle District	"The counties of Northumberland and Durham were taken from the Home District in 1802, and formed into the District of Newcastle." (Atlas – pg. i)	Illustrated Historical Atlas Map of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham, Ont., H. Belden & Co., Toronto, 1878 Page i – Historical Sketch
1802	George Gibson settles at Presqu'île	<p>"One of the first settlers on Stoney Point was Joseph Gibson on lot 33. He came in 1832 from Presqu'île Point where he and his parents, George and Mary Gibson, had settled in 1802." page 14 of "Brighton Township" by Florence Chatten, 2009.</p> <p>"The earliest record of a Gibson in Murray Township census or assessment records was in 1814. They are not in early Cramahe records either. Presqu'île Point appears</p>	Brighton Township, Florence Chatten, 2009 Page 14 www.treesbydan.com – George Gibson (c1755-c1826)

		to have been considered part of Murray at this time. It appears Murray census takers from 1803 to 1813 did not cross over to Presqu'île. Wonder why???" (Trees)	
Jul 7 1802	Act for building a goal and courthouse at Newcastle	"On the erection of the District of Newcastle into a separate district, it would appear that there was also a "Town of Newcastle" laid out. In the Act passed 7 th July, 1802, intituled "An Act to provide for the Administration of Justice in the district of Newcastle," ... there is the following clause: "And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that a goal and court-house for the district of Newcastle shall be erected and built in some fit and convenient place within the Town of Newcastle, in such manner, and under the same rules and regulations, "" (Atlas – ix)	Illustrated Historical Atlas Map of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham, Ont., H. Belden & Co., Toronto, 1878 Page ix
Oct 8 1804	Sinking of the schooner Speedy	<p>"The rock was however never charted and no lighthouse was ever erected to warn mariners for the rock has never been found even to this day."</p> <p>"The most tragic and far-reaching event that possibly ever took place on Presqu'île Point was the wreck and loss of the vessel Speedy. I. M. Wellington also tells this story: The latter part of the summer, the Speedy was lost with all on board. Wm. And A. M. Farewell, two brothers, whose home was on or near Oshawa Creek, were in the habit of going out to Scugog Lake every winter for the purpose of trapping and trade for furs with the Indians. In the early part of the winter of 1804 they went out to the lake, taking with them a man by the name of John Sharp. One day they left Sharp in Charge of the camp while the two brothers proceeded up the Scugog in search of the best places for trapping. On their return they found that Sharp had been murdered; his skull had been smashed in with a club, and the camp had been robbed. They immediately returned to Oshawa and put detectives in search of the murderer. Soon came the report that an Indian, while under the influence of liquor, making flourishes with his club, showed how he had killed a white man a few days before. The Indians, fearing that they were being watched, left, and going west struck camp at or near York, where the murderer was arrested. He was ordered to have his trial in the district where the crime was committed."</p> <p>"The captain of the Government schooner was on the fifth day of October, 1804 ordered to Presqu'île, with the prisoner and law officers, to hold the Court of King's Bench. There passengers on board the Speedy, leaving York on the seventh day of October, were: Mr. Justice Cochrane, Mr. Gray, Solicitor-General; Mr. Angus McDonald, solicitor for the prisoner, with the constable, the prisoner and two or three other gentlemen. On the way they stopped at Oshawa for two or three Indian men and women, and for some white men who were witnesses in the case, after which she started for Presqu'île. The Speedy was sighted just before a frightful storm of wind and rain just opposite Keeler's Creek (now Colborne Harbour). Fears were soon aroused for the safety of the boat and her crew, when Col. Peters and many of</p>	<p>The Tobey Book, Brighton Pubic Library, pg. 39, 40 & 41</p> <p>Tobey, pg. 39</p> <p>Tobey, pg. 40</p>

		<p>the settlers along the shore came rushing down on horseback to give what assistance they could to help the Speedy to make her way safely into the harbor. They went to the back of the point near the big lighthouse, and built large fires to safely light her into port if possible. That night, it is supposed the Speedy foundered upon a rock and went down with all on board. Two or three days later the water barrel and a hencoop, with the name of Speedy on them were picked up on Weller's Beach, brought to Presqu'île and placed in the care of Captain Selleck."</p> <p>"Immediately after the Speedy was lost, influence was brought to bear on the Government to move the county town to the western part of Northumberland, consequently at the next session of Parliament an Act was passed to locate and build a court house and goal at Amherst (now Cobourg). The court house on Presqu'île was sold to Capt. Selleck, and very soon after the third or upper story was taken down and the building was finished into a large dwelling. In 1821, I was born in that dwelling, and many times in after years we sat and listened to our parents and uncles relate the story of the sunken rock and the loss of the Speedy, some of whom had seen the rock several times before that noted storm on the night of 8th Oct. 1804." (Tobey – pg. 39, 40 & 41)</p> <p>"The case was sent to be tried at Newcastle, in the Newcastle district. On the 7th of October, 1807, Mr. Justice Cochrane, Mr. Gray, the solicitor-general, Mr. Angus McDonald, the Indian prisoner, squaws, witnesses, constables, with several passengers, embarked at York on the Government schooner Speedy, commanded by Capt. Paxton, for the purposes of going to Newcastle where the Assizes were to be held on the tenth of the same month. The vessel was seen a few miles from her destined port on the evening of the 8th. The wind was then blowing a gale and had increased to a hurricane during the night. The schooner was never more heard of; she went down during the night with all hands. Adjournments took place from day to day, until all hope of the safety of the vessel was abandoned. " (Atlas – pg. ix)</p> <p>Note: The year 1807 is used here. Most other documents say 1804.</p> <p>The schooner left York on 7 October 1804 at the insistence of autocratic Lieutenant-Governor Peter Hunter, despite the reluctance of the ship's captain, Lieutenant Thomas Paxton. Paxton, an experienced British Naval officer, was concerned about an incoming storm and the condition of the ship.</p> <p>In part due to this disaster, Presqu'île was deemed an inappropriate and "inconvenient" location for a district town. The incident was called "a disaster</p>	<p>Tobey, pg. 41</p> <p>The Beldon County Atlas of Northumberland and Durham Counties, pg. ix</p> <p>Wikipedia: Sinking of the Speedy</p>
--	--	---	---

		<p>felt by the Bench, the Bar, Society, the Legislature and the Country." [1] Newcastle was abandoned and the district center was moved to Amherst (now known as Cobourg, Ontario) in 1805.</p> <p>http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HMS_Speedy_(1798)</p>	
1805	Repeal of Act making Newcastle the County Town	<p>"It appears that the place appointed for the building of the court-house and goal was found inconvenient; and accordingly we find that part of the former Act repealed in 1805, and the magistrates empowered to appoint "some fit and proper place in either of the townships of Haldimand or Hamilton were a gaol and court-house may be built – the same to be built in two years. The gaol and court-house were afterwards erected at Amherst, now Cobourg, much local contention and legal strife being the consequence of the selection."</p> <p>Note: The text continues for many paragraphs describing in detail the conflict which raised a lot of opinion at the time. It seems the magistrates at Amherst (Cobourg) were so anxious to have the court-house and goal built there that they went ahead and allocated public funds and started the building without getting the proper approval from the authorities. Subsequent investigation found that the magistrate had acted improperly but the buildings were a fact so nothing could be done.</p>	<p>Illustrated Historical Atlas Map of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham, Ont., H. Belden & Co., Toronto, 1878</p> <p>Page ii</p>
Feb 14 1809	James Richardson Crown Grant Conc 1, Lot 1	<p>"The ownership of Lot , 1 Concession 1 changed as reported by the County Registry Office: February 14, 1809, a Crown Grant to James Richardson of 200 acres ... "</p> <p>Tobey – pg. 79)</p> <p>"He was a native of Lincolnshire, England and was bred to the sea. Served in the Royal Navy during the American Revolution, was ship wrecked on board the Rammillies in the memorable gale of 1782. He came to the Lakes of Canada in 1785, and had command of the first merchant vessel that ever navigated Lake Ontario, called the Lady Dorchester, owned by the Northwest Company." per GEDCOM of Christina Straub, Aug 2 2010. (Trees)</p>	<p>The Tobey Book, Brighton Public Library</p> <p>Page 79</p> <p>www.treesbydan.com – James Richardson, Sr. (1759-1832)</p>
1810	Josiah Proctor	<p>Josiah Proctor came from Vermont in 1810 with his grown family and settled on Conc 2, Lot 2, Cramahe. Eldest daughter Sarah had married in Vermont and remained there. Second daughter Rebecca married Smalley Spafford in Vermont and they did not come here until the late 1820's. Son Isaac Chamberlain Proctor came with his parents and married Elizabeth Smith of Smithfield around 1815. His son, John Edward Proctor, is shown in 1861 Census on Conc 2, Lot 1, where the Proctor House would be built in 1863.</p>	<p>www.treesbydan.com – Josiah Proctor (1757-1859)</p>
Aug 16 1810	Thomas Dorman Sanford	<p>Azuba Trifena Sanford, first child of Thomas Dorman Sanford and Anna Hawley, was born in Cramahe Twp. Aug 16 1810. (Trees)</p>	<p>www.treesbydan.com – Thomas Dorman Sanford (1787-1846)</p>
1812 – 1814	War of 1812	<p>"Amongst the most vivid recollections of the growing boy must have been the events connected with the war of 1812 and the descent of the Americans upon York. The</p>	<p>The Life of Robert Baldwin, by George E. Wilson (971.009 Bald-</p>

		<p>women of the Baldwin family joined in the making of a flag for the third regiment of York militia. Robert Baldwin's aunt drew the design, while the motto, "Deeds Speak", was supplied by the future Bishop, John Strachan. As the ladies worked they were entertained by the future Chief Justice John Beverley Robinson, who read poetry to them, while from time to time General Brock came in to inspect and commend the work.</p> <p>The was to come still closer. In April, 1813, the Americans sailed into the harbour. Dr. Baldwin returned to his old profession and attended the wounded. The rest of the family left York and sought refuge at the farm of Baron de Hoen some little distance up Yonge St., at that time a corduroy road." (Life – pg. 7)</p>	<p>W) Brighton Public Library Page 7</p>
1812	Three Loomis Brothers settled in Cramahe Twp. on Cold Creek	<p>"About forty years ago, the late Mr. Loomis forced his way through the dense forest to a point on Cold Creek near the present western boundary of Brighton Township. There he located himself and carried on lumbering for years." (Tobey pg. 62)</p> <p>Levi, Richard and Chester Loomis, from Torrington, Litchfield Co., Connecticut, settled on Cold Creek in the area we now know as the Goodrich-Loomis Conservation area. Levi and Chester appear in Cramahe Census records as early as 1812 but Richard does not show up until 1819. Levi had the family that many folks in the area include in their family trees. (Trees)</p>	<p>The Tobey Book, Brighton Public Library Page 62</p> <p>www.treesbydan.com – Levi Loomis (1783-1853)</p>
1822	Dr. William Baldwin in York	<p>"The Baldwin's had already become one of the wealthiest families in York On the top of a hill overlooking York and in the midst of his new domains, Dr. Baldwin built himself a residence which he called Spadina, while through the midst of the property he laid out a broad road that which is now the Spadina Avenue of the City of Toronto. It was Dr. Baldwin's dream to found a great landed family in Upper Canada. When in 1822 Mr. Bidwell brought in a bill for an equal division of the real estate of persons dying intestate, he found in Dr. Baldwin one of his sturdiest opponents. It was, the doctor declared, a visionary scheme suitable only in a republican state, but not in a free government. It meant the destruction of aristocracy on which the happy constitution of Great Britain rested. He would not hear of it, yet within thirty years his son was to abolish the law of primogeniture." (Life – pg. 9)</p>	<p>The Life of Robert Baldwin, by George E. Wilson (971.009 Baldwin) Brighton Public Library Page 9</p>
1820's	Family Compact & Rise of Democracy in Public feeling	<p>"It was only in the years after the close of the war of 1812 that the full defects of the system became plain. There was to be seen the spectacle of a popularly-elected House at loggerheads with the other branches of the legislature. Two things happened. Gradually the members of the Councils and the chief office holders in the colony (often the same persons) had come to look on themselves as the properly constituted guardians of loyalty and public order. They had become the so-called Family Compact, an oligarchy who felt that the duty devolved upon them of sustaining the King's rule, the King's religion, and the King's peace. The more their position was attacked, the more they felt the Empire needed their support." (Life – pg. 12)</p>	<p>The Life of Robert Baldwin, by George E. Wilson (971.009 Baldwin) Brighton Public Library Page 12</p>

