



Canada Commissioners' Reports.

[The following note should have accompanied that portion of the Reports which appeared in the Mercury of Tuesday.]

* To complete the explanation of the points on which my opinion is different from that which has been expressed in our Reports by the other Commissioners, the Minute was intended to have comprised the subjects of,—

1. British American Land Company.
2. The Law of Real Property; including,
 - (a) The possessions of the Roman-catholic religious communities;
 - (b) The incidents of the tenure in free and common socage;
 - (c) The rights of commuting the tenures *en fief* and *en tenure* into free and common socage;
 - (d) *Dime* or tithes;
 - (e) Inconveniences of the seigniorial tenure;
 - (f) The proposals for the establishment of Registry Offices, and the inconveniences of the French law of hypothèque.
 - (g) The law respecting aliens.
3. Institutions for religion and education.
4. The apportionment between Upper and Lower Canada of proceeds of duties of import, and the question of an union of the two Provinces.

My notes on these points are prepared, and require only to be copied; but it has been impossible that this should be done in the interval which has elapsed between the completion of the Report and the hour at which it is necessary that it should be despatched, in order to go to England by the New York packet of the 24th instant.

I propose, therefore, to put into the hands of the Commissioners, before I sail for England, some additional notes on the subjects above mentioned.

(Signed) Chas. Edw. Grey.

17th November, 1826.

* STATEMENT delivered by Sir George Gipps to the Secretary, 15th December, 1836, to be placed upon the Minutes of the Commission and transmitted to the Secretary of State.

I am desirous of entering, as shortly as I can, on our Minutes, a few observations on the paper that was delivered by Sir Charles Grey to the secretary, on the day on which the last Report of the Commissioners was forwarded to England.

The fact of Sir Charles Grey's not having signed any of our Reports without an expression of dissent, is, I think, calculated to produce an impression that a wider difference of opinion between Sir Charles and the other Commissioners has existed, than in reality is the case: my object, therefore, in the present entry, will rather be to point out the cases in which the Commissioners are agreed, than those in which they disagree. I shall enter into no detail on any subject, not only because a difference of opinion on minor points is of but little importance, but in order that, by confining my remarks to the leading features of each case, I may run the less risk of misrepresenting the opinions which I suppose to be held by Sir Charles.

FINANCE.

On the subject of Finance, Sir Charles, I believe, agrees with the other Commissioners, that the first thing to be done is to pay the public officers, as we all think, that until they are paid, the King's authority cannot be respected in the province. He agrees, also, that if their arrears are to be paid out of Canadian funds, there is no better way of doing it than by resuming, under authority of British Act of Parliament, the funds which, up to 1831, were at the disposal of the Crown, and which were only then relinquished in the confident expectation, I may almost say under an implied promise, that a competent civil list would be provided by the local legislature.

Sir Charles thinks, and so do his colleagues, that money sufficient to pay the public servants might be obtained on the credit of the Crown Lands; but his colleagues do not particularly recommend this plan, because they think, if borrowed without a guarantee from the British Treasury, it would not be obtained on advantageous terms, and if done under the guarantee of the British Government or Imperial Parliament, it would seem to them nearly the same thing as if Parliament were to authorize the payment in any other way, or out of funds of its own.

Sir Charles further agrees with the other Commissioners in thinking, that if these arrears of salaries were once got rid of, the government of the province might by possibility be carried on, even though the Imperial Parliament should be indisposed to authorize the future application by the executive of any revenues beyond those which have, since 1831, been at its disposal. But in order to do this, Sir Charles would rely principally on an enforcement of some of the prerogatives of the Crown not usually put in action; the stricter collection of the hereditary and territorial revenues; the exertion of some powers inherent, as he says, in all courts of justice to exact fees sufficient to cover their own expenses, and a strict interpretation of those revenue laws under which deductions may be made from the sums collected, not only of the expenses of collecting them, but also of accounting for them. The other Commissioners, rather than see the executive driven to support itself by such means, would ask for a declaration from the Imperial Parliament, of the terms on which the provincial government is to be conducted, believing, or at any rate hoping, that any firm expression of the opinion of Parliament, and especially of the House of Commons, though conveyed only in the shape of resolutions, would be received with respect by the Province; and the other Commissioners do not think that any attempt at government by the means recommended by Sir Charles would be successful, unless some expression of the opinion of the House of Commons were made in support of it.

On the next financial question, viz., the amount

* This Statement was written after the departure of Sir Charles Grey for England, who cannot therefore be assumed to acquiesce in the view therein given of his opinions.

which ought to be provided for a civil list, after the immediate difficulties respecting the arrears of public officers shall have been removed, and some degree of harmony restored between the different branches of the Legislature. Sir Charles Grey is of opinion, that a larger civil list will be required than the one recommended in the First Report of the Commissioners; his colleagues, however, adhere to their former recommendation, and the more so as they think it to be in harmony with the measures which either already have been, or which are on the point of being recommended to some of the sister provinces in North America.

2. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Commissioners all agree in not recommending a compliance with the demand for an elective council, though some would object to the measure absolutely, and others only under present circumstances.

They also agree in some minor recommendations, having for their object to enable Legislative Councillors to resign, or in certain cases to be removed by his Majesty. They further agree in thinking, that the Legislative Council, either in whole or in part, ought to be declared a court for the trial of impeachments.

With respect to the appointment of Legislative Councillors, Sir Charles Grey has proposed (apparently as a sort of substitute for popular election) that recommendations of persons fitted for the situation, should be made by the Executive Council; but he submits this proposal, if I understand him rightly, only in the event of the Executive Council being constituted on a new plan, also proposed by himself. The other Commissioners have not joined in the recommendation of the last-named plan, neither do they think it would prove advantageous to relieve the Governor from the principal responsibility for the appointment of proper persons to the Legislative Council. The other Commissioners, on the supposition that no greater change will be made in the constitution of the Executive Council than the one they have recommended, think that the nominations made by the Governor, or persons for the Legislative Council, should be submitted to the Executive Council before they are transmitted home, and that either the Executive Council as a body, or the members of it individually, should make such observations as they might choose on the nominations; but they think the plan of making such nominations to originate with the Council, would relieve the Governor from much of the responsibility which now seems properly to attach to him, without giving to the appointment of Legislative Councillors any of the popularity derived from the principle of election.

Sir Charles Grey is perhaps inclined to view, with more indulgence than his colleagues, what he nevertheless allows to have been the faults of the Legislative Council; and in the additions hereafter to be made to it, he would make, perhaps, his selection somewhat (though not essentially) different from what the other Commissioners would think proper.

For my own part, I do not hesitate to declare, that though I would not go the length of making the Legislative Council harmonize entirely with the present feelings of the Assembly, or proceed on the principle of making the Council and Assembly two bodies, in which the interests of the French Canadian party should entirely predominate, I do strongly feel the necessity of adding to it men of a popular as well as independent character.

The opinion I now express may perhaps be considered somewhat at variance with what I stated in the concluding part of the 13th paragraph of an entry made by me on our Minutes, on the 14th March 1836, and transmitted to England with our Second Report. Events, however, have occurred, both in this province and the neighbouring one, since last March, to make me look not only with less apprehension than I then did on the consequences of a vigorous measure, but also with more hope of support for any measures of Government from a considerable portion of the French Canadian party, provided only that such measures shall be adopted under the sanction of the British Parliament, and especially of the House of Commons. I expressed in March last, an apprehension that no good would result from an attempt to improve the constitution of the Legislative Council by the introduction of new members into it from the popular party; and I should be still of this opinion, if it were proposed as a single measure; but if adopted as part of a system of measures, and done under the sanction (any way expressed) of the Imperial Legislature, I should hope for a good result from it.

3. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY AND STATE OF THE REPRESENTATION.

On this head, perhaps, a greater difference of opinion exists between Sir Charles and his colleagues, than on either of the two former ones; but even here we are all agreed, that though the English inhabitants may not have the share in the representation that their numbers would entitle them to, the means do not exist within the province of procuring it for them, if a sense of justice in the House of Assembly itself will not afford it.

Sir Charles undoubtedly considers the degree of disadvantage which the English inhabitants labour under as much more serious than I do; and he also considers the Act, by which a change in the representation was effected in 1829, much more objectionable than I do. I am prepared to maintain that an impartial view of both these subjects is taken in the Report.

Sir Charles, in enumerating the counties in which the English interest prevails, omits Drummond, Beauharnois and Gaspé. Drummond elected, in 1830, a staunch constitutionalist (Colonel Heriot),

and there is no doubt that the same gentleman might have continued to represent the county to the present day, had he not resigned his seat, which he did on the 31st of January, 1833, without waiting for a dissolution of the Parliament.* The political principles of his successor (an Irishman) were not known when he was elected, and though he has since voted with the majority in the House of Assembly, had it been known that he would do so, it is generally supposed he would not have been elected; lastly, at a new election, held within the course of last month, on the occasion of the county becoming entitled to a second member, a constitutionalist has been returned as I may say, by acclamation, though he only came forward on the very day of the election.

The circumstances respecting the county of Beauharnois are accurately stated in our Report; I will therefore only add that, from the best information I could collect on the spot, especially from Mr. Eillice's agent, I have every reason to believe that the persons in it of English origin do form at the present moment a majority, and even did at the period of the last general election. Beauharnois was always considered by the English party as in their interest, until by some mismanagement, as it would seem, on their part, it returned members who voted against them; in proof of its being so considered, I might refer to the evidence taken on the subject of the state of representation prior to the passing of the Act of 1829 (*vide* Appendix to Journals of the House of Assembly, 1829, G. O.), and to the Bill which in the same year was introduced into the Council, which, though it professed only to be a bill to give representatives to the townships, would have made Beauharnois a new county, with exactly the same limits as were afterwards assigned to it by the Bill that passed both Houses.

The omission of Gaspé by Sir Charles seems more worthy of notice, as it not only always has, but does actually at present return one Englishman, who is a staunch constitutionalist, and another gentleman, Mr. Le Boutillier, a native, I believe, of Jersey, who, though not so fixed in his political opinions as his colleagues, voted against the 92 resolutions in 1834, against the address to the King in 1835, and for the supplies in 1836, and who decidedly is not a regular adherent of the political majority of the Assembly. Before 1832, the population of the county of Gaspé entitled it only to one member, but he was always a constitutionalist. In the district of Gaspé, which since 1829 has been divided into the two counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure, there is a mixture of British, French Canadians, Acadians or French emigrants from Nova Scotia, and of settlers from Jersey and Guernsey, and it is so remote that it is difficult to ascertain which party prevails, but undoubtedly the French Canadians do not form a majority of the whole. If the Canadians and Acadians are to be considered as one party, and the British and Jerseymen another, the latter will probably be found to preponderate in the county of Gaspé (proper) and the former in Bonaventure.

Sir Charles omits to draw any attention to the important fact, that of the 11 members which he admits to be returned by majorities of British origin, three are in the habit of voting with the Anti-British majority. The six counties which he enumerates as the only ones where British majorities exist are Ottawa, Sherbrooke, Shefford, Megantic, Stanstead and Missisquoi; but the two members for Stanstead, and one of the two returned for Missisquoi, vote with the majority in the Assembly, which facts are mentioned and accounted for in the Report. It is also not unworthy of remark, that according to the census of 1831, the population of these two counties (Stanstead and Missisquoi) was 19,107, whilst the population of the other four was only 10,257.

One reason that the inhabitants of English origin have fewer members in the Assembly than their numbers would entitle them to, evidently is, that they are not so firmly united as the French Canadian party is. They have doubtless been more united lately than at any former period, but there is still an American party, or a party composed principally of settlers from the United States, that is opposed to them.

If the whole population of English descent were as compact, and under as effectual management as the French Canadians showed themselves at the last general election, there can be little doubt that they could at the present moment return 16 or 17 members instead of eight. They ought to be able to command majorities in

Sherbrooke, which returns	-	-	2
Shefford	-	-	2
Drummond	-	-	2
Megantic	-	-	1
Stanstead	-	-	2
Missisquoi	-	-	2
Ottawa	-	-	2
Beauharnois	-	-	2
Gaspé	-	-	2
			17

There is, moreover, another county, Bonaventure, in the district of Gaspé, which might perhaps return a constitutionalist. At an election too that has occurred since the last general one, the English party returned a member for the Upper Town of Quebec, and though accidental circumstances probably contributed to the event, a constitutionalist of liberal principles would at another general election have, I

* About the same time (or 11th February, 1833) the Solicitor General resigned his seat for Three Rivers; had he not done so, it is generally believed that, on account of his personal popularity, he might have been re-elected at the last general election.

think, a fair chance of success, not only in the Upper, but also in the Lower Town of Quebec, and probably even in one of the wards of Montreal. It does not seem therefore at all unreasonable to suppose that if the population of British origin were firmly united, they could return even as many as 18 or 20 members, though this would be the very utmost that they could do, out of a House that will hereafter consist of 90.

With respect to the portion of the British population mixed with the French Canadians in the seigneuries, Sir Charles agrees with the Report in thinking that their is no way in which any influence can be given to them by the introduction of some novel principle, as for instance, by confining each elector to one vote, and by making the electoral districts larger than they are. Now the Report does not declare itself unfriendly to this principle, and I, for my own part, should be glad if, after fair discussion, an adaptation of it could be made to suit the province; but to ask that, as a first attempt, it should be forced by the Imperial Parliament on Lower Canada, would, I must confess, appear to me rather unreasonable.

A Table is appended, which I have prepared to show how the principle might be expected to act, of giving to each elector one vote only, or any number of votes less than the number of representatives to be returned.

Sir Charles Grey, after all, seems to conclude that not even the Imperial Parliament can effect any improvement in the representation of the province, without making an essential alteration in the constitution of it, and accordingly, Sir Charles suggests, as an ultimate remedy, the division of the province into five or more municipal districts. The proposal for making the electoral districts much smaller than they are at present, in imitation of what has been done in the neighbouring state of Vermont, and thereby greatly increasing the number of representatives, will, I apprehend, find little favour with any party.

4. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

On the subject of the Executive Council, a decided difference of opinion certainly does exist between Sir Charles and his colleagues; but as the different grounds on which we form our separate opinions have been sufficiently stated in our Third Report, and in the papers that were sent home with it, I shall make here only one additional remark, which is, that if all the Executive Councillors are to go out of office on the removal of a Governor, the first act of every Governor will be to appoint new ones, and that he will thus have to determine on the relative claims to his confidence of all the men of influence in the province before he can have had time to become acquainted with any of them.

5. WILD LANDS.

The only difference of any importance between Sir Charles and his colleagues respecting the management of the Crown lands is, that Sir Charles would entirely do away with the system of selling by auction, which the other Commissioners would retain. When Sir Charles says that we could not do better than adopt the American system, he appears to have overlooked the fact that a sale by auction forms a part of their system. It is only what remains unsold at public auction that is afterwards sold at the fixed price of 1½ dollar per acre, in the United States.

This portion of the American system, I confess, I should be disposed to recommend for adoption in Canada, were it not for the consideration, that in a country where accusations are so readily entertained against public officers, I think the only security in the disposal of the wild lands that can put the officers of the executive above the suspicion of a want of integrity, is the rigid observance of the rule of selling every thing by public auction.

6. COURT OF APPEALS, AND COURT OF ESCHEATS.

Upon these two points there does not appear to me any further difference of opinion than that his colleagues cannot concur with Sir Charles in recommending that there should be but one Court of Appeals for the two provinces. In matters growing out of the French Civil Law, or "Coutume de Paris," it does not seem to me probable that the French Canadians would look upon the English judges of Upper Canada as competent to decide. Inter-provincial jealousies might also arise from such an arrangement, which it would seem the duty of a prudent government to avoid.

7. SEMINARY OF ST. SULPICE.

Upon this point all the Commissioners are agreed in thinking that the effect of the conquest of the country was to leave the Seminary of St. Sulpice entirely dependent on the pleasure of the Crown for its continuance; and we are also agreed that though so placed at the discretion of the Crown, and without any legal claim to the continued enjoyment of the former possessions of the society of St. Sulpice, the branch of that society which was established at Montreal had an equitable claim on the Crown for the continued enjoyment of them. We are further agreed that the Crown has, by a long series of Acts, extending from the conquest to the present time, so far confirmed these possessions to the existing seminary of Montreal, that under existing circumstances, nothing but the most urgent necessity,—a necessity, that is say, stronger than any that has been yet shown to exist, could justify His Majesty's Government in seeking to re-establish the King's rights in a court of justice. One slight shade of difference only appears to me to exist amongst the Commissioners on all these points, which is that in estimating the various circumstances that combine to form an equitable title in favour of the

* The practice, that is to say, of selling at a fixed price any land that remained unsold after having been exposed to public auction.

Latest from Europe.

SPAIN.

Official Despatch of General Evans to Count Luchana.
ST. SEBASTIAN, March 16, 1837.
10 o'clock, P. M.

Most Excellent Sir—I regret to inform your excellency that my hopes from the successful operations of yesterday have not been realized. At a little after day light we drove the enemy from their last entrenched height over Hermandi, and were then employed in preparing for a general attack, when it appeared that considerable reinforcements arrived from the side of Tolosa. The enemy immediately commenced an attack on both our flanks.