		<p>“On the other hand, the people in the colony and their representatives in the Assembly had become more and more restive under this system. They became more and more desirous of governing themselves instead of being governed by a body of self-constituted Solons in muddy York. The rise of democracy was making itself felt in Canada just as it was making itself felt in the two countries that most influenced Canada – the United States and Britain. The close of the twenties saw Jacksonian democracy triumphant south of the forty-ninth parallel; the early thirties saw the passing of the Reform bill in the mother country.” (Life – pg. 12)</p> <p>“The Baldwin’s had every reason to veer to the right and blend into the Family Compact. Instead, they turned increasingly toward what passed for the left. In their family it seemed as if every personal tragedy pushed them further into the cause of public justice, as if the tragedies hardened the survivor’s ethical edge and reduced the expectations they might have from family interests and triumphs. William Warren began speaking out against the corrupt legal system, the corrupt land transfer system, the unjustified power of the Church to which he belonged. He became the respectable face of the reform movement, was soon elected to the legislature and worked closely with Marshall Bidwell and John Rolph, both lawyers, the latter also a doctor. And whatever the three men felt personally, they were also allied to the reform journalist William Lyon Mackenzie, with his strange, badly fitting wigs and his intemperate ways. More than anyone else, Mackenzie spoke to the farmers and labourers and spoke for them.” (Saul – pg. 41)</p>	<p>Page 12</p> <p>Louis-Hyppolyte LaFontaine & Robert Baldwin by John Ralston Saul, Penguin.2010 Page 41</p>
1822	Town of Newcastle moved to Conc C Lot 33 & 34 from Presqu’lle	<p>A Petition from James Richardson, Jr. to the Governor, Sir Peregrine Maitland, dated June 12, 1822, requests that the Town of Newcastle be moved from the peninsula of Presqu’lle across to the north shore of the Bay to unoccupied land at Concession C (Broken Front) Lot 33 & 34. This was approved. (Tobey – pg. 78)</p> <p>Note: A transcription of the Petition is available from Dan Buchanan.</p>	The Tobey Book, Brighton Public Library Page 78
1825	Robert Baldwin called to the Bar	<p>Robert Baldwin was called to the Bar in 1825, entering into partnership with his father under the firm name of W. W. Baldwin and Son. Two years later he married his cousin, Miss Augusta Elizabeth Sullivan. Her mother was the eldest sister of Dr. Baldwin and had not come out from Ireland until 1819. In 1829 Robert Baldwin’s cousin, now also his brother-in-law, entered the firm, which once more changed its name and became, “Baldwin and Sullivan”. OLife – pg. 8)</p>	The Life of Robert Baldwin, by George E. Wilson (971.009 Baldwin) Brighton Public Library Page 8
Oct 1827	Willis sworn in as judge in Court of King’s Bench	<p>“In 1828 the official world of York was convulsed by a quarrel which, starting amongst the legal profession, extending to society, and finally became an issue in politics. There had been a project at the Colonial Office to establish a Court of Equity for Upper Canada and John Walpole Willis, a rising young lawyer and the son-in-law of an earl, aspired to the post of judge. He received the promise of the appointment if the scheme should be carried out, and in the meantime he accepted the office of</p>	The Life of Robert Baldwin, by George E. Wilson (971.009 Baldwin) Brighton Public Library Page 17

puisne judge of the Court of Kings Bench for Upper Canada. He was sworn in in October 1827.

Humility was not one of the virtues of the new judge, nor did he underestimate his own legal learning. He thought but poorly of the abilities of Attorney-General Robinson, and his opinion did not improve when they became rivals as possible successors to Chief Justice Campbell. In order to forward his own interests he was accused of courting the favour of the leaders of the Reform party.” (Life – pg. 17)

“The quarrel between Judge Willis and the Attorney-General came to ahead when the judge allowed Francis Collins, under arrest for a charge of libel, to arraign the later official for “foul partiality and oppression”. This was followed by an open wrangle as to whether the Attorney-General was an effective public servant or not. Under such circumstances it is not surprising that the whole executive was opposed to the judge.

Judge Willis also found himself in opposition to Judge Sherwood. After Chief Justice Campbell obtained leave of absence the two remaining judges nearly always disagreed. Willis undertook to investigate the constitution and power of the Court of King’s Bench and came to the conclusion that the Court could not legally sit unless all three judges were present. Not satisfied with informing the Colonial Office to that effect, he announced his conclusion in open court and then left the Bench. This action brought matters to a head. Lieutenant-Governor Maitland removed Willis and appointed Hagerman in his place. The struggle was now transferred to England.” (Life – pg. 18)

“The more one inquires into this whole controversy the clearer it becomes that the fault was not all on one side. The conduct of the judge was anything but discreet; he was impetuous and vain, and his actions would never contribute to the prestige of the judiciary. The Lieutenant-Governor and the official party were high-handed, although this was not a conspicuous instance of that fact.”

To the general public, as well as to the Reform Party, Judge Willis appeared in the light of a martyr. He was a distinguished Englishman who had arrived with the reputation of holding liberal opinions. He had begun by announcing his freedom from party feelings and his determination to administer impartial justice; he had ended by arousing the enmity of the whole bureaucracy. That this was but another illustration of the law of cause and effect seemed clear. The Reform party had complained much if the partiality of the judiciary, and the appointment of all judges from the English Bar had been one solution advocated. The fate of Judge Willis would be the fate of all independent judges. Reform opinion is well expressed in a letter of Marshall Spring Bidwell to Dr. Baldwin: “The arbitrary and ignominious dismissal of Judge Willis, is in my opinion, one of the most flagrant acts of tryranny

Page 18

Page 20

		and oppression by which a free country ever was sullied, and I shall assist with heart and hand in every attempt to procure redress and to bring authours of this measure to a just and signal punishment.” (Life – pg. 20)	
Apr 1828	Petition of Grievances	<p>“At a public meeting of which Dr. Baldwin was chairman, it was decided to send a petition of grievances to the imperial government. The actual petition is said to have been written by Robert Baldwin, although it bears the name of his father. In it the “violent and unconstitutional” removal of Judge Willis is only one item in the indictment of the governing oligarchy.” (Life – pg. 20)</p> <p>“The petition shows clearly enough that the Baldwin’s had taken up the idea of responsible government. They might be colonials, but they did not belong to the class that believed that any of the rights of British subjects were lost by leaving the mother country. They were constitutional lawyers who wished to make the government of Upper Canada a true “image and transcript” of the British constitution. In England the executive was responsible to the elected representatives of the people. Why should not the same principle apply in Canada? At the same time there is a certain indecision in their demands. Responsible government is not made a solution to all other grievances. It is only one demand among many.” (Life – pg. 22)</p>	<p>The Life of Robert Baldwin, by George E. Wilson (971.009 Baldwin) Brighton Public Library Page 20</p> <p>Page 22</p>
Jan 1830	Robert Baldwin election and defeat	<p>“Baldwin took his seat in January, 1830, but took no conspicuous part in the debates of the session. The death of George IV brought a dissolution and in the new election Baldwin was defeated along with many of his party.” (Life – pg. 25)</p> <p>“After this defeat of 1830, Robert Baldwin and his father retired from politics. They made no attempt to seek election but confined their attention to their legal practice. Their party was in a minority in the House of Assembly which spent its best efforts in trying to exclude William Lyon Mackenzie from its membership. Such action could not but arouse the anger of the Baldwin’s, without, however, exciting any enthusiasm for the man involved. In 1828 Dr. Baldwin had similarly disapproved of the conduct of Mackenzie’s enemies without approving of Mackenzie.” (Life – pg. 26)</p>	<p>The Life of Robert Baldwin, by George E. Wilson (971.009 Baldwin) Brighton Public Library Page 25 Page 26</p>
Apr 2 1831	Brighton Village Named	<p>“It was announced in the COBOURG STAR and the NEWCASTLE GENERAL ADVERTISER: Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the inhabitants of Cramahe and Murray was held at Union Hall, kept by Mr. S. Kellogg, on the 2nd April, 1831, for the purpose of naming the village now in progress at that place. Among the great variety of names proposed, it was decided by a committee chosen for the purpose that the village should be called, and in future be known, by the name of Brighton. – Jesse Wells, secretary”</p> <p>“Although the village was known by the name Brighton from 1831 it was not incorporated as a village until 1860. The area of the first town of Newcastle and Freeman’s Point were never included in the village as it is now known.” (Tobey – pg.</p>	<p>The Tobey Book, Brighton Public Library, pg. 106</p>

		106)	
Jun 7 1832	Reform Bill in Britain given Royal Assent	<p>The Representation of the People Act 1832, commonly known as the Reform Act 1832, was an Act of Parliament (2 & 3 Will. IV) that introduced wide-ranging changes to the electoral system of England and Wales. According to its preamble, the act was designed to "take effectual Measures for correcting divers Abuses that have long prevailed in the Choice of Members to serve in the Commons House of Parliament."</p> <p>Calls for reform had been mooted long before 1832, but perennially without success. The Act which finally succeeded was proposed by the Whigs led by the Prime Minister Lord Grey. It met with significant opposition from the Pittite factions in Parliament that had governed the country for so long (opposition was especially pronounced in the House of Lords). Nevertheless, as a result of public pressure, the bill was eventually passed. The Act granted seats in the House of Commons to large cities that had sprung up during the Industrial Revolution, and took away seats from the "rotten boroughs"—those with very small populations. The Act also increased the number of individuals entitled to vote, increasing the size of the electorate by 50–80%, and allowing a total of one out of six adult males to vote, in a population of some 14 million.</p> <p>The full title is An Act to amend the representation of the people in England and Wales. Its formal short title and citation is the Representation of the People Act 1832 (2 & 3 Wm. IV, c. 45). The Act only applied in England and Wales; separate reform bills were passed in the same year for Scotland and Ireland.[1] Other reform measures were passed later during the 19th century; as a result, the Reform Act 1832 is sometimes called the First, or Great Reform Act.</p> <p>Note: The Third Reform Bill was finally passed after the threat of riots in the streets and major financial disruption in the country forced the King to tell the House of Lords (who were dead set against any reform) that he would have to flood the House of Lords with new peerages in order to tilt the balance toward reformers. Seeing their situation in that light, the Lords finally relented and the bill was passed.</p>	Wikipedia (Reform Act 1832)
1835	Sir Francis Bond Head appointed Lieutenant-Governor	<p>"Why Francis Bond Head should have been chosen Governor of Upper Canada is a perplexing question. ... The astonishment of the new appointee was quite as great as our own can be. He had had an adventurous career in South America, but his experience of government had been confined to acting as poor-law commissioner for the county of Kent. His subsequent career does not belie his own statement that he "was grossly ignorant of everything that in any way related to the government of our colonies." His "simplicity of mind, ill-naturedly called ignorance," scarcely prepared him for the description of himself he saw placarded on the wall of Toronto as he entered the city – "Sir Francis Bond Head, a Tried Reformer." The surprise was</p>	The Life of Robert Baldwin, by George E. Wilson (971.009 Baldwin) Brighton Public Library Page 29 & 30