They passed three battalions into the rear of our left by the bridge of Astigarraga. We had a more considerable force on that part of our line, and if these three battalions had been immediately attacked they would probably have been completely destroyed; but the first battalion of the Auxiliary Legion that was nearest the enemy was seized with a panic, and fell back upon a battalion of Castile, which imitated its example; and their demoralization communicated to several other regiments on our left, a great confusion immediately ensued.

The more advanced heights on our left were in a very short time abandoned; the troops falling back some hundred yards towards the fort of Oriamendi. The attack on our right was made with a more considerable force, and our advanced posts in that direction were driven in. But the extreme point on our flank was occupied by the battalion of British Marines, which, by its admirable steadiness and firmness immediately repelled the enemy, and checked all further attempts in that direction. The enemy threw themselves into the rear of that flank also and the 6th battalion of British auxiliaries advanced and drove them from some heights which they had occupied in our rear.

The enemy continued their attempts in front as well as round both flanks, but not, as appeared to me, in a vigorous manner. All the essential parts of the position were still in our possession, and the confusion first caused had been remedied. But the great proportion of the regiments were so intimidated that the officers for the most part had lost all power of reforming their men; and I therefore considered it best to withdraw from the points we there held (first having destroyed the guns, and in a great measure dismantled the defences of Oriamendi) to our previous positions, including the Ametzua. Our loss in killed and wounded will probably amount to 800 or 900 men, besides a company of the Ovieda regiment, which, having been posted in a picket-house at some distance, was surrounded and made prisoners.

I have only time to express to your excellency my expectation that the check we have experienced will be remedied as soon as the corps of Navarre shall be enabled to form a junction with this corps, which I trust General Saarsfield will be in a condition to effect, when we shall again assume the offensive. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) DR. LACY EVANS, Lieut. General.

NAMES OF OFFICERS KILLED.—Captain Coyle, 5th Regiment; Lieut.-Colonel Cotter, 9th Regiment; Lieut. Dawson, Rifles.

NAMES OF OFFICERS WOUNDED.—Artillery—Lieut. Muckelbury, slightly.

1st Regiment.—Colonel De Laney, dangerously; Major Talbot, severely; Col. Hicks, ditto; Lieut. Palmer, slightly; Lieut. Bell, ditto; Ensigns Dupont and Shore, ditto.

4th Regiment.—Brigadier-General Chichester, slightly; Lieut.-Colonel Freeston, ditto; Lieut.-Colonel Campbell, severely; Captain O'Connor, slightly; Lieut. Irvin, ditto; Lieut. O'Connor, ditto; Major Lyster, ditto; Lieutenant Muster, dangerously; Lieut. Foreman, severely; Lieutenant Sims, ditto; Lieut. Lyster, ditto; Lieut. Brown, ditto.

6th Regiment.—Lieut.-Colonel Clarke, severely.

7th Regiment.—Lieut. O'Brien, slightly; Lieut. M'Dermott, ditto; Lieut. Glennie, ditto; Major Brennan, severely; Lieut. Macnamara, slightly; Surgeon Cummins, ditto.

8th Regiment.—Major Wilson, slightly; Lieut. Galdrick, ditto; Lieut. Hunt, ditto; Lieut. Forbes, ditto; Lieut. O'Brien, slightly; Lieut. O'Driscoll, severely; Lieut. Roche, ditto; Lieut. Butlers, ditto.

9th Regiment.—Lieut. Lambie, slightly.

10th Regiment.—Major Galway, severely; Captain O'Dell, slightly; Capt. Moeckler, ditto; Lieut. O'Donnell, ditto; Lieut. O'Neil, ditto.

Rifles.—Capt. Shephard, severely; Lieut. Boxer, slightly; Captain Fielding, dangerously; Lieut. Ebb, slightly; Quarter Master McDuff, do.

DEADLY SLAUGHTER AND CARNAGE IN NEW ZEALAND.—Late accounts state that the flat establishment of Mr. Jones at Sydney, was attacked by 800 of the natives of Waitakoto, Matamata and Tauranga. Of 120 in the establishment, every man was killed, and the women and children made prisoners, which latter were savagely butchered with tomahawks; their heads and limbs scattered about in every direction. On their return they fell in with 18 of a hostile tribe whom they murdered and then feasted on their flesh, which they baked in ovens.

Great preparations are making in England to celebrate the approaching birth day of the Princess Victoria.

STEAM SHIP.—A steam ship, 214 feet in length, and upwards of forty feet in beam, is building in Liverpool for Sir John Tobin. She is in Humble and Milner's yard, and has more the appearance of a ship of the line than a merchant vessel.

LAST OF THE CONDÉS.—The last residence of the last of the Condés, the chateau of St. Leu, has just been transferred to the possession of M. Fontanil, a watchmaker of Paris, who is said to have paid for it 630,000 francs to the Baroness de Feuchères.

DISTRESS AT GLASGOW.—We regret to learn that some of the largest manufacturing houses in Glasgow have restricted their work to a great extent. One of them is said to have discharged a thousand workmen.

An order for Welsh wools, amounting in value to twenty thousand pounds, has been received in Dolgelly.—*Shrewsbury Chronicle.*

THE SEIZURE OF THE VIXEN.—This matter has been brought before Parliament, and Mr. ROEBUCK stated the case in the House of Commons.—In the course of what fell from the honorable and learned gentleman, he denied the right of Russia to the territory of Circassia on the pretence that having originally belonged to Turkey, Russia had a right to look upon it as hers, and insisted that Russia, not being in possession of the territory inhabited by the Circassians, had no right to make custom house regulations, neither had she any right to blockade the ports of a free people, and say we shall not enter them with our merchandise. He might, the hon. member admitted, be met on this point by a reference to the conduct of England on former occasions; but he hoped that at this time of day we should not take our notions of international law from what was a flagrant violation of justice. He was desirous of maintaining the peace of the world, but that was not to be maintained by any shuffling policy whatever, but by a straightforward and manly conduct, founded upon justice and upon those principles to which alone international law can give its sanction, and upon which they should be prepared to set through every difficulty. He held it to be a rule that we had a right to trade with any nation that was master of the soil and in possession of the coast. Russia he believed possessed some forts, at three or four isolated points, along some hundred miles of coast, but the country was in possession of the Circassians and the Russians could not move beyond the range of their guns. Mr. Roebuck said he would put a case which was perfectly analogous and upon which he would rest its issue. Spain had not at the present day yielded up her assumed sovereignty over her American colonies—suppose then she should cede Mexico to the United States and that the United States had possession of the port of Tampico, and that a vessel laden with British merchandise had been prevented from entering the port and trading with the Mexicans by an American vessel of war, because the King of Spain had ceded Mexico to the United States. The cases were completely analogous, and he would put to the Noble Lord whether, in that case, we should yield to the United States, and say that they had a right to preclude us from entering the ports of Mexico? He was prepared to say that he for one would wish Russia to be called to account,—for though the seizure was but an individual case, it was one upon which Great Britain was bound to take her stand, and one in which the Noble Lord at the head of Foreign Affairs ought not to evade an answer, but ought to furnish every proper information when sought for and required. The people who had applied to the Noble Lord for information, "whether there was a blockade or not?" had a right to be

informed;—to be told, "Go to the Gazette," was no answer whatever, and looked as if the Noble Lord had sent out the Vixen as a sort of feeler to see what Russia would do. This was not the way in which Great Britain should proceed—she should act upon broad principles of justice, and enforce those principles by her power. He wanted to know from the Noble Lord whether or not the Government acknowledged the treaty of Adrianople, and the right of Russia to acquire Circassia as a territory?—For it must be recollected that by the treaty of London, as it was called, Russia agreed with England and France, that she would not in any way whatever acquire territory from Turkey, and that treaty was a solemn treaty; but in the teeth of it, the treaty of Adrianople contained a distinct article by which Circassia was ceded to Russia. He mentioned this merely to show the futility of political treaties, and recommended the conduct of the United States of America as an example in this respect; they entered into no such treaties, were never embroiled in the affairs of other nations, but when they felt that their commerce was attacked, they at once sent a vessel of war to demand explanation and afford protection to their commercial marine; they fired no batteries of protocols, they never intermeddled with the affairs of other nations, but took care of their own.—He should conclude by moving, that "a copy of all correspondence between the Government of this Country and the Government of Russia and of Turkey, together with a copy of a correspondence between the two last mentioned Governments, communicated to our own, relating to the treaty of Adrianople as well as to all negotiations or transactions connected with the occupation of the ports and territories on the shores of the Black Sea, by Russia, since the above-mentioned treaty of Adrianople."

MR. LODINGTON expressed a hope that the Noble Lord would make no objection to the production of the papers; it was the duty of the Government of this country to protect its trade, and to show that when she felt an injustice she had both the will and the power to resent it.

LORD PALMERSTON said the Hon. Member for Bath had promised to condense what he had to say, and certainly had kept his word by introducing more new matter and more astounding propositions in the compass of a speech of the same length, than he had heard laid down in an equal space of time. He had suggested doctrines upon international law calculated to raise from their graves the shades of Vattel, Puffendorf and Grotius. But he (Lord P.) maintained the right of belligerents to blockade provided it could be effected and was consistent with international laws, and this right he would exercise when necessary and permit others to do so. But it was not necessary that he should therefore produce the papers the hon. member had asked for; though he agreed with him that this motion had reference to a matter which involved the question of peace or war between Russia and this Country, for such was the true definition of the hon. gent. had given to the question he had brought before the house. But fortunately for the country, it was no part of the constitution that negotiations and communications which might lead to a cessation of peace and a commencement of war, were properly to be treated with in the houses of Parliament; they were left to the Executive Government until they arrived at the point at which it would be fitting to communicate to parliament the result.—Such happily being the constitution, he was sure the House would feel he was only discharging an imperative duty by not following the hon. member into a discussion of the particular question of the Vixen. He had been accused of neglect of duty in not giving that information to her owners they were entitled to receive at his hands.—He would, with permission of the House, read certain letters which had been addressed to him by Mr. Bell, the proprietor of the vessel in question; but before doing so he must point out a distinction to which the hon. and learned member had not referred,—the distinction between a belligerent blockade, a proceeding applicable by one power to the coasts of another with which they were at war, and those municipal regulations for custom house duties and quarantine which a nation is in the habit of applying to the territories belonging to itself.—[Here the Noble Lord read the letter of Mr. Bell, dated 25th May, in which the writer stated that he had undertaken the working of the salt mines belonging to the Prince Hospodar of Wallachia, and desired to be informed of the political state of the Circassian coast. The reply was in substance, that individuals should judge for themselves in such matters. On the 31st May, Mr. Bell wrote to say that no opinion was required of His Majesty's Government; the only inquiry made was, whether His Majesty's Government recognized the Russian blockade on the coast. (Hear, hear.) The writer added:—"We think such an inquiry important, inasmuch as no notice had been given of the blockade." On the 24th June an answer was returned to the effect, that if the inquiry was retrospective and whether the British Government had notified any blockade in the Black Sea, the letter itself was an answer; but if the inquiry related to an hypothetical case, it was no part of the duty of Government to answer speculative inquiries. On the 4th June Mr. Bell wrote, "that no inquiry of a speculative character was made, it was asked, if the blockade of the coast of the Black Sea, South of the River Kauhan, which had existed up to the date of the last intelligence, was still in force, the letter continued, "and lest we may not understand your reply, our conviction is that if there is no notification of it, such blockade is not recognized by His Majesty's government, and if there is no contradiction of this, we shall proceed to act accordingly." A letter in reply was sent to Mr. Bell on the 7th June, referring the parties to the Gazette in which they would find all such notifications as those alluded to for the information of all concerned.—The fact being that no blockade having been declared or communicated to this country by the Russian government, none was acknowledged.—This closed the correspondence. The hon. member for Bath must see that he had gone too far in asserting that the Vixen had been sent out as a feeler, those letters went to discourage rather than encourage any such motion. He quite agreed with the hon. member that we ought to do justice to all countries, however weak they may be, and that we ought not to submit to injustice from any country, be it as strong as it may, because undoubtedly Great Britain is sufficiently strong to make her rights respected by any country that might be inclined to violate them. (Loud cries of hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman cared nothing he said for the balance of power, all he cared for was the commerce of England, he cared not if Russia possessed the whole world if England was excepted. But he would ask the learned gentleman what would be the fortune of our commerce if it should depend on the single will of any one power by which the whole of the rest of the world was governed? He must say that Russia had violated the declarations she had made to the whole of Europe, and that the acquisitions of Russia on the mouths of the Danube, and the Asiatic frontiers of Turkey and of the fortresses of the Black Sea, were not consistent with the solemn engagements she had entered into. He believed it would be entirely inconsistent with his public situation if he entered into further details of this subject. He could assure the House that the subject occupied the deep attention of His Majesty's government, who would deal with it in the manner most fitting and advantageous for the rights and interests of the country, and that they would not call for premature explanations which could not have any other effect than that of marring the purposes and objects which the hon. member for Bath himself, the House, and he would add the government had in view. With regard to the papers, he objected to the production of those which had a direct bearing on the case of the Vixen, on grounds which he thought the House would consider sufficiently satisfactory, and with regard to those communications which had taken place between England and Russia, he thought the hon. and learned gentleman had made out no case to justify him in asking for their production.—If those papers were found to bear on the case in question, their production at the present moment would only be injurious; and such of them as bore on bygone cases obviously could be of no use to the hon. gentleman.

LORD D. STUART, said it had been stated, that the right assumed by Russia rested upon her municipal regulations, imposed on the coast of Circassia and also on the blockade which had been established. In fact Russia put it upon both and when she could not support herself on one, she shuffled about and rested on the other. He knew of no blockade or regulation which could prevent a British merchant sending his vessel to the Circassian coast. The blockade was not in fact effective for the vessel had been at anchor for 26 hours on the coast before she was interfered with. It had been said she contained munitions of war; this he was authorised to contradict, she contained nothing but salt, and some patterns of British manufactures. The blockade was the pretext on which the Russian Naval officer seized the vessel, and that blockade had not been notified, as it ought to have been, and if the seizure had been made under sanitary regu-

lations, such an act would have been contrary to international law, if no notification had been given of the quarantine. Since the noble lord (Palmerston) had held the situation he now filled not one word of the correspondence with Russia had the House been able to obtain, and the effect of the letters which had that evening been read was not likely to induce him to take another course. The noble lord had said it was not his duty to afford information to those who inquired of him about the municipal regulations of Russia, but merely it was his duty to inform them to whom Circassia belonged. If it belonged to Russia of course Russia had the right of making and imposing what custom house regulations she thought fit. But he (Lord S.) maintained that it was strictly independent of Russia; there were three questions to be asked, and if not satisfactorily answered, it followed that the Russian vessel of war had, on seizing the Vixen, been guilty of an act of piracy. The questions were, first, Had Turkey ever been in a position to cede that country,—he maintained she never had. Had Russia any right to accept this territory, even supposing Turkey could cede it? She had no such right. Again, supposing Turkey had the right of ceding and Russia of accepting it, had Russia de facto possession of the country? Certainly not. The inhabitants of Circassia themselves, in their declaration of independence published by their leaders and promulgated to all the Courts of Europe, expressly declared, that instead of being subject to Russia, they were not even at peace with her, but have for many years been engaged in a war which they have maintained single handed. The Noble Lord read the declaration, and appealed to the Right Honorable Lord (Palmerston), whether the original of that document was not in the country? He would ask the House if it was not disgraceful to the character of the British Government and the British Legislature, that two months after the information of an insult offered to the honor of the British flag, and an injury to the interests of British subjects, they should now be consuming their time in fruitless deliberation in endeavouring to extract from the Noble Lord some information of what it was intended to do. In former times such was not the conduct of a British House of Commons, and in the time of Mr. Pitt, in the affair of Nootka Sound, no such cowardly, vacillating, inconsistent conduct had been thought of. On that occasion the first men of different parties had united with one voice in requiring satisfaction for the insult offered to the national honour. He wished Government would still act upon the good old maxim, *principia obsta*, for he felt if the designs of Russia were not checked by prompt and efficient measures, the vital interests of Great Britain would be ere long endangered. The act complained of was a flagrant breach of the Law of Nations, to which Great Britain ought not to submit. The Country was not less strong nor less able to defend its rights than in the time of Mr. Pitt, and he must say the Noble Secretary was chargeable with culpable negligence or gross ignorance of the interests of British subjects in the Black Sea. When an insult was offered to Mr. Churchill at Constantinople, reparation was demanded and obtained. He had lately heard of a fleet of twelve sail having been ordered to Cartagena to demand reparation for an alleged insult; but insult upon insult was submitted to from Russia and tamely endured.—Such conduct placed Britain in a situation foreign to her nature,—that of a bully to the weak, and a truckler to the strong. The honor of our flag was sullied and the interests of our merchants sacrificed, whilst the Noble Lord looked complacently on, instead of assuming an attitude worthy of the Country and of the station it occupies, and showing those who had injured us we would not submit to wrong. (Loud cheers.) The Noble Lord concluded by saying he only wished to know whether this country recognized the treaty of Adrianople or not? He believed the Government of the Duke of Wellington had not recognized it; he thought himself justified in drawing this inference from the instructions given by His Majesty to Lord Heytesbury in June, 1828, enjoining him in case of encroachments by Russia on the territories of the Porte, to assume the gravest tone of remonstrance, avoiding only positive menace.