		not unnatural in a man who had never joined a political party, had never attended a political discussion, and had never voted at an election.” (Life – pg. 29 & 30)	
Mar 1836	Robert Baldwin accepts offer of a position on the Executive Council then resigned	<p>“Robert Baldwin wished to make the government of Upper Canada a real “image and transcript” of the government of Great Britain. This could be effected without changing a single law. The only change necessary was in administrative practice. He entered the Executive Council to advocate the need of making this change, but found that the Council was not itself responsible for the actions of the Governor. On many occasions it was not even consulted.” (Life – pg. 41)</p> <p>“No attitude could be more typical of the mind and temperament of Robert Baldwin. To him, a conservative liberal, innovation as such made no appeal, but rather the contrary. He could see the need of reform, but both his temperament and his legal training drove him to seek his reasons in the past. If at all possible he must ground his case in the law or establish custom.” (Life – pg. 42)</p> <p>“The Governor did not hesitate as to what action he ought to take. The opportunity was too good to be lost. He immediately informed the Council that they could not retain such principles and his confidence, that they must abandon either the one or the other. “He will never allow his Executive Council officially to assume that heavy responsibility which he owes to his Sovereign as well as to the people of this province. On receiving this reply, four of the councillors offered to retract, saying that they had changed their minds. Robert Baldwin and Dr. Rolph refused to make any such submission. “I could not for a moment hesitate,” he wrote the former, “when the alternative presented to me was the abandonment of either my principles or my place.” (Life – pg. 43)</p>	<p>The Life of Robert Baldwin, by George E. Wilson (971.009 Baldwin) Brighton Public Library Page 41</p> <p>Page 42</p> <p>Page 43</p>
Apr 1836	Robert Baldwin travels to England	<p>“Robert Baldwin took no part in the election. In April he had left Toronto for New York to make his first and only visit to the Old World. He went to London as the unofficial representative of the Reform Party, and his going was duly noted by the Lieutenant-Governor. .. Baldwin’s shadow, as gossip reported the Governor had boasted, was not to darken the door of the Colonial Office. It was not, however, because he did not make the attempt. Baldwin had no sooner reached London than he asked for a personal interview with Lord Glenelg. He wished to state what had taken place in Canada, and to submit what appeared to him to be the only possible means of “preserving the connection with the mother country, which, permit me most solemnly to assure your Lordship, I am most sincerely anxious to perpetuate. Eight days later the receipt of his letter was acknowledged, with the request that any communication he might wish to make should be made in writing. Baldwin’s answer took the form of a most carefully reasoned argument in favour of the introduction of responsible government into the colony. It stated the case about as logically and</p>	<p>The Life of Robert Baldwin, by George E. Wilson (971.009 Baldwin) Brighton Public Library Page 49 – 50</p>

		<p>convincingly as it could be stated, and was afterwards published as campaign material.” (Life – pg. 49 – 50)</p> <p>“This conclusion brings Baldwin to a consideration of the fourth remedy, “which consists of nothing more than having the provincial government, as far as regards the internal affairs of the province, conducted by the Lieutenant-Governor as representative of the paramount authority of the mother country, with the advice and assistance of the Executive Council acting as a provincial cabinet, and composed of men possessed of the public confidence, whose opinions and policy would be in harmony with the opinions and policy of the representatives of the people. It is the English system, and Canadians “very naturally ask why are not our representatives to be paid as much attention to by the King’s deputy, as the representatives of our fellow-subjects in England by the King himself?” (Life – pg. 51 & 52)</p>	Page 51 - 52
Nov 1837	Sir Francis Bond Head resigns as Lieutenant-Governor	<p>“The Governor’s course of independent action finally ended in open defiance. He had dismissed Judge Ridout from his position on the Bench, and from his offices of Colonel of Militia and Justice of the Peace, because, if not an active member, he appeared like an active member, of the Constitutional Reform Society of which Dr. Baldwin was President. Mr. Ridout appealed to the Colonial Office which agreed that an injustice had been done. Head defied the Colonial Office and refused to reopen the case. The same situation existed in the case of Marshall Spring Bidwell. Head announced his intention never to carry out the instructions he had received to promote the late Speaker of the Assembly to the Bench. Rather than carry out such instructions he would resign; and it is not to be wondered at that his resignation was accepted. ... Sir Francis still had his part to play in the history of Canada. He had helped to sow the wind, he was not to escape his part in reaping the whirlwind. He was still acting Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada when the rebellion of 1837 occurred.” (Life – pg. 60)</p>	The Life of Robert Baldwin, by George E. Wilson (971.009 Baldwin) Brighton Public Library Page 60
Dec 5 1837	Mackenzie Rebellion begins and is quickly suppressed	<p>“The original plan was that the rising should take place on Thursday, December seventh. As the time approached the rebels feared that their plans were known, and hurriedly changed the date to December fourth. On the evening of that day, a few score rebels arrived at Montgomery’s tavern, some four mile north of Toronto, hungry, weary, and for the most part unarmed. A sudden attack was urged but was postponed until the next day. Captain Anderson was to be their leader, but was killed by the loyalist Powell, who then effected his escape, made his way to the Governor’s bedside, and at last convinced him, of the reality of rebellion.” (Life – pg. 64)</p> <p>“Shortly after noon on December fifth, the two men, accompanied by a carpenter, who actually bore the flag of truce, met the rebels at Gallows Hill. The Governor’s</p>	The Life of Robert Baldwin, by George E. Wilson (971.009 Baldwin) Brighton Public Library Page 64 Page 65

		<p>verbal promise of an amnesty, on condition the rebels dispersed, did not seem sufficiently binding. After meeting the rebel leaders, Baldwin and Rolph rode back to get Sir Francis's proposals stated in writing, but by this time the Governor had recovered from his panic and refused to have any further dealings with the insurgents. Baldwin and Rolph felt that it was their duty to ride back and acquaint the rebels with this fact. It was on this occasion that Dr. Rolph remained behind for a short conversation with Lount and Mackenzie. When Dr. Rolph rejoined Baldwin they reported to the Sheriff that they had delivered the Governor's message, and that no further propositions had been made by the rebels. Robert Baldwin then rode up Lot (Queen) Street towards his own home." (Life – pg. 65)</p>	
1837	Rebellion in Brighton	<p>"Forces were arranged in the vicinity of Brighton during the rebellion of 1837. The acting Dominion Archivist state the following: "The disposition of troops about 1838 shows a force of 300 stationed at Presqu'île under Major Warren – 100 of the Third Northumberland and 100 of the Prince Edward Militia. A search of the payrolls for the 1837-1838 Rebellion does not reveal the pay lists for these regiments and in consequence, it is not possible to prepare a list of those who served. However, copies of the Ensigns have given the names of four. William Walters (son of John Walters) – a volunteer who lived in the vicinity of Brighton William Fowler – an officer in the British regular army, living in the township fo Brighton, born 1817, and died 1900 Dr. Robert Barker – who took an active part in the rebellion. He was born n Charleston, S.C. in 1807 and died in 1902." One building remained in 1936 to remind the people of that war. It stood on the bay shore on the way to Presqu'île Point. In the cellar in the early twentieth century was still a cell for the detention of prisoners. This house was owned in 1936 by Mr. Ray Freeman and occupied by Colonel Richard Bullock Jr. for many years. (Tobey – pg. 133 - 134</p> <p>"Colonel Augustus Spencer, the father of Hazelton Spencer, Brighton's editor in 1861, lived on Prince Edward Street on the site of the old Brighton High School. In 1837 rebels made a "raid on his home to capture him and put him to death but Providence and friends saved him and his family." (Tobey – pg. 134)</p>	<p>The Tobey Book, Brighton Public Library, pg. 133 & 134</p> <p>Page 134</p>
Feb 1838	Durham Report Published in London	<p>"Durham Report, completed January 1839 and officially presented to the Colonial Office 4 February 1839 by John George Lambton, the earl of DURHAM. A known reformer, Durham had been appointed governor general to investigate colonial grievances after the REBELLIONS OF 1837. His Report on the Affairs of British North America proposed such reforms as the creation of municipal governments and a supreme court, and resolution of the LAND QUESTION in Prince Edward Island. His</p>	<p>The Canadian Encyclopedia – Durham Report (www.thecanadianencyclopedia.com)</p>

plan for a union of all the British North American colonies was dropped because of objections in the Maritime provinces. Durham's 2 main recommendations - RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT and union of Upper and Lower Canada - emerged from an analysis of the causes of the rebellions. He criticized the defective constitutional system in Upper Canada, where power was monopolized by "a petty, corrupt, insolent Tory clique." This FAMILY COMPACT blocked economic and social development in a potentially wealthy colony, thereby causing the discontent which led to the rebellion. His solution, based on advice from colonial reformers, was a system in which the executive would be drawn from the majority party in the assembly. It would stimulate colonial expansion, strengthen the imperial connection and minimize American influences. In Lower Canada, Durham described the problems as racially, not politically, based. He found "two nations warring in the bosom of a single state" To ensure harmony and progress, he recommended assimilating the French Canadians, whom he called "a people with no literature and no history," through a legislative union of the Canada's, in which an English-speaking majority would dominate.

Durham's report was condemned by Upper Canada's Tory elite, but Reformers in UC and NS hailed the idea of responsible government. Montréal Tories supported the union largely because they saw it as a way to overcome French Canadian opposition to their plans for economic development. French Canadians were opposed to the union and reaffirmed their determination to defend their nationality. The British government accepted the recommendation for a union of the Canada's (see ACT OF UNION).

However, responsible government was not formally implemented until 1847 and Durham's recommendation for a division of powers between imperial and colonial responsibilities was rejected. Although controversial in its direct influence in the creation of the Province of Canada, the emergence of a party system and the strengthening of local self-government, the Durham Report is generally regarded to have played an important role in the development of Canadian autonomy. (The Canadian Encyclopaedia – Durham Report)

“Enquiry: In Canada, he formed numerous committees consisting of essentially all the opponents of the Patriotes and made many personal observations of life in the colonies. He also visited the United States. Durham wrote that he had assumed he would find that the rebellions were based on liberalism and economics, but he eventually concluded that the real problem was the ethnic conflict between French and English. According to Durham, the French culture in Canada had changed little in 200 years, and showed no sign of progress like British culture had. His report contains the famous assessment that Canada consisted of "two nations warring

Wikipedia

		<p>within the bosom of a single state." (1838)</p> <p>Recommendations: Durham recommended that Upper and Lower Canada be united into one province, which would give British Canadians a slight advantage in population. He also encouraged immigration to Canada from Britain, to overwhelm the existing numbers of French Canadians with the hope of assimilating them into British culture.[1] The freedoms granted to the French Canadians under the Royal Proclamation of 1763 and the Quebec Act of 1774 should also be rescinded; according to Lord Durham this would eliminate the possibility of future rebellions. The French Canadians did not necessarily have to give up their religion and language entirely, but it could not be protected at the expense of what Durham considered a more progressive British culture. The proposed merger would also benefit Upper Canada as the construction of canals led to a considerable debt load; while access to the former Lower Canada fiscal surplus would allow that debt to be erased. He also recommended responsible government, in which the governor general would be a figurehead and the legislative assembly would hold a great deal of power. In the responsible government, the legislative assembly would be elected by the people. The party with majority would hold power and as long as they held support, they would keep power. However, this recommendation was not accepted and the Province of Canada would not get responsible government for another decade." (Wikipedia)</p>	
Aug 23 1838	Letter from Robert Baldwin to Lord Durham re The Durham Report	<p>"Robert Baldwin also wrote to Lord Durham. While Baldwin's sentences tend to be heavy and involved, his argument is clear and logical." (Life – pg. 70)</p> <p>"To conclude, my Lord, with all the deference which becomes me when addressing your Lordship, yet with all the firmness which I owe to my children and my country, as a Canadian subject of Her Majesty, I object first, to the alteration of the Constitution in the minutest particular, and secondly to the sacrifice of any single branch of the Royal Prerogative ... Both of them are my birth-right, and I clam from your Lordship the preservation of then in all their integrity ... And lastly I claim to have applied to that constitution and to have used in the exercise of the Prerogative, the same principle of responsibility to the people, through their representatives, which is daily practiced in the Executive Government of that might Empire of which it is yet my pride to be a subject." (Life – pg. 72)</p>	<p>The Life of Robert Baldwin, by George E. Wilson (971.009 Baldwin) Brighton Public Library Page 70</p> <p>Page 72</p>
1838	Tobey Book Mentions Baldwin	<p>"In 1838 Messrs. Dunn, Baldwin and Ralph, as well as Peter Robinson, Mark and Joseph Wells resigned their seats in the Legislative Council of Upper Canada as a protest against abuses of privilege." (Toby – pg. 136)</p> <p>Note: This quote from The Tobey Book is included because it is the only reference in the entire Tobey Book of any political issues. There is a brief mention that Brighton</p>	The Tobey Book, Brighton Public Library, pg. 136

		Township was created literally nothing about the process or issues.	
Jun 3 1839	Lord Durham's Report debated in British Parliament	"On June 3, 1839, Lord John Russell brought the Canadian question before the British House of Commons, and in his speech dealt with various recommendations in Lord Durham's report. He upheld the policy of reuniting the two provinces, although the government had as yet no bill to introduce. He agreed with the policy of making the colony English. He could not, however, express the same agreement with Durham's recommendation in favour of responsible government. He stood by the resolution of 1837 which said that while it was expedient to improve the composition of the Executive Council of Lower Canada, " it is inadvisable to subject it to that responsibility demanded by the House of Assembly of that province." (Life – pg. 76)	The Life of Robert Baldwin, by George E. Wilson (971.009 Baldwin) Brighton Public Library Page 76
Oct 1839	Charles Poulett Thomson (Later Lord Sydenham) arrives as Governor-General of Canada	<p>"The Governor-General sent out to succeed Lord Durham was Charles Poulett Thomson, later created Baron Sydenham. In contrast to Durham, who was a statesman, Sydenham was a politician with all that that implies. He was sent out by the British Government to carry out some of the recommendations made by Lord Durham, the most important being to bring about the union of Upper and Lower Canada. On the issue of responsible government the Imperial Parliament had serious reservations, so that when the new Governor-General arrive in Canada in October 1839, everyone was in the dark as to the prospect of responsible government." (Exp. – pg. 166)</p> <p>"He had three main political objectives in Canada. First, and part of his mandate, was to unite the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada; with this recommendation of Lord Durham's he was in full sympathy. Secondly, he was determined to call the political tune himself, to be his own Prime Minister, and not to hand over the direction of affairs to his ministers. Thus he was opposed to Lord Durham's recommendation for responsible government, although he was too adroit to say so. Finally, he was determined to pick his councillors from all parties; in this way he hoped to divide and rule." (Exp. – pg. 167)</p> <p>"On October 17, 1839, Thomson landed at Quebec and immediately plunged into the work of his mission. His social charm disarmed my critics, while all admired the energy and skill with which he set to work. The French were utterly opposed to the policy of union but they were powerless. The matter rested in the hands of the special council, which the Governor-General lost no time in summoning. It met in Montreal, and after several days' discussions agreed to the resolutions submitted to it. Besides union, these affirmed that a civil list should be granted to the Crown, and that the debts incurred by Upper Canada in improving the navigation of the St. Lawrence should be assumed by the united province." (Life – 78)</p>	<p>The Baldwins and The Great Experiment, R. M. & J. Baldwin, Longmans, 1969. Page 166</p> <p>Page 167</p> <p>The Life of Robert Baldwin, by George E. Wilson (971.009 Baldwin) Brighton Public Library Page 78</p>
Dec 12 1839	Letter from Poulett Thomson re his	"The limits to be placed on responsible government were expressed more emphatically in a letter of Poulett Thomson's dated December 12, 1839. "I am not a	The Life of Robert Baldwin, by George E. Wilson (971.009 Baldwin)

	<p>ideas re Responsible Government</p>	<p>bit afraid of the responsible government cry. I have already done much to put it down in its inadmissible sense; namely, the demand that the Council shall be responsible to the Assembly, and that the Governor shall take their advice, and be bound by it ... I have told the people plainly that, as I cannot get rid of my responsibility to the home government, I will place no responsibility on the Council; that they are <i>a council</i> for the Governor to consult, but no more." This sounds remarkably like the doctrine laid down by Francis Bond Head, and which led to the resignation of Baldwin and the other member of the Executive Council." (Life – pg. 82)</p>	<p>W) Brighton Public Library Page 82</p>
<p>Jan 1840</p>	<p>Baldwin Accepts Position as Solicitor-General for Upper Canada</p>	<p>"If, like Hincks, many Reformers doubted the intentions of the Governor-General they were reassured when Robert Baldwin accepted the office of Solicitor-General for Upper Canada, ... Not only did Baldwin's appointment give confidence, but the advocates of responsible government were elated that he was once more to enter political life." (Life – pg. 89)</p> <p>"Baldwin had certainly proved himself no office-seeker. He had been a member of the Assembly for a few months in 1830, but after his defeat in that year he had never again sought re-election. He had definitely retired from politics as there seemed no opportunity of furthering the cause of responsible government. When there appeared such an opportunity in 1836 he reluctantly entered the Executive Council, but resigned as soon as it was clear that no change was to be made in the method of administration." (Life – pg. 90)</p> <p>"Baldwin's attitude was clearly reflected in his answer to an address. "I humbly trust your prayers on my behalf to the great Disposer of Events for His support will not be unheard. It was not without a humble appeal to Him for direction and assistance that I ventured to accept the office which I fill, and I sincerely pray for His gracious guidance not to permit me to retain it should circumstances render such retention inconsistent with those sound English constitutional principles which I have ever advocated, and the practical application of which in the administration of the government of my native country, can, I am satisfied, alone preserve its connection with the parent state on the broad basis of mutual affection and common interest – a connection which, thus based, I have ever been and still am most sincerely desirous of strengthening and perpetuating." To one of his friends he wrote that he had accepted office upon principle, and when he could no longer retain it upon principle he would relinquish it, and "certainly without any personal regrets"." (Life – pg. 91)</p> <p>Francis Hincks: "While Robert Baldwin was the most prominent Reformer in Upper Canada, perhaps the ablest politician in their ranks was Francis Hincks. In some ways</p>	<p>The Life of Robert Baldwin, by George E. Wilson (971.009 Baldwin) W) Brighton Public Library Page 89</p> <p>Page 90</p> <p>Page 91</p> <p>Page 86</p>

		<p>he was everything Baldwin was not. He had a keen, quick and flexible mind. He was above all things an opportunist. He was never at a loss for a plan, and when on failed was always ready with another. He would never quarrel about the appearance if the substance could be gained. If the mountain would not come to Robert Baldwin, he would not go to the mountain. Hincks would. Baldwin would not go through a political door unless he could take all his principles with him. Hincks would go through and take as many of his principles as the door would allow, always hoping that he might be able to send back for the rest. He was a firm believer in the saying that half a loaf is better than none. Hincks was a politician because he loved politics; Baldwin was a politician because he had a programme to fulfil. To Hincks the means were almost as interesting as the end. To Baldwin the end was the only thing worth while. Baldwin had a certain arrogant disdain of many of the "ways and means" of politics; Hincks was a past-master in their manipulation." Life – pg. 86)</p>	
Jun 23 1840	Act of Union passed in British Parliament	<p>Before 1841, the territory roughly corresponding to Southern Ontario in Canada belonged to the British colony of the Province of Upper Canada, while the southern portion of Quebec and the Labrador region of Newfoundland and Labrador belonged to the colony of the Province of Lower Canada (until 1809, when it was transferred to Newfoundland^[1]). Upper Canada was primarily anglophone, whereas Lower Canada was francophone. The Act of Union (1840), passed July 23, 1840, by the British parliament and proclaimed by the Crown on February 10, 1841, merged the two colonies by abolishing the legislatures of Upper and Lower Canada and replacing them with a single legislative assembly.</p> <p>While this new legislature maintained equal representation for both of the former colonies, the democratic nature of Lower Canada's elections was fundamentally flawed. Despite the francophone majority in Lower Canada, most of the power was concentrated on the anglophone minority, who exploited the lack of a secret ballot to intimidate the electorate.</p> <p>The area that had previously comprised Upper Canada was designated "Canada West", while the area that had comprised Lower Canada was designated "Canada East". The Province of Canada ceased to exist when the British North America Act passed by the British Parliament was proclaimed July 1, 1867. (Wikipedia – Province of Canada)</p>	<p>Wikipedia http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Province_of_Canada)</p>
Feb 10 1841	Act of Union Proclaimed by the Crown	<p>"At this time Robert Baldwin was at the peak of his political career. Sydenham had appointed him Solicitor-General in 1840 and a few days after the proclamation of the Act of Union, that is, after February 10, 1841, he appointed him an Executive</p>	<p>The Baldwins and The Great Experiment, R. M. & J. Baldwin, Longmans, 1969.</p>