QUEBEC, MAY 4, 1837.

The remainder of the letters and papers by the packet ship *George Washington*, a part of which were received on Monday, reached this city yesterday. The latest dates are of the 23d March. We find in them little to add to the European news given in our last, except General Evans' despatch which communicates the details of his unfortunate attack upon Ermani. The retreat was protected by the battalion of English marines. The loss of the *Christinos* and English in killed and wounded is variously stated at from 2,000 to 1,500, the latter most probably is near the truth. We have added to the despatch the names of the officers of General Evans' Brigade who suffered on the occasion, which is copied from *Bell's Messenger* of the 27th March.

New York papers received this morning, are to the evening of Thursday 27th April. We are sorry to say that they present no prospect of immediate improvement in the Money Market and Commercial affairs. There was a meeting of Merchants held in that city on the 25th ultimo, to take into consideration the distressed state of the city, and to adopt some mode of relief. Mr. Philip Hone was called to the Chair. Resolutions were passed ascribing the distress of the country to the interference of the general Government in Commercial operations and the destruction of the National Bank. The Government is warned against pursuing the steps of the late Administration, and a Committee was appointed to remonstrate with the Executive against the continuance of the Specie circular. The Merchants of the commercial cities are requested to unite with those of New York in the remonstrance and petition, and to use their exertions in inducing the Executive of the nation to listen to the voice of the People, and to recede from a measure which threatens to involve the whole country in ruin.

The WALL STREET article in the Commercial Advertiser of the 27th April, is any thing but cheering,—the pressure is operating in the interior.

The steamboat *Canada* arrived at noon, having left Montreal yesterday at 9 A. M. with two barges in tow. We have received by it the *Morning Courier* of yesterday; we learn from it, that up to Saturday last, there were no later arrivals from Europe at New York.

The Halifax Mail, due on Monday, was not received till yesterday: the papers are of the 19th April, at that date the Legislature was still in Session. The Assembly had passed the Address to the King, substituted for Mr. Howe's abandoned resolutions, and it is said to be much more moderate. The divisions on the different clauses varied between 24 to 14, and 21 to 15; but on the question for passing the whole only 5 voted in the negative. It was carried up to the Governor by the whole House on Monday the 17th April.

Some of the London papers, received yesterday, mention the very flattering manner in which His Majesty was pleased to express himself to Lord Aylmer when investing that gallant Nobleman with the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Bath, at the chapter of that most honorable Military Order, held at St. James's on the 17th March. His Majesty is stated to have said that—He never felt more pleasure in bestowing this mark of distinction upon any officer, for that the manner in which his Lordship had administered the Government of Lower Canada, and in which he had supported the dignity and prerogative of the Crown against a seditious faction, deserved every praise. That he found the Colony in a state of sedition amounting almost to open rebellion, with a desire, in a part of the population, to sever themselves from the Mother Country. This account is confirmed by private letters, which further state, that His Majesty spoke these words in a distinct and audible manner, so as to be heard by the Knights Commanders in the adjoining room and adds, that he asked if Lord Melbourne or Lord Pal-

merston were present. Lord Melbourne was and heard His Majesty's emphatic address, but Lord Palmerston was not present.

One paper, the *John Bull*, we believe, observes that His Majesty is better aware of the state of Canada than those of his Ministers, to whom it particularly belongs to watch over the interest and welfare of the Colony.

Amongst the presentations to the King, at the Levee of the 22d March, we find Lieut. General Lord Aylmer on his advancement to the Grand Cross of the Bath, by Lord Hill; and Major Johnson, 6th Regiment, on his return from Canada, by his father, Sir Alexander Johnson.

In the press of other matter we had overlooked till lately, the debate which took place in the Commons, on the subject of the *Vixen*, a British merchantman, captured in the Black Sea by a Russian vessel of war. The debate was brought on by a motion made by Mr. Roebuck for the production of all correspondence on the subject which had taken place between the two Governments, and we are free to admit that the Hon. Member for Bath, whether right or wrong in his ideas of international law, took a manly stand, and one which we believe to be in unison with the feelings of the great mass of the nation. We have been compelled to confine our extracts of the debate to a short *precis* of that gentleman's speech, of the answer of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, (Lord Palmerston,) and of the powerful reply of Lord Dudley Stuart, which made a deep impression on the House, where an almost universal feeling appeared to exist, that Russia must be called upon to repair this injury to our commercial rights and atone for this national insult, if the character of Britain is to be maintained.

Since the foregoing was in type we have received our files of London papers by the *George Washington*. The affair of the *Vixen* continues to occupy the attention of the shipping and commercial classes, and great indignation is expressed at the tardy and vacillating conduct of the Minister for Foreign Affairs in a matter insulting to the honor and injurious to the commercial rights of Great Britain, as will be seen by the following extracts from the *Morning Herald* of the 18th and 20th of March.

It appears from the letter of Captain CHILDS to the owners of the *Vixen*, that the Russian government has been much more expeditious in consummating its insult to the British flag, by condemning that vessel as a lawful prize, than our government has been in vindicating the honor of that flag. The apathy with which this subject has been much treated in parliament reflects equal disgrace upon whigs and Tories, liberals and conservatives. There was a time when such a daring insult to the British flag would have excited a feeling of indignation in parliament, whose voice would have been re-echoed through the nation, and made the imperial barbarian tremble on his northern throne.

The ministerial papers have all along endeavoured to mystify this question of the capture of the *Vixen*, by bringing in a number of circumstances which have nothing whatever to do with the point at issue, such as the provisions of the treaty of Adrianople, the right of the Sultan to the territory of Circassia, and its transfer to Russia by that treaty. We have shown before, and we now repeat, that those circumstances have nothing to do with the question raised by the capture of the *Vixen* between the owners of that vessel and the government, who, having acted upon their authority in breaking the unrecognised blockade, have a right to demand their protection. Neither have those circumstances any real connection with the question, raised by the capture of that vessel, between the British public and the government, who, having refused to acknowledge the legality of the blockade of the Circassian coast, have a right to require that full and complete satisfaction shall be given for the insult offered to the British flag, and the injury inflicted upon British subjects.

But Lord Palmerston waits for the opinion of the King's Advocate—the parliament waits for Lord Palmerston, and the nation waits for parliament: In the mean time the Autocrat of all the Russias acts with decision and promptitude—he waits for no advocate's opinion on the subject. He confiscates British property—he seizes the persons of British subjects, and confines and liberates them at his will and pleasure. The great pirate of the north makes the countymen of Rodney and of Nelson, travelling for commercial purposes on the highway of nations, to "stand and deliver," regardless of the once glorious flag of the mistress of the sea, under which they vainly hoped to find security and protection. Nor is it with Vattel or Puffendorf in one hand, and a protocol in the other, that our ally, NICHOLAS attempts to justify his piratical exploits. It is by the same absolute authority by virtue of which he cancelled the treaty of Tienna and erased the name of Poland from the map of Europe, that the insolent Autocrat seizes a British ship and its company, going on their lawful business, imprisons the captain, supercargo, and others, for 50 days, condemns the vessel as a lawful prize, and, insulting, "pardons" the British subjects whom he has so wantonly imprisoned and so unceremoniously robbed! Let it not be forgotten that, in addition to other outrages, on two several occasions, the Captain of the Russian vessel, the *Ajas*, run out his broadside and had his men beat to quarters to sink the *Vixen*, if his tyrannical orders had not been complied with.

While Lord Palmerston enlivens the operations of Change alley by "co-operating" with the "bold buccaners" on the Cantabrian coast, our magnanimous ally, Nicholas, plays the bold buccanier himself in the Black Sea, without let or hindrance. Rome, in the decline of her virtue and her power, was not more tolerant of Sarbarian injury and insult than England at the present day.

Why does Lord Palmerston wait for the opinion of the King's Advocate? Did he act with or without that opinion when he refused to acknowledge the Russian blockade of the Circassian coast, and referred the owners of the *Vixen* to the Gazette, as authority for sailing under the sanction of government to that coast, as being perfectly free from the impediment of a valid blockade? Surely the proper time for obtaining the King's Advocate's opinion was previously to the original decision of the government not to recognise the blockade; or else government must have first *decided*, and afterwards inquired the grounds of their own decision! The British lion, that roars so stoutly against the pigmy state of New Grenada, crouches and trembles at the frown of the Russian despot.

The imprisonment of Mr. Russell by the Government of New Grenada, excited very considerable attention here; but, perhaps, no circumstance of a political character for a long series of time has created so much uneasiness in the monetary and commercial circles, as the affair of the seizure of the *Vixen* by the Russian government. So much for the feeble and tortuous policy of the foreign office, which has encouraged a handful of South Americans, and the Russian autocrat to insult the British flag with a daring impunity. It has been generally understood here to-day that the high legal authority to whom this infraction of international law has been referred, has given his final opinion. What this opinion of His Majesty's Judge Advocate may be, cannot possibly be known to any certainty for some time. It is rumoured to be against the ships taken by the Russian authorities, and that it has been sent to Lord Durham at St. Petersburg, in order to guide the Noble Plenipotentiary in negotiating the issue of this intricate and serious affair. Many men are kicked into demonstrations of valour; and if the tone of the debate and Lord Palmerston's assertions are to be relied upon, it is to be presumed that some efforts will be taken to obtain reparation for the insult which has been offered to the British flag. To our commercial marine the question is one of the highest import; for unless vigorous steps are taken to protect the property of British merchants in foreign parts, even the one-sided free-trade system will die a natural death. It therefore cannot be wondered at that this important question excites great anxiety here. The opinion of Sir John Dodson is said to be strongly supported by that of Dr. Lushington, and he has advised that ample reparation should be demanded for this insult upon the British flag and the owners of the *Vixen*, as he did in the case of the imprisonment of Mr. Russell by the authorities of New Grenada.

A fine new Ship called the *Malay Chief*, of 780 tons, old measurement, was launched, this morning, from the yard of Geo. Black & Co.

With this number we complete the publication of the Reports of the Royal Commissioners. They have occupied a larger space in our columns than we had calculated they would do when we undertook the task. It was, however, with us in some sort an act of duty, for after having perused them we found that we had in many instances judged unfairly of the Commissioners and entertained opinions respecting the general tenor of their views and recommendations to His Majesty's Government, very foreign to those which they actually entertained and had communicated in the documents they from time to time transmitted to the Colonial Department. We knew also many others who laboured under the same false impressions, and we, therefore, thought the earliest and fullest communication of these voluminous reports was due alike to the public and the Commissioners themselves. We have now completed the task, and having thus put it in the power of a very large portion of the Quebec public, of British origin, and of our country subscribers to make themselves fully masters of the steps that have been taken by the high functionaries engaged in the laborious and difficult task of investigating and reporting upon Canadian grievances, we shall offer no comment upon the Reports, further than to say, that we are satisfied with the conclusions at which they have arrived on the most important points which came under their investigation. Considering the impressions they had evidently been prepared to receive previous to the commencement of their labours, it must be considered as no small triumph to the Conservative cause, that ere the Commission was closed, they were convinced of the unreasonableness and impracticability of the demands of the French origin party. It remains only now for the Metropolitan Government to bring to a conclusion the measures which have been introduced, under happy auspices, in the Imperial Parliament, and to trust to the support of the loyal and well-affected in these Colonies, to bring matters to a favourable issue, and to put down the treason which has been so sedulously cultivated under the specious titles of "Reform" and "Redress of Grievances."

The navigation between Upper Canada and Montreal is open; three barges had arrived there from Kingston previous to Monday last. The boats which are to bring the 15th Regiment from Prescott are, we learn, to leave Montreal on Friday, so that their arrival here may be looked for by the 20th inst. at the latest.

MONTREAL, Tuesday afternoon—half-past 5.
Although the Summer Line between Montreal and New York may now be considered as complete; the Mail by that conveyance was not received to-day, owing to the arrangements between Albany and Whitehall not having been completed. To-morrow, the Mail by the steambot from Whitehall, is expected. Passengers who left New York on Saturday evening, report no later arrivals. The Princess Victoria made two trips to La Prairie to day, the ice having left the wharf at that place.

MONTREAL MARKET, 2d May.
Business may now be said to have begun in Montreal. Since our last, a steambot, having a barge, fully laden, in tow, departed for Quebec, and the following quantities of produce arrived yesterday from Upper Canada, viz. 938 bbls. flour, 75 bbls. ashes, 658 bbls. pork, and 53 kegs and bbls. of lard. Several additional boats and barges with produce, from the Upper Province, are discharging at the Canal this morning. —Gazette.

The canoes of the Hon. Hudson Bay Company left Lachine yesterday, for the interior. Among the passengers were Governor Simpson, and the Right Rev. Bishop Provancher. The Hon. William Morris, of Perth U. C. who has been appointed to present to the King and Parliament the petitions of the members of the Church of Scotland in Canada, arrived in town last night, and set off this morning for New York, there to take passage for England, by the 8th May packet. —Ib.

Extract of a letter from Kingston, Jamaica, dated March 10th, received at Halifax.
"Our House of Assembly in their last sitting, passed a bill laying a duty on all imports not heretofore taxed. The rate on your productions is as follows:—Codfish, 10d per 100 lbs; Salmon, 2s. 6d per bbl.; other Pickled Fish, 10s; Beef and Pork, 3s 4d; Butter, 3s 4d per firkin; boxes Smoked Herrings, 5d; White Pine Boards, 6s 5d per M.; Cedar or Pine Shingles, 1s 8d; Wood Hoops, 3s 4d.—This bill comes into operation on 1st September next, but I do not think it will be passed at home."

From the Old Quebec Gazette of yesterday.
A petition of proprietors resident in the city and banlieu of Quebec, to His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, praying for a weekly Court for the recovery of small debts, has already received the signatures of upwards of 120 proprietors, and will be left at the Exchange, for a few days, to receive the names of such other owners of real property who may approve of this expeditious and less expensive mode of recovering debts.

The following are the names of the officers of the Bank of British North America in this City:— Messrs. Thomas Paton, Manager; Alfred Smithers, Accountant; Peter Le Sueur, First Teller; F. S. Gaincau, Second Teller; W. Robinson, Messenger.

The General Annual Meeting of the Emigrant Society was held at their Office, on Monday last, for the election of officers, and ten new members of the Committee of Management. The following are the names of the gentlemen appointed:— President, Dr. Skay; Vice Presidents, Messrs. J. Ross, Le Mesurier and G. Pemberton. Committee of Management, Messrs. W. S. Sewell, R. P. Ross, G. B. Cullen, J. Musson, Wm. Patton, Wm. Phillips R. Shaw, W. B. Lindsay, R. H. Gairdner, Thomas Amiot, G. J. Irvine, Hon. F. W. Primrose, J. Strang, J. Dyde, W. Power, H. J. Caldwell, D. Burnett, J. Fisher, W. K. McCord, T. Curry; and S. W. H. Leslie, Secretary.

Port of Quebec.
ARRIVED.
May 2d.
Bark Louise, Lunden, 23d March, London, A. Gilmour & Co. ballast.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
Two vessels are reported by Telegraph.—The Ship Canada, from Greenock on the 25th March, at No. 2 Station; and the Cosmopolite, from Plymouth on the 1st April, at Grande Ile. St. John, N. B., April 2d.—Cleared for Quebec, —Schooner Marie Dolphine, Havel, with sugar.
Halifax, April 19th.—Arrived—Schr. Barbara, Gerroir, from Boston, bound to Quebec.
Bristol, March 21.—Entered outwards—Atalanta, —, for Quebec and Montreal.
Hull, March 13th.—Entered for loading—Rose, Hunter, for Quebec.

DIED.
At Montreal, on Sunday last, of small pox, (although he had been vaccinated in his childhood.) Mr. Joseph Narcisse Delorme, sixth son of Guillaume Verneuil Delorme, Esq. aged 19 years.
At Montreal, on Monday last, Jane Isabella Cameron, wife of Mr. John Hood, upholsterer.
At Woodstock, U. C., on the 30th March, Mrs. Belinda Landon, wife of the Rev. W. H. Landon, and daughter of Deacon Archibald Butch, in the 23d year of her age.
At Bytown, U. C., on the 20th ult. Jane Seymour, daughter of J. D. Grille, Esq. Surgeon, aged 5 years.
At Bermuda, on the 27th March, Henry Smith, Esq. aged 89.
At Edinburgh, on the 16th Feb'y, Mr. Wm. Miller, one of the Editors of the newspaper the Scotchman, and the author of a small volume of poetry, entitled "The Fairy Minstrel."
At Dover, in consequence of a severe wound received in action during the American war, in his 53d year, Captain Sir W. Howe Maclester, C.B., K.C.H., H.T.S and Aide de Camp to King.