		<p>Councillor in the United Parliament.” (Exp – pg. 169)</p> <p>“Act of the British Parliament, passed July 1840 and proclaimed 10 February 1841, uniting UPPER CANADA and LOWER CANADA under one government. The reunification was a recommendation of the 1839 DURHAM REPORT, and the necessary legislation to establish the new PROVINCE OF CANADA was introduced in the British Commons in May 1839. In September, Charles Poulett Thomson (later Lord SYDENHAM) was sent as governor general to acquire Canadian consent, which he obtained from Lower Canada in November and from Upper Canada in December. The resolutions of both Canadian legislative bodies were fused by Lower Canada Chief Justice James Stuart early in 1840. After passage in the British Parliament, July 1840, the Act of Union was proclaimed on 10 February 1841 in Montréal.</p> <p>Its main provisions were the establishment of a single parliament with equal representation from each constituent section; consolidation of debt; a permanent Civil List; banishment of the French language from official government use; and suspension of specific French Canadian institutions relating to education and civil law. The Act naturally aroused considerable opposition. In Upper Canada, the FAMILY COMPACT opposed union, and in Lower Canada religious and political leaders reacted against its anti-French measures.</p> <p>In fact, the Act was unfair to Lower Canada with its larger population and smaller debt. However, both Canadas agreed to work within the Act, especially under the liberal influence of the united Reform Party led by Louis LAFONTAINE and Robert BALDWIN. Within 15 years many unjust clauses had been repealed, and prosperity and responsible government had modified many of the Act's financial and constitutional provisions. “ (Enc. – Act of Union)</p>	<p>Page 169</p> <p>The Canadian Encyclopedia – Act of Union</p>
<p>Jun 14 1841</p>	<p>Opening of 1st Parliament United Canada</p>	<p>“The first Parliament of United Canada was called to meet on June 14, 1841, at Kingston .. “ (Life – pg. 108)</p> <p>“The first session of the first Parliament of United Canada was one of the most important in the history of the country. It was one of the most active; and the amount of work accomplished may well excuse the boyish elation of the Governor-General at the close of the session. “I have now accomplished all I set much value on,” he wrote, “for whether the rest be done now or some sessions hence, matters little. The five great works I aimed at have been got through, - the establishment of a board of works with ample powers, the admission of aliens, a new system of county courts, the regulation of the public lands ceded by the Crown under the Union Act, and lastly this District Council bill.” Important and useful as these acts undoubtedly were, the chief interest is not in them, but in the struggle as to the meaning of</p>	<p>The Life of Robert Baldwin, by George E. Wilson (971.009 Baldwin) Brighton Public Library</p> <p>Page 108</p> <p>Page 122</p>

		responsible government. A great problem had to be solved – how to combine “in one Empire, Canadian self-government and British supremacy.” (Life – pg. 122)	
Jun 15 1841	Baldwin Announces his Resignation	<p>“The next day he informed the House of the fact, and promised then when the proper time arrived he would give an explanation of his conduct as well as a full account his political views.” (Life – pg. 124)</p> <p>“Robert Baldwin’s feelings were very different. During the whole session he was in opposition. To him principles came before measures, and in spite of the fact that the Governor commanded a majority in the House, he did not feel that responsible government had been granted. This was not the system as he saw it working in England.” (Life – pg. 128)</p> <p>“During the debate on the answer to the Speech from the Throne, Baldwin gave his promised explanation of his reasons for resigning. He asserted that the fact that a Speaker had been elected who had no confidence in the administration, and yet the administration did not dare propose another, proved that he had been right in his action.” (Life – pg. 130)</p> <p>“With the French-Canadians Baldwin and a few of his friends could still work. He supported them in their steady opposition to the government. There were two reasons for his actions. In the first place he believed that the French had just cause for complaint against certain clauses in the Act of Union, and against certain acts of the Governor-General. Moreover Baldwin was very anxious that the French should not be alienated from the Reformers of Upper Canada. All his hopes rested on a reunion of the two wings of the party. He once said that he would stand by the French even if he were deserted by all the Reformers from Upper Canada. He was building firmer than he himself knew. His opposition to the government did not injure him from the Reformers from Upper Canada. It certainly won for him the lasting confidence and loyalty of the French. It was also to be an advantage not only to Baldwin but to Canada. There could have been no more powerful check to racial bitterness.” (Life – pg. 129)</p>	<p>The Life of Robert Baldwin, by George E. Wilson (971.009 Baldwin) Brighton Public Library Page 124 Page 128</p> <p>Page 130</p> <p>Page 129</p>
July 1841	LaFontaine elected in York Riding	<p>“The French-Canadian leader was not to remain out of Parliament. Baldwin had been elected for two constituencies, Hastings and the Fourth Riding of York. He had already decided to sit for Hastings and now urged his father to stand for the York constituency. ... This was before the Lower Canadian Election Bill was known. On August 10th Baldwin wrote to his father that there was reason to expect that the bill would be thrown out in the Upper House, and so would end all hope of enquiry into the Lower Canadian elections. “I think it would be very desirable that you should, even though you may have already accepted the nomination for North York, suggest</p>	<p>The Life of Robert Baldwin, by George E. Wilson (971.009 Baldwin) Brighton Public Library Page 131 & 132</p>

		<p>to them the expediency of accepting your retirement and of returning Mr. LaFontaine if he will accept the nomination instead of you. I am satisfied that nothing that could be done at his juncture would have a better effect upon the state of the parties in the House than his return just now from North York." It will "greatly cement the union between the Upper and Lower Canadian Reformers."" (Life – pg. 131 & 132)</p>	
<p>Aug 1841</p>	<p>Resolutions re Municipal Government</p>	<p>"Probably the most important bill of the session was the once in reference to municipal government. Not only was it a measure important in itself, but it was on a subject which, in the sequel, was to be associated to a particular degree with the name of Robert Baldwin." (Life – pg. 133)</p> <p>"The lack of municipal institutions in Canada had most severely criticized by Lord Durham. Lord Sydenham had hoped that the necessary legislation would be incorporated into the Act of Union as passed by the imperial Parliament. When, however, these clauses were omitted, as dealing with a subject better left to the local legislature, the Governor-General had had an ordinance passed by the Special Council establishing municipal institutions in Lower Canada. Under the ordinance most of the officers were to be appointed by the Crown. There was to be local government but not local self-government." (Life – pg. 134)</p> <p>"Now, during the first session of the united Parliament, the government introduced a bill to establish municipal institutions for Upper Canada. The bill differed little from the ordinance passed by the special council. There were at once attacks on it from all sides. Sir Allan MacNab, Cartwright and the Tories were opposed to the setting up of small republics in the country. It was a dangerous concession to democracy. Robert Baldwin and the majority of the Upper Canada Reformers were opposed to the bill because it was not democratic enough. It gave the Governor too much power. The French were opposed by any bill proposed by the government. They were, moreover, determined that Upper Canada should receive no concessions that were not shared by Lower Canada. Therefore the ordinance was referred to the committee of the whole on the Upper Canada Bill very early in the discussion." (Life – pg. 134)</p> <p>"According to the government's bill, councillors were to be elected in each district, but the warden, treasurer and clerk, were to be nominated by the Crown. When the fourth clause giving the Governor power by letters patent to appoint the warden was debated, Robert Baldwin moved an amendment that such power should be for three years only. The amendment lost by the casting vote of the chairman. This was the nearest that Baldwin came to defeating any part of the bill." (Life – pg. 135)</p>	<p>The Life of Robert Baldwin, by George E. Wilson (971.009 Baldwin) Brighton Public Library Page 133</p> <p>Page 134</p> <p>Page 134</p> <p>Page 135</p>

<p>Sep 3 1841</p>	<p>Resolutions re Responsible Government</p>	<p>“The session of 1841 showed little accomplished. Nevertheless, before it closed, Baldwin was able to strike an effective blow for the cause he had so much at heart. On September 3rd he introduced a series of resolutions affirming the principle of responsible government. The government countered by introducing a series of amendments which, however, changed the sense of the original resolutions very little. Although introduced by Secretary Harrison they are said to have been written by Lord Sydenham himself. It was a clever manoeuvre on the part of the Governor. Not only was the edge of Baldwin’s resolutions dulled, but the government appeared to concede what otherwise it would have been forced to grant. There was a further advantage. It prevented the public from discovering any real difference between Baldwin and the Governor on the great question of responsible government. Both appeared as equally zealous keepers of the ark.” (Life – pg. 138)</p> <p>“The resolutions as amended were as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “That the most important, as well as most undoubted, of the political rights of the people of the province is that of having a provincial Parliament for the protection of their liberties, for the exercise of a constitutional influence over the executive departments of their government, and for legislation upon all matters of internal government.” 2. “That the head of the executive government of the province, being, within the limits of his government, the representative of the Sovereign, is responsible to the imperial authority alone; but that, nevertheless, the management of our local affairs can only be conducted by him, by and with the assistance, counsel, and information of subordinate offices in the province.” 3. “That in order to preserve between the different branches of the provincial Parliament that harmony which is essential to the peace, welfare and good government of the province, the chief advisers of the representative of the Sovereign constituting a provincial administration under him, ought to be men possessed of the confidence of the people, thus affording a guarantee that the well-understood wishes and interests of the people, which our gracious Sovereign had declared shall be the rule of the provincial government, will on all occasions, be faithfully represented and advocated.” 4. “That the people of this province have, moreover, a right to expect from such provincial administration the exertion of their best endeavours that the imperial authority within its constitutional limits, shall be exercised in the manner most consistent with their wishes and interest.” (Life – pg. 139 & 140) <p>Note: The passage of these resolutions went almost unnoticed by the general population at the time. However, they would be the basis on which LaFontaine</p>	<p>The Life of Robert Baldwin, by George E. Wilson (971.009 Baldwin) Brighton Public Library Page 138</p> <p>Page 139 & 140</p>
-------------------	--	--	---

		<p>and Baldwin would fight for the actual implementation of responsible government during the 1840's. The Governor-General would interpret the wording of these resolutions to support his over-riding priority of maintaining the real power of the Crown and British Parliament (represented in his position, of course) in the Province of Canada. In other words, Canada was to remain a colony in practice if not in the expression of fine words. Baldwin, of course, took these resolutions seriously and would interpret their passage, even with small amendments, as the Governor-General's agreement with responsible government. This would prove to be a hard nut to crack and would not be resolved until 1848. It would require a large majority for the Reform party in Parliament as well as the presence of a Governor-General and Colonial Secretary who had much more tolerance for actual self-government in the colony.</p>	
Jan 10 1842	Arrival of Sir Charles Bagot as Governor-General of Canada	<p>"The most important political event after the death of Lord Sydenham was the appointment of his successor. The granting of responsible government might, in the long run, mean a decline in the importance of the office of Governor-General, but no such decline had occurred in 1841. Indeed, under Sydenham the office had grown in importance. The Governor was not only the representative of the Crown, he was Prime Minister as well. About him the whole governmental machine revolved." (Life – pg. 142)</p> <p>"In Canada Sir Charles found plenty of scope for his talents. One reason for his appointment had been the strained relations with the United States. In 1842 the Ashburton Treaty removed the main causes for quarrel, and the Governor-General was never called upon to use his diplomatic skill in dealing with the Republic. He found, however, a wide scope for his gifts in Canada itself."</p> <p>"Lord Stanley had not left the Governor-General without instructions. The sentiments they expressed were generous enough. Bagot was "to know no distinctions of national origin or religious creed, to consult in his legislative capacity the happiness, and (so far as may be consistent with his duty to his Sovereign and his responsibility to her constitutional advisers) the wishes of the mass of the community. ... He was further advised to use his influence "to withdraw the legislature and the population generally from the discussion of abstract and theoretical questions, by which the government of Canada had been too often and too seriously embarrassed." (Life – pg. 144)</p>	<p>The Life of Robert Baldwin, by George E. Wilson (971.009 Baldwin) Brighton Public Library Page 142</p> <p>Page 143</p> <p>Page 144</p>
Oct 1842	Baldwin Defeated in Hastings, Elected for Rimouski	<p>"Both LaFontaine and Baldwin had to seek re-election. The former stood again for his York constituency and was returned with little difficulty. Baldwin sought re-election in Hastings but from the very first it was clear that the opposition would be of the keenest. To the Tories of Upper Canada, Baldwin was more objectionable than LaFontaine. In Hastings Baldwin's opponent was his cousin, Edmund Murney, who</p>	<p>The Life of Robert Baldwin, by George E. Wilson (971.009 Baldwin) Brighton Public Library Page 163 & 164</p>

		<p>had successfully opposed him in the election of 1841. From the very beginning the Attorney-General of Upper Canada had his doubts as to the final outcome. The Tories were making “tremendous exertions”. They intended to bring in voters even from Lower Canada. ... All that Baldwin feared happened, and more also. The election turned out to be one of the most disorderly, at a time when disorderly elections were the rule. The military had finally to be called in to keep the peace. ... The result was Baldwin’s defeat by a narrow margin, although he always maintained that if the election had been peacefully conducted, he would have won.” (Life – pg. 163 & 164)</p> <p>“In the meantime Baldwin’s friends had tried to elect him for the Second Riding of York, but without success. A constituency, however, was provided in Lower Canada. M. Bonne of Rimouski resigned and Baldwin was elected without opposition. His new constituents received him with the greatest enthusiasm.” (Life – pg. 165)</p>	Page 165
Dec 1842	Responsible Government	<p>“By the close of 1842 it looked as if responsible government had been won. The Governor had accepted LaFontaine and Baldwin as gracefully as possible; the British government had acquiesced, not gracefully perhaps, but still they had yielded. Bagot had accepted his new ministers although there is no doubt that he would have preferred the old.” (Life – pg. 165)</p>	The Life of Robert Baldwin, by George E. Wilson (971.009 Baldwin) Brighton Public Library Page 165
Feb 1843	Appointment of Lord Metcalfe as Governor-General of Canada	<p>“As early as January 2nd Wakefield wrote to LaFontaine that the rumour was circulating that Metcalfe would be the next Governor-General. “I have no personal acquaintance with him,” Wakefield wrote, “but he has a high reputation for industry, discrimination, sound judgement and firmness. ... A month later he wrote that Canada had a <i>perfect</i> new Governor-General and that he was certain that the new order of things in Canada would be consolidated. He could not praise Metcalfe too highly. “He is <i>all</i> you can desire.”” (Life – pg. 171 & 172)</p> <p>“The more the Governor-General learned of the whole system of responsible government as understood and practiced by LaFontaine and Baldwin, the less he could reconcile it with his own ideas as to the proper relations between the imperial government and a colony. According to the Executive Council, they were the real rulers of the colony, at least in its internal affairs, so long as they were supported by a majority in the House of Assembly. The insoluble problem for Sir Charles Metcalfe was what was to become of the Governor-General under such a system. He had no intention of allowing his office to become a cipher, which he believed would be the result of the policy advocated by his Council.” (Life – pg. 173)</p>	The Life of Robert Baldwin, by George E. Wilson (971.009 Baldwin) Brighton Public Library Page 171 & 172 Page 173
1843	Secret Societies Bill	<p>“A bill which caused even greater bitterness was Baldwin’s measure, “for the discouragement of secret societies”. There was no doubt as to the intention of the bill. It was a blow to the Orange Order, although in form it applied to all secret societies except the Freemasons. The Irish emigrants who came out to Canada</p>	The Life of Robert Baldwin, by George E. Wilson (971.009 Baldwin) Brighton Public Library Page 178 & 179

		<p>brought their racial and religious differences with them. Orange lodges and Hibernian societies flourished in the colony as they had in the Emerald Isle. In 1843 the strife was particularly keen. O'Connell's repeal agitation was in full swing. Orangemen were naturally supporters of Sir Allan MacNab and his party, their Catholic opponents were largely for the government. It is scarcely possible to exaggerate the disorder. Riots and fights were the order of the day. Every election was a Donnybrook fair, and many fairs were held when there were no elections. Not infrequently deaths resulted from these encounters. The Orange Order set the government at defiance. As one of Baldwin's friends wrote, it was time that peaceful citizens ceased to be "liable to be waylaid, assaulted, abused wounded, or beaten, by ruffian Orangemen or brutal Orange mobs, armed with dirks, pistols, shillalahs, or other offensive weapons." (Life – pg. 178 & 179)</p>	
Nov 26 1843	Baldwin & LaFontaine Resign	<p>"On Friday, November 24th, Baldwin and LaFontaine called on the Governor-General and stated their position in regard to appointments. The next day the discussion was resumed with the whole Council present. The day following all the councillors, save one, resigned." (Life – pg. 184)</p> <p>"On their first meeting with the Governor-General, Baldwin and LaFontaine had demanded that "he should agree to make no appointment, and no offer of an appointment, without previously taking the advice of the Council; that they should recommend any other at discretion, and that the Governor-General in deciding, after taking their advice, should not make any appointments prejudicial to their influence. The Governor refused to make any such stipulation. He said he "could not degrade the character of his office, nor violate his duty by such a surrender of the prerogative of the Crown." (Life – pg. 185)</p>	<p>The Life of Robert Baldwin, by George E. Wilson (971.009 Baldwin) Brighton Public Library Page 184</p> <p>Page 185</p>
Oct 1844	Election	<p>"The whole country was divided into two opposing camps. The campaign became more and more bitter. Moderation went by the board. There was no limit to the accusations made, or to the language used. Feelings had not been so stirred since 1837, and there were those who feared that the present turmoil might end in a second armed conflict." (Life – pg. 194)</p> <p>"All parties had been preparing for the inevitable election. Baldwin might have been re-elected for Rimouski if he had so desired. His French-Canadian constituents entirely approved of his conduct and when he visited them in the summer of 1844 his journey was a "triumphant procession". LaFontaine believed that no one could defeat him in the constituency, not "even Papineau himself". (Life – pg. 208)</p> <p>"In this letter to the Middlesex electors he urged them to remember that the aim of the party was the welfare of their native land. "I would show to the world that as Canadians we have a country and are a people." To do so responsible government</p>	<p>The Life of Robert Baldwin, by George E. Wilson (971.009 Baldwin) Brighton Public Library Page 194</p> <p>Page 208</p> <p>Page 209</p>

		<p>was necessary. Baldwin was not uncertain as to the outcome. "Of our ultimate success no one can doubt, and for myself I entertain not the slightest misgiving as to our triumph in the immediate struggle. Our cause is not that merely of party. It is the cause of our country." (Life – pg. 209)</p> <p>"The election was most bitterly fought. According to Metcalfe's view the result was to decide "whether the majority of Her Majesty's Canadian subjects are disposed to have responsible government in union with British connection and supremacy, or will struggle for a sort of government that is impracticable consistently with either." The loyalty cry was effective in Upper Canada and in the Eastern Townships, and the Governor found himself supported by a majority of the members. But the majority was not large, and one unfortunate result of the election was that the French-Canadians as a party were in the opposition. The old division of 1841 was revived. It was the irony of fate that the Governor who had so deprecated party feeling when came to the country, had done so much to revive it, not only politically but racially." (Life – pg. 209 & 210)</p> <p>"Baldwin won his own election in North Riding, but recognized clearly the completeness of the defeat the party had suffered in Upper Canada. The Reformers numbered only thirteen to their opponents' twenty-nine and of those thirteen not all were to be trusted." (Life – pg. 210)</p>	<p>Page 209 & 210</p> <p>Page 210</p>
Nov 28 1844	2 nd Parliament of Canada meets	<p>"The second Parliament of United Canada was the first to meet in Montreal. It lasted for three sessions, from November 28, 1844, to March 29, 1845, from March 20 to June 9, 1846, and from June 2 to July 28, 1847." (Life – pg. 211)</p> <p>"The history of the second Parliament is not a distinguished one. Metcalfe had secure a majority in his appeal to the people, but from the very beginning the new government was weak." (Life – pg. 211)</p>	The Life of Robert Baldwin, by George E. Wilson (971.009 Baldwin) Brighton Public Library Page 211
Jan 27 1846	Robert Peel Speech re repeal of Corn Laws	"On January 27, 1846, Peel gave a three-hour speech saying that the Corn Laws would be abolished in 1 February 1849 after three years of gradual reductions of tariff, leaving only a 1 shilling duty per quarter." (Wikipedia)	Wikipedia – Corn Laws
1846	Britain Reduces Duty of Foreign Timber	<p>"Once the principle of free trade was admitted, its complete adoption was only a matter of time. The great reforming budgets of 1845 and 1846 were merely logical sequences of the budget of 1842. In 1845 timber was not the subject of legislation, but in 1846 Peel made still further reductions in the preference." (Wood – pg. 89)</p> <p>"After 5 April 1847, foreign timber was to bear a duty of 20s., foreign deals, etc. a duty of 26s. After 5 April 1848, the duty of foreign timber was to be 15s., that on foreign deals, etc., 20s. This was a reduction of some 40 per cent from the rates in force and of nearly 73 per cent from those previous to 1842. Even so, there would remain after all the intended reductions had been made an ad valorem rate of about</p>	<p>Great Britain's Woodyard; British America and The Timber Trade, 1763 – 1867, Arthur R. M. Lower Page 89</p> <p>Page 89</p>

		<p>23 per cent. The gradual reduction was carefully carried out: from the date the announcement was made until the date of the second reduction was over two years; no change at all was to be made for fourteen months.” (Wood – pg. 89)</p> <p>“The increase in the British mercantile marine since 1842 had exceeded that in the competing foreign mercantile marines by two and a half to one. Much of this owing to the cheaper rate at which ships could be built, now that their principal raw material was less heavily taxed:” (Wood – pg. 90)</p>	Page 90
Jan 1847	Lord Elgin assumes office as 5 th Governor-General of the Province of Canada	<p>“Lord Elgin assumed office at the close of January, 1847 ... “ (Life – pg. 231)</p> <p>“Lord Elgin was determined to establish a new role for the Governor-General, ... “ (Life – pg. 231)</p> <p>“As time was to prove, the Reformers had no cause for suspicion. With Grey as Colonial Secretary and Elgin as Governor-General, there would be no interference with the full implementation of responsible government. Earl Grey had made this fact apparent in a despatch to the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia. Sir John Harvey was to make it clear that any change of political power from one party to the other was not to be the result of any act of his, but of the wishes of the people themselves. “While giving all fair and proper support to his Council for the time being, he was carefully to avoid any acts that could possibly be supposed to imply the slightest personal objection to their opponents.” He was to remember that if he refused to accept the advice of his Council they were justified in resigning, and that it was “neither possible or desirable to carry on the government of any British provinces in North America in opposition to the opinion of the inhabitants.” (Life – 229 & 230)</p> <p>“Lord Elgin did not arrive in Canada until early January 1847. His charm, his obvious desire to conduct himself in a constitutional manner, his fluent French, his ability to get on with French Canadians, and his ready grasp of Canadian problems gradually dispelled the fears of the Reformers, and were to make Lord Elgin the most popular Governor-General Canada had had.” (Exp – 210)</p>	<p>The Life of Robert Baldwin, by George E. Wilson (971.009 Baldwin) Brighton Public Library Page 231 Page 229 & 230</p> <p>The Baldwin Experiment, R. M. & J. Baldwin, Longmans Canada Limited, 1869, pg. 210</p>
1847	Moribund Ministry	<p>“It was becoming clear that an election could not be far distant. The extreme weakness of the government made it inevitable. Their failure to win French support had left them in an almost impossible position. Papineau was the only French member in the cabinet and the history of the session of 1847 is simply the history of a moribund ministry clinging to office.” (Life – pg. 226)</p>	<p>The Life of Robert Baldwin, by George E. Wilson (971.009 Baldwin) Brighton Public Library Page 226</p>