TO MERCHANTS, CAPTAINS OF VESSELS AND OTHERS.

THE undersigned herewith authorized by His Excellency the Governor in Chief, under the provisions of the Provincial Statute, 6th Will. IV. Cap 1, will receive Tenders for the Transportation to England of CONVICTS; the contract to specify the rate per head, in currency.

The contractor will be required to enter into sufficient security for their effectual conveyance to England, and safe delivery to such persons or authorities, and at such places as may be lawfully designated and appointed; their safe custody, treatment, and confinement, until they be so delivered, to be regulated to all intents and purposes, by the provisions of the Act of the Imperial Parliament, intitled "An Act for the Transportation of Offenders from Great Britain," and by all other Laws, Rules, and Regulations, which are now or hereafter be in force, and applied with respect to Convicts Transported from Great Britain.

Further Particulars may be known at the Sheriff's Office. Payment will be made on a proper certificate of the sailing of the Vessel.

W. S. SEWELL, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Quebec, May, 1837.

LITERARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
Meeting of the Class of FINE ARTS, will be held on SATURDAY next the 6th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. and the Class of Literature, will meet the same day, at half past 3 o'clock P. M.

HENRY WESTON, Asst. Secretary.
Quebec, 4th May, 1837.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of this Society will be held in St. Andrew's School House, on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, the 5th instant, at SEVEN o'clock.

Those who have subscribed, or who intend subscribing for the purpose of obtaining Banners for the Society, are particularly requested to attend, that measures may be adopted for carrying that object into effect.

By Order,
JOHN BRUCE, Secretary.
Quebec, 1st May, 1837.

SHIP STOWERS' SOCIETY.

AT a Monthly Meeting held on the 2d inst. the following Resolution was unanimously agreed to:—That all Members indebted to this Society, shall, on or before the first meeting in August next, pay up the whole of their Arrears to that period; or in default thereof forfeit all claims upon the Society, and be no longer a Member thereof.

(By Order) W. DEEGAN, Secy.
May 4th, 1837.

LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY.

MR. BURKE begs to announce that having promised, (in consequence of the desire expressed by many persons,) that he would, before leaving Quebec, give a Course of Lectures on Phrenology, on terms that would enable Mechanics to attend them, he is now ready to open such a Course as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall be obtained.

The Course will consist of EIGHT LECTURES—Tickets for a Lady, will be for a Gentleman, One Dollar; for a Lady, Half a Dollar; Tickets for a single Lecture, 1s. 3d. The Lectures will commence on TUESDAY next, the 8th May, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained by that time.

As many persons, desirous of information on this subject, were prevented from attending the former Lectures, from the badness of the roads and other causes, the present course will be open to all on the same terms.
Quebec, 3d May, 1837.

STOLEN

FROM the House of the subscriber, St. Ustache Street, St. John's Suburbs, on the evening of the 3rd inst. a SILVER WATCH CASE and DIAL, with plated Chain, two Gold Seals and Metal Key attached. Watch-makers, Silver-smiths and others, will be pleased to detain the above, if offered for sale.

ROBT. SAMPSON, Armourer,
Ordnance Department.
Quebec, 4th May, 1837.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has been appointed Clerk of the Upper Town Market and Inspector of Weights and Measures, for the District of Quebec, in the place of Mr. GEORGE CHAPMAN, resigned; he will be in constant attendance at his duty during Market hours, in the Market and Weigh House, where he will inspect, adjust, and stamp weights and measure, and also, at any other time, at his residence, St. Valliere Street, the house of J. Davidson, Esq., near the Intendant's Palace.

THOS. ATKINS.
Quebec, 3d May, 1837.

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS.

St. Peter Street, Lower Town, Quebec.

THIS property is now on sale, value £6,500: the rent-roll annexed proves that its value is not founded on fictitious calculations, for when filled up, which there is no doubt it will soon be, the annual revenue is nearly £600.

- No. 1.—J. S. Cinton, Broker.
- No. 2.—James George, Merchant.
- No. 3.—R. MacLellan, do.
- No. 4.—Horatio Nelson Jones, do.
- No. 5.—Ryan Brothers, do.
- No. 6.—Anderson & Paradis, do.
- No. 7.—J. Dyde, Steam-boat Office.
- No. 8.—J. Nevins, Merchant.
- No. 9.—Jeffery & Son, Agents.
- No. 36.—St. Peter Street, R. F. Maitland & Co., Merchants.

Stores, Offices, and Cellars to Let, and all sorts of Merchandises received and stored.—Apply to Messrs. JEFFERY & SON, No. 9.
Quebec, 1st May, 1837.

MISS HALL'S academy for young ladies, will open on the 8th instant, in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Kennard, No. 5, St. Ursule Street.
Quebec, 4th May, 1837.

FOR Sale by the Subscribers, 200 Firkins Superior Irish Butter, in good order, and suitable for Exportation.
Quebec, 4th May, 1837.

FOR SALE.
An excellent Chestnut MARE, perfectly quiet in harness or as a saddle horse, and is well suited for a lady.—Enquire at Mr. Hovon's Livery Stables.
Quebec, 3d May, 1837.

NOTICE.
ALL persons who are indebted to the estate of the late JOHN COFFIN, Esq. are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to transmit their accounts to the undersigned, at the Office of Messrs. Bowen & Montizambert, Advocates, No. 18, St. Lewis-street.
E. L. MONTIZAMBERT, Curator.
Quebec, 3d May, 1837.

LAND FOR SALE—The N. E. 1/4 of lot No. 9, in the 10th range of Inverness, containing 100 acres. 10 of which are cleared and under meadow, and 4 nearly ready for clearing.—Apply to Mr. JOHN RICKABY, facing the Protestant Burying Ground, St. John's Suburb.
Quebec, 4th May, 1837.

Under the Patronage of His Excellency
THE GOVERNOR IN CHIEF.

GARRISON THEATRICALS.

THE LAST PERFORMANCES OF THE SEASON.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th May,
Will be performed the much admired
MELO-DRAMA OF
THE MILLER AND HIS MEN.
AFTER WHICH
THE FARCE, IN ONE ACT,
OF
MRS. WIGGINS.

Between the Play and Farce it is proposed to exhibit two Beautiful Tableaux Vivans,

THE RETURN OF BUONAPARTE FROM ELBA.
AND
ALI PACHA—VIZIER OF YANINA.
REPRESENTING THE FIERCE OF THE GRAND SEIGNOR.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A COOK, to whom liberal wages will be given.—Apply at this Office.
2d May, 1837.

NOTICE.
MR. JOHN CROFT having made an assignment of his effects by deed passed by E. GLACKEMAYER, Esq., N. P. to the subscriber, for the benefit of his creditors. All persons having claims against him are requested to present them within 10 days and those indebted to him are desired to make immediate payment.
JOHN FISHER, Trustee.
Quebec, 2d May, 1837.

ALL persons having claims against Major General NICOLL, late 66th Regt. are requested to send in their accounts to Mr. Schlemm's Hotel, St. Lewis Street, for liquidation.
May 1, 1837.

A CLERK WANTED.
TO attend in a Retail Store in this city. It is necessary that he should understand book-keeping, the English and French languages, and be able to produce testimonials of good character.—Apply at this Office.
Quebec Mercury Office, May, 1837.

NOTICE.—Dr. FREMONT has removed to No. 22, Mountain Street
1st May 1837.

FOR SALE.
A Handsome light Phaeton, to be seen at Mr. GINGRAS' Coach Factory, price moderate.
1st May 1837.

Canada Marine Insurance Company.
CAPITAL, £150,000.

Director for the Week, —J. DEAN.
J. BELL FORSYTH, Esq.—President.

DIRECTORS.
JAMES DEAN, FR. BUREAU, and
JER. LEAYCRAFT, D. BURNET, Esqs.

DAYS OF DISCOUNT EVERY TUESDAY.
THE Company are now prepared to take MARINE RISKS generally, and also Risks between Montreal and Quebec.

Orders for Insurance from any part of the Canadas addressed to the Secretary, will meet with prompt attention, and no charge for Brokerage made.

All business offered to the Company, must be offered in writing, addressed to
W. STEVENSON,
Secretary.

Canada Marine Insurance Co.'s Office,
Quebec, 25th April, 1837.

DAY SCHOOL.