Dec 1847 – Jan 1848	Election	“The Governor-General had no expectation that the appeal to the people would result in any great change in the standing of the various parties in the Assembly, but he was soon disillusioned. In Lower Canada the Reformers made almost a complete sweep, while in Upper Canada they won a majority of seats.” (Life – pg. 232)	The Life of Robert Baldwin, by George E. Wilson (971.009 Baldwin) Brighton Public Library Page 232
Jan 26 1848	Council Meeting for Cramahe Twp.	“In the Cobourg Star of January 26 th , 1848, there appears an account of the annual meeting for Cramahe, held at McDonald’s Hotel, Colborne, at which two district councillors, clerk, assessor, collector, fence viewers, pathmasters and poundkeepers were elected. It was agreed that future meetings should alternate between McDonald’s Hotel, Colborne and Hodges Hotel, Brighton.” (Cent – pg. 18)	Centennial of the Incorporated Village of Brighton, booklet at Cobourg Public Library
Feb 29 1848	LaFontaine & Baldwin Ministry begins	“On the 28 th of February the Governor-General delivered the Speech from the Throne. When the debate occurred Baldwin moved the amendment to the answer in reply. The question at issue was really the fate of the ministry, and there could be no doubt as to the outcome. The amendment was carried by a vote of fifty-four to twenty. The Ministry resigned the following day and Lord Elgin sent immediately for LaFontaine and Baldwin.” (Life – pg. 237)	The Life of Robert Baldwin, by George E. Wilson (971.009 Baldwin) Brighton Public Library Page 237
Jan 18 1849	Opening of 3 rd Parliament of Canada, 1 st Session	“In January Lord Elgin wrote that they had a vast number of bills in preparation. The session lasted from January 18 th to May 30 th , and proved remarkable, not only for the number of measures passed, but for the bitterness of party conflict. (Life – pg. 252)	The Life of Robert Baldwin, by George E. Wilson (971.009 Baldwin) Brighton Public Library Page 252
Apr 3 1849	Universities Act	“On April 3 Baldwin introduced his bill and on May 11 th it was given its second reading. The bill was certainly not one that would win approval from Bishop Strachan. Indeed the new measure went so far that “John Toronto” now found supporters amongst those who had voted for Baldwin’s bill of 1843. The new measure set up a great deal of complicated machinery for the government of the university, but its general proposals were clear. The fundamental idea was the complete secularization of the new provincial university. Even the chair in divinity was abolished. Baldwin hoped that the new denominational colleges would affiliate with the new foundation. There were each to be allowed to appoint one representative on the senate, but were to receive no share of the endowment, and were to give up their degree-granting powers except in divinity. The real control was to be in the hands of the government, and special pains were taken to guard against ecclesiastical encroachment.” (Life – pg. 254)	The Life of Robert Baldwin, by George E. Wilson (971.009 Baldwin) Brighton Public Library Page 254
Apr 25 1849	Riots in Montreal; Burning of Parliament	“Five days before, on April 25, Elgin had come to town to give formal assent to forty-two reform laws that Parliament had voted through. One of them – the Rebellion Losses Bill – had already become the focal point of the Opposition, which insisted it was an act of disloyalty, if not of treason. It would compensate innocent citizens who had lost property during the 1837 Rebellion. This had already been done for Upper Canada. But they were British. The Opposition claimed that in Lower Canada the money would go to former rebels. After all, it would go to French Canadians, and in a	Louis-Hippolyte LaFontaine and Robert Baldwin, by John Ralston Saul, page 206 (Brighton Public Library) Page 7 & 8

		<p>stunning leap of logic, no French Canadian, by national or racial definition, was capable of real loyalty. Street demonstrators took up this theme of disloyalty and treason: parliamentary support for rebels amounted to governmental treason, which in turn justified violence by loyal citizens. On the night of April 25 these self-defined loyalists turned into a mob, attacked the grand Parliament building, which stood on what is now the Place d'Youville at other end of town from the Chateau Ramezay, and left it gutted by fire.</p> <p>The next morning eighty or so distraught, confused, angry parliamentarians of all parties assembled in the new and equally grand Bonsecours Market, the long, high neo-classical building that still stands just around the corner from the Chateau. They were now even more deeply divided by their rival beliefs of what constituted disloyalty. The Assembly met upstairs in the unfinished, unheated, cavernous West Ballroom. They stood or sat hunched on a few rough benches. Three days later, on Saturday the twenty-eighth, they voted along party lines for or against an Address to the Governor-General – a statement of admiration for his loyalty to Canadian democracy. Their Address was an assertion of words over violence, of debate over race and religion, but also of the public good over commercial power. The elected majority was not going to bow before the mob.” (Saul – pg 7 & 8)</p> <p>“And so LaFontaine and Baldwin stood in the courtyard of the Chateau Ramezay on that cool spring Monday afternoon, waiting for him, as if in the dead space at the centre of a hurricane. You could think of them as a young but mature couple, having met in their mid-thirties and taken power in their mid-forties. A few exchanged words would be enough for mutual understanding. They were not talkative men, not orators, not tribunes, not easy in their manners in the eternal way of politicians. They were introverts driven into the public place by their ideas. They stood at the eye of this storm because of their beliefs. Both were tall, taller than most, imposing, almost pathologically calm. Until recently, the standard readings of Canadian history have rarely looked beyond their surface characteristics.” (Saul – pg 9 & 10)</p> <p>“The crowd thickened into thousands as the carriage advanced, then the rocks and eggs began flying. The windows were smashed. Both men were repeatedly hit. Jones kept his men in a tight cordon around the coach and tried to keep it moving as the mob closed in on them. Sitting inside a closed carriage you are in a cage – hardly protected, in full view, unable to do anything. Elgin sat as still as possible, blanched, moving only to avoid the stones, as their pace slowed almost to a halt and the verbal and physical filth rained in on them. “ (Saul – pg. 12)</p>	<p>Page 9 & 10</p> <p>Page 12</p>
May 30 1849	Municipal Corporations Act (Baldwin Act)	Preamble: “An Act to provide, by one general law, for the erection of Municipal Corporations, and the establishment of Regulations of Police, in and for the several Counties, Cities, Towns, Townships and Villages in Upper Canada.” [30 th May, 1849]	Osgoode Hall Library: The Municipal Corporations Act, May 30, 1849, Chapter 81, Page 453

		<p>“Whereas it will be of great public benefit and advantage that provision should be made, by one general law, for the erection of Municipal Corporations and the establishment of Regulations of Police in and for the several Counties, Cities, Towns, Townships and Villages in Upper Canada : And whereas, with a view to this object, certain Acts of the Parliament of this Province, and certain others of the Parliament of the late Province of Upper Canada, have, by an Act passed during this present Session of Parliament been repealed : Be it therefore enacted by the Queen’s Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and intituled, An Act to re-unite the Provinces of Upper and Lower-Canada, and of the Government of Canada, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That this Act shall commence and have force and effect upon, from and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and not before; excepting always such of its provisions as may require that any thing be done preparatory to the first elections to be held under it, which provisions shall be in force immediately upon, from and after the passing thereof.”</p> <p>“Townships. And be it enacted, That the inhabitants of each Township in Upper Canada, which shall have one hundred or more resident freeholders or householders on the Collector’s Roll thereof, for the last year that the same shall have been made up, prior to the time the Act is appointed to come into force, shall be a Body Corporate, and as such shall have perpetual succession and a Common Seal, with power to break, renew and alter the same at pleasure, and shall be capable of suing and being sued, of pleading and being impleaded in all Courts and places whatsoever, of purchasing, acquiring and holding lands and tenements, and other real and personal property within such Township for the use of the inhabitants thereof, in their corporate capacity, and of making and entering into such contracts as may be necessary for the exercise of their corporate functions, and that all such powers shall be exercised by, through and in the name of the Municipality of each Township respectively.”</p> <p>“The single most powerful piece of democratic progress was the Municipal Corporations Act, often called the Baldwin Act. It extended the principals of parliamentary democracy to the cities, towns and villages and removed at least overt power from the landowners.” (Saul – pg. 206)</p> <p>“The government took over the post office, turning it into a system for egalitarian communications. How? By standardizing and lowering the postal rates, while opening post offices in as many communities as possible. They put through a</p>	<p>(Also called the Baldwin Act)</p> <p>Townships, II, also Page 453</p> <p>Louis-Hippolyte LaFontaine and Robert Baldwin, by John Ralston Saul, page 206 (Brighton Public Library)</p>
--	--	---	---

		comprehensive public school act for Upper Canadian Catholics, further reformed the Election Act, got London to repeal its Navigation Act with its limitations on who had access to British ports. Now the ports were Canadian, and in the next season more than one hundred non-British vessels appeared.” (Saul – pg. 206)	
Jan 01 1850	Municipal Corp Act Takes Effect	See above – bottom part of Preamble. “That this Act shall commence and have force and effect upon, from and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and not before; ... “ Therefore, it was on January 1, 1850 that both Cramahe and Murray Townships became incorporated.	Municipal Corporations Act, Preamble
1850	Census	The 1850 Census shows how many persons lived in the eastern area of Cramahe and the western area of Murray which would become Brighton Township in 1851. In the Cramahe area there were 1,272 persons and in the Murray area 1,632, for a total of 2,904 persons.	Ontario Archives, Census and Assessment Records 1803 – 1850, Cramahe and Murray Twp.’s
May 20 1851	Opening of the 4 th Session of the 3 rd Parliament of Canada	“The third Parliament of United Canada met for the fourth time on May 20, 1851. Every member knew that this would be the last session, and it was inevitable that many guided their actions in anticipation of the coming elections. There were other reasons why no active legislative program could be expected. The government had effected the main reforms to which it stood pledged at its formation, while the coming retirement of LaFontaine made its reorganization inevitable.” (Life, pg.280)	The Life of Robert Baldwin, by George E. Wilson (971.009 Baldwin) Brighton Public Library Page 280
Jun 27 1851	Robert Baldwin Resigns	“On June 26, 1851, Mackenzie moved “that a special committee of seven members be appointed by this House, with instructions to report by bill or otherwise, for the abolition of the Court of Chancery, and for the conferring of equity powers, in certain cases, upon the Courts of Common Law.” (Life – pg. 284) (Note: That is William Lyon Mackenzie, the perpetrator of the Mackenzie Rebellion of 1837, now back in Parliament and up to his tricks of manipulation in the Radical Clear Grit cause.) Robert Baldwin had introduced a bill in 1849 to significantly re-organized the Court of Chancery which had been a target of the Reformers due to its close control by the Governor General and recognition as an element of British control of Canadian courts. The re-organized Court of Chancery had been on trial for two years with positive results and he felt it was wrong to deny it a full trial. Besides, Baldwin saw the Court of Chancery as an important link with the British Empire and was strong in his desire to maintain those links. He also recognized that this vote, put forward at this time and place, was a mere tactic to undermine his Reform Party and provide a victory for the new Clear Grit and more radical element of the Party.	The Life of Robert Baldwin, by George E. Wilson (971.009 Baldwin) Brighton Public Library Page 284
		He wrote out his resignation and sent it to LaFontaine. “After a careful analysis of the vote of the last evening with its accompanying circumstances, and much consideration upon the probable consequences with respect both to my own	Page 286

		<p>position and that of others, I have come to the conclusion that the public interest will be best promoted by my retirement from the office which I have at present the honour to hold in Her Majesty's service"" (Life – pg. 286</p>	
<p>Aug 2 1851</p>	<p>Passing of the Statute creating Township of Brighton & adjustments</p>	<p>Preamble: "Whereas it is expedient to make certain alterations in the present Territorial Divisions of Upper Canada, for Judicial, Municipal and other purposes: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and intituled, <i>An Act to re-unite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada</i>, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the time when this Act shall come into force, Upper Canada shall be divided into Counties mentioned in the Schedule to this Act marked A, which counties shall respectively include and consist of the several Townships mentioned in the said Schedule as forming such County, and the Cities, Towns and Villages and the Liberties of the said several Cities therein: ... "</p> <p>"IX. And be it declared and enacted, That all the provisions and enactments of the Act passed in the twelfth year of Her Majesty's Reign, and intituled, <i>An Act to provide by one General Law for the erection of Municipal Corporations, and the establishment of Regulations of Police, in and for the several Counties, Cities, Towns and Townships and Villages in Upper Canada</i>, and of the Act amending the same, passed in the Session held in the thirteenth and fourteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign and chaptered sixty-four, shall, in so far as they may not be inconsistent with this Act, apply to the Counties and Townships constituted by this Act."</p> <p>"16. The County of Northumberland shall consist of the Townships of Murray, Brighton, Cramahe, Haldimand, Hamilton, Seymour, Percy, Alnwick and Monaghan South."</p> <p>"11. Brighton, which shall include and consist of all the lots from number one to number ten, both inclusive, in the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth concessions, and in the broken front of the present Township of Cramahe, and of the lots from number twenty-three to number thirty-five, both inclusive, in the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh concessions, and in the concession A and B, and the broken front of the present township of Murray, and the peninsula of Presqu'île."</p> <p>"Schedule E. Tracts Detached from Township and Attached to Others</p>	<p>Osgoode Hall Library: Chapter 5 of the Statutes of Canada from the 3rd Parliament, 4th Session, 14-15 Victoria, pages 1792 to 1801: Chapter 5: "An Act to make certain alterations in the Territorial Divisions of Upper Canada. [2d August, 1851]", Page 1792, Preamble</p> <p>Item IX. Page 1795, Municipal Corporations Act applicable to new or changed townships. Schedule A – Counties, Page 1798,</p> <p>Item 16</p> <p>Schedule D – New Townships, Page 1801, Item 11.</p> <p>Schedule E. Tracts Detached..</p>

		<p>4. The peninsula of Presqu'île shall be detached from the Township of Murray, and shall be annexed to and form part of the Township of Brighton.</p> <p>5. The Gore of Murray, lying between the tenth concession of the Township of Murray and the Township of Seymour, shall be detached from Murray, and form part of the Township of Seymour.</p> <p>Note: Queen Victoria's Reign began Jun 20 1837. References to the number of years of "Her Majesty's Reign" are counted from 1837. The Act of Union which united Upper and Lower Canada was passed in 1841. The Municipal Incorporations Act was passed in 1849 and amendments were passed in 1850 and 1851.</p>									
1851	Stats for Brighton Township	<p>"By an Act passed in 1851, portions of Cramahe and Murray were constituted a new township under the name Brighton. It is bounded on the north by Seymour, on the west by Cramahe, on the east by Murray, and on the south by Lake Ontario. Area, 46,719 acres; population, 3,734; valuation, \$1,333,024." (Atlas – pg. ix)</p> <p>Note: The numbers in the last line of this paragraph are current numbers in 1878, when the Atlas was published and not 1851 when the township was created.</p>	<p>County Atlas Map (Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham, Ont., H. Belden & Co., Toronto, 1878 – new edition by Fifth Line Press 2006)</p> <p>Page ix</p>								
Jan 1 1852	Brighton Township Created per Act of August 2 1851	<p>"XVIII. And be it enacted, That this Act shall have force and effect upon, from and after the first day of January next, and not before, excepting the sixteenth Section thereof, which shall have force and effect upon, from and after the passing this Act." (Section XVIII - pg. 1797 of Act of Aug 2 1851)</p>	<p>Osgoode Hall Library: Chapter 5 of the Statutes of Canada from the 3rd Parliament, 4th Session, 14-15 Victoria, pages 1792 to 1801: Chapter 5: "An Act to make certain alterations in the Territorial Divisions of Upper Canada. [2d August, 1851]"</p> <p>Page 1797</p>								
1852	1851 Census for Brighton Twp.	<p>The 1851 Census was the first one to include Brighton Township which was created, officially, Aug 2 1851. This Census is called 1851 but most of it was likely taken during 1852 or even into 1853. Ages of persons listed occasionally demonstrate this, especially babies who are shown to be 1 year old or the like. That's why, when recording 1851 Census records, I always show the date as 1852.</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">1851 Census – Brighton Township</td> <td style="width: 50%;">1850 Cramahe & Murray This Area</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Males: 1,910</td> <td>Cramahe: 1,272</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Females: 1,740</td> <td>Murray: 1,632</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total: 3,650</td> <td>Total: 2,904 (Diff. 746)</td> </tr> </table>	1851 Census – Brighton Township	1850 Cramahe & Murray This Area	Males: 1,910	Cramahe: 1,272	Females: 1,740	Murray: 1,632	Total: 3,650	Total: 2,904 (Diff. 746)	
1851 Census – Brighton Township	1850 Cramahe & Murray This Area										
Males: 1,910	Cramahe: 1,272										
Females: 1,740	Murray: 1,632										
Total: 3,650	Total: 2,904 (Diff. 746)										
1853	Elections in Brighton Township	<p>"In 1853 E.H. Smith was the township reeve. A. Martin was the township clerk from 1853 to 1855." (Tobey – pg. 233)</p>	<p>The Tobey Book, Brighton Public Library, Chapter X - 1853</p> <p>Page 233</p>								

Feb 25 1853	Brighton Sentinel begins Publishing	<p>“Apparently the first village paper, <i>The Brighton Sentinel</i>, commenced publishing on February 25, 1853. This date is chosen because A. Smith, the treasurer of the township of Brighton in making a report for 1852 includes items for printing but does not mention Alex Begg, who was the first editor of the <i>Sentinel</i>. In the minutes of the Council meeting for March 19, 1853 it was recorded that H. Scobie was paid four shillings nine pence for printing the assessment roll and Mr. Begg was paid three pounds, two shillings six pence for printing. Because Mr. Scobie and not Mr. Begg printed the assessment roll we are lead to believe that Mr. Begg was not in Brighton in the early months of 1853. Also the March edition of the Sentinel is recorded as Vol. 1 No. 5 and this would make the printing date for Vol. 1 No. 1 February 25th. Nearly all the advertisements in the March 25th edition have foot notes using the date February 14. Thus for about 11 days Mr. Begg gathered up his first business and gave receipts accordingly.</p> <p>The first printing office was located in a house owned by I. M. Wellington. During 1853 the printing office was located on Front Street next to S. P. Gross’s store. Mr. Alex Begg was most appreciative of help given by G. H. Morrison and F. E. Marsh. The following notices appeared on August 5, 1853.</p> <p>“We hereby acknowledge our obligation to Mr. G. H. Morrison for his zeal, activity and energy in completing the building for the Sentinel Printing Office.”</p> <p>“NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC; The Sentinel office is removed to the building next door west of the store of S. P. Gross. We take this opportunity of returning our thanks to those who have assisted in fitting up the office and more particularly to Mr. F. e. Marsh for his exertions and liberality in furnishing the site.”” (Tobey – pg. 277 & 281)</p>	The Tobey Book, Brighton Public Library, Chapter X - 1853 Page 277 & 281
Jun 24 1853	Survey for G.T.R. comes to Brighton	<p>“Business in Brighton took an almost unbelievable advance when the G.T.R. made its preliminary survey. At some time around June 24 the Sentinel said: “Grant Trunk Railway – the engineers are at work, a party passed through the village last week.” Workmen were scarce and the G.T.R. advertised far and wide for all sorts of artisans.</p> <p>“The G.T. Company offers to every mason, labourer, blacksmith and carpenter who will engage to come to Canada, to work on the railway, an advance of 2 pounds 10 shillings, and one pound for every member of the family, on condition of his furnishing security for the repayment of such advance at the rate of 1s. per week. Wages offered for masons 7s/6d to 8s/9d per day, labourers 5s. Blacksmiths and carpenters 7s/6d. October 7, 1853” (Tobey – pg. 265)</p>	The Tobey Book, Brighton Public Library, Chapter X - 1853 Page 265
Nov 1853	Brighton and Seymour Gravel Road to Gillett’s	<p>“Early in 1853 the West End had hopes of having a road near that part of the village which would lead to the Bay. Already for some years Railroad Street and the old Percy Road had existed, but they desired an opening to the bay similar to the</p>	The Tobey Book, Brighton Public Library, Chapter X - 1853 Page 250

	Pond	Presqu'île Gravel road then under construction. By November, this Gravel Road had only reached as far north as the pond of G. Gillett but by 1856, it had reached Mallory's Corners." Tobey – pg. 250)	
Oct 27 1856	First Grant Truck Railway Train arrives at Brighton	<p>"The most far reaching event of this year was the coming of the railroad. Monroe Lawson was one of the few people still living in 1936 who saw the entrance of the first G.T.R. train. His nephew E. C. Guilett relates Mr. Lawson's experiences in The Brighton Ensign of July 31st, 1931: He watched the workmen surveying for the Grand Truck Railway and his brother Clinton helped clear the way for the roadbed. The land was purchased from the settlers and the timber given to them for clearing it. Contracts for the railroad were let by sections and local labour aided by a gang of Irish workmen prepared the roadbed. Horse scrapers were used for all the grading and parts of the line were ready for use in 1855. Mr. Lawson well remembers climbing to the roof to see the first train of gravel cars pass through the farm, the line had been completed to Kingston in 1853 and in October 1856 all was in readiness for the first through train from Toronto to Montreal. Local celebrations had been held from time to time as sections of the line were completed but a crowd was assembled at every station on October 27, 1856, when the first train passed through. Probably no event in Canadian history had ever created such public enthusiasm as the completion of the Grand Trunk Railway. A two-day celebration was held in Montreal; about 8,000 attended the grand ball where "the ladies hoops suffered considerably"; and nearly a mile of tablecloth and 44,000 knives, forks, tumblers and wine glassed were needed for a huge banquet in the Company's new workshop at Point St. Charles.</p> <p>We are told (see Ensign of September 7th, 1900) that: "James Nesbitt arrived in Brighton a passenger on this first G.T.R. train running from Montreal to Toronto on the 4th day of November 1856"." (Tobey – 323)</p>	The Tobey Book, Brighton Public Library, Chapter XIII - 1856 Page 323
Jan 31 1859 Nov 24 1858?	Village of Brighton Incorporated, separated from Brighton Township	"This is the year in which Brighton Village gained its independence from the township of the same name. For the first time a council was elected for the new town. Certain transactions of the new village council which was first functional on January 31, 1859 are available. This council was composed of Henry Squier, reeve, Alex Bettles, I.. Wellington, R. Garbutt, Josiah H. Proctor and Augustus Spencer." (Tobey – pg. 347)	The Tobey Book, Brighton Public Library, Chapter XVI - 1859 Page 347
Dec 9 1858	Robert Baldwin died	"The city and province prepared for its first state funeral. Shops shut down. A thousand people walked or rode in procession, led by the judiciary, the clergy, the politician, from the new St. James Cathedral all the way to the family's mausoleum at Spadina."	Louis-Hippolyte LaFontaine & Robert Baldwin, by John Ralston Saul, pg. 224
Mar 29 1867	Royal Assent to British North	"British North America Acts: Confederation was accomplished when the Queen gave royal assent to the British North America Act (BNA Act) on March 29, 1867, followed	Wikipedia – British North America Act

	American Act	<p>by a royal proclamation stating: "We do ordain, declare, and command that on and after the First day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-seven, the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, shall form and be One Dominion, under the name of Canada."¹²⁷ That act, which united the Province of Canada with the colonies of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, came into effect on July 1 that year. The act replaced the Act of Union (1840) which had previously unified Upper Canada and Lower Canada into the united Province of Canada. Separate provinces were re-established under their current names of Ontario and Quebec. July 1 is now celebrated as Canada Day." (Wikipedia)</p>	
Jul 1 1867	Canadian Confederation	<p>The Dominion of Canada officially began on July 1, 1867. The word "Confederation" is generally used to describe the process by which the union was created. The British Province of Canada was divided into the provinces of Ontario and Quebec and the British colonies of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia brought the initial group to four provinces. Manitoba joined on July 15, 1870 and British Columbia on July 20, 1871. Prince Edward Island became a Province of Canada on July 1 1873. Alberta and Saskatchewan were established September 1, 1905 and Newfoundland joined Mar 31 1949. Nunavut was added as a territory April 1, 1999.</p>	