MRS. LESPINARD having taken those well adapted apartments, (formerly occupied by Miss Butler and lately by Miss Thom.) corner of John's Street, near the Gate, will, after the first of May, be ready to receive the Children of such parents and guardians as may be entrusted to her care, and to instruct them in the following branches, viz: ENGLISH READING, GRAMMAR, WRITING, GEOGRAPHY and ARITHMETIC. Terms moderate.—The most satisfactory reference can be given on application to the parents of children now and for the past two years under her charge. Two or three young ladies can be accommodated with board.
Quebec, 28th April, 1837.

THOMAS HINCKES REED,
Working Upholsterer and Paper Hanger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he will continue to execute all orders entrusted to him in his line of business, with the utmost despatch and at his usual moderate prices. Ladies and Gentlemen furnishing their own materials will have a decided advantage both as to price and quality.
(Corner of St. John and Palace Streets.)
Quebec, 28th April, 1837.

THE business of Saddlery and Harness-Making heretofore carried on by the late James Marshall, in St. Vallier street, St. Rochs suburb, will be continued by the undersigned, the widow of the late James Marshall.
MARGARET MARSHALL.
Quebec, 29th April, 1837.

CONSTITUT FOR SALE.
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY POUNDS attached to a valuable property in St. Lewis Street, with the privilege of *Boutique de Ponds*.
DUNBAR ROSS.
29th April, 1837.

NOTICE.
TENDERS will be received at the office of the subscribers until the 5th May, from persons desirous to furnish the following articles:
3000 Bushels Potatoes, } All of the best
400 do. Wheat, } quality.
1000 do. Barley,
1000 do. Oats.
ALLAN GILMOUR & Co.
Quebec, 27th April, 1837.

THE business of the British and Foreign Life and Fire Assurance Company of London, in and for the City of Quebec, heretofore conducted by Messrs. FORSYTH, WALKER & Co. will, in consequence of the resignation of these gentlemen, be continued by JOHN GEORGE IRVINE, Esq., at his Office, St. Peter Street, who is duly authorized to represent the said Company, from the 1st of May next.

C TAIT,
Agent for the Canadas.
Montreal, 27th April, 1837.

WANTED A GROOM, good wages will be given to a man of unexceptionable character.—Apply at this office.
Quebec, 26th April, 1837.

FLOUR for sale by the Subscribers.
THREE HUNDRED Barrels, in lots to suit purchasers, of Inspected Fine, McDonald's red-Brand of GANANOQUE.
P. PELLETIER & Co.
Quebec, 22d April, 1837.

NOTICE.
THE Copartnership existing under the firm of AYLWIN & NOAD, of this city, will terminate and be dissolved on the first proximo, when the Senior of the firm will retire from business in favor of his junior partner, who will continue the business in his own name and for his sole account, and to whom those indebted to the concern are requested to make payment, and those to whom the firm are indebted are requested to render their accounts for payment.

CHAS. F. AYLWIN,
HENRY JOHN NOAD.
Quebec, 24th April, 1837.

NOTICE.
THE GREAT NUMBER OF BOOKS to be arranged, and the time and labour required in forming a correct Catalogue, render it impossible to open
FORD'S
CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
UNTIL
MONDAY, THE 15TH OF MAY NEXT.
April 28th, 1837. c-3

MASONS AND LABOURERS WANTED
ON THE
ST. LAWRENCE CANAL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that any number of good STONE MASONS and LABOURERS will find immediate work for the ensuing Season, and good Wages, on application at this Office, or to
W. R. F. BERFORD,
Agent St. Lawrence Canal.

St. L. Canal Office, }
Cornwall, 6th April, 1837. }
N. B.—Mason work will commence about the 24th inst. or soon after, if the weather continues favorable, and the Labourers' work about the 17th instant.

The following papers are requested to insert the above Advertisement until 1st June next, and send their accounts to the Cornwall Observer for payment—namely, Gazette & Mercury, Quebec; Gazette & Herald, Montreal; Herald, Prescott; Statesman and Recorder, Brockville; Gazette, Bytown; Courier, Perth; Chronicle and Herald, Kingston; Star, Colborne; Patriot and Courier, Toronto; Sentinel, Brantford; Gazette, London; Journal, St. Catharines; Reporter, Niagara; and Emigrant, Sandwich.

SEED POTATOES FOR SALE.
EIGHT Hundred Bushels of excellent Potatoe Seed, imported by the late John Molson, Esq. and have been raised on his Farm, in Montreal.
Apply to
B. COLE, A. & B.
Quebec, April 20, 1837.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.
THE subscriber has just received a supply of ENGLISH (BY WAY OF NEW YORK), and AMERICAN

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.
WARRANTED THE GROWTH OF 1836.

—A L S O—
Timothy, Red, White, and Crimson Clover Seeds, Lucerne, Mangel Wurtzell, &c. &c. and a few Bulbous Roots.

J. J. SIMS,
Apothecary and Druggist,
Upper Town, Market Place.
Quebec, 28th March, 1837. u-3

NOTICE.
ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late LOUIS PAQUET, Merchant in the Suburbs of St. Roch, are requested to forward their accounts duly attested; and those who are indebted to the said estate, to pay immediately to the undersigned.
G. D. BALZARETTI, Curator.
Quebec, February 13th, 1837.

FOR SALE BY MAXHAM & BOURNE.
PRIME MESS, Prime and Cargo Pork, Soap and Candles.
Quebec, 18th January, 1837.

AUCTIONS.

THE Sale of Furniture at Mr. WM. HENDERSON'S, outside St. John's Gate, which has been twice postponed in consequence of the weather, will take place on SATURDAY next, the 6th inst. at ONE o'clock.
B. COLE, A. & B.
Quebec, 4th May, 1837.

Will be sold, on the Steam Boat Wharf, on the day after the arrival of the next Steam Boat, at TEN o'clock A. M.—Without Reserve.

FINE Cargoes of the barges Superior, Neptune, and Favorite, consisting of
Several thousand bundles Hay, superior quality.
Do, bushels Oats, do.
A hundred do Seed Wheat,
Do, do. do. Pease,
Do, do. do. Potatoes.
Forty barrels Butter.
Terms liberal.

J. M. FRASER & Co.
Handbills will be issued on the arrival of the Boat.
Montreal, 2d May, 1837.

EXTENSIVE SALE.
Will be sold on FRIDAY and SATURDAY next, the 5th and 6th instant, at the Stores of Mr. ROBERT SYMES, Palace Street.—(Without Reserve.)

THE whole of his valuable Stock in Trade, forming a general assortment of Dry Goods, Silks, Gros de Naples, Ribbons and other articles too numerous to describe.
Terms of payment liberal and made known previous to the sale.
Sale to commence at TWO o'clock precisely each day.
G. D. BALZARETTI.
2d May, 1837.

SALE OF TEAS.

A PUBLIC SALE OF TEAS will take place at the Warehouse of the Agents of the Honorable East India Company at Quebec, on FRIDAY, the 5th May, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon.

Catalogues of the Teas will be published, and show Chests may be examined for three days preceding the Sale.
FORSYTH, RICHARDSON & Co.
Agents to the E. I. Company.
Montreal, 19th April, 1837.

Will be sold on FRIDAY next, the 5th of May, at the residence of WM. REDGRIVE, painter, St. Matelot-street, near the Quebec Bank:

A Quantity of Household Furniture, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Chests of Drawers, Sofas, Carpets, Looking-Glasses, Stoves, and a variety other articles.
—ALSO—
His stock of Paints, Oil, Turpentine, &c. &c.
Sale at ONE o'clock.
Conditions—CASH.
B. COLE, A. & B.
Quebec, 29th April, 1837.

By Auction will be sold, on MONDAY next, the 8th inst. on the Upper Town Market place, without reserve, a Quantity of Household Furniture, the property of several Officers, and other families leaving Quebec, consisting of almost every article required in house-keeping.

Sale precisely at ONE o'clock.
Conditions, Cash.
B. COLE, A. & B.
Quebec, 4th May, 1837.

Will be sold on the 10th instant, at the *Beaufort Brewery*, at ONE o'clock precisely,
FORTY Chaldrons of Newcastle Coke,
20 do Grate Coals,
250 Empty Puncheons,
60 Do Hbds,
20 Do Half Hbds,
20 Do do Barrels,
150 Ten Gallon Casks,

An excellent circular grain screen, a new hose, mill belt staps, mashing oars, stillions, a quantity of cooper's tools, furnace rakes, stoves and pipes, several trucks, carts, sleighs, and drays, sets of cart harness, horse blankets, &c. &c.
S. ALCORN, A & B.
Conditions—Cash on delivery.
Quebec, 2d May, 1837.

seminary, Sir Charles would give somewhat more weight than his colleagues to the 34th article of the capitulation of Montreal.

There may be probably some more recondite points of difference between the statements in the Report, and the more elaborate one made by Sir Charles, but I must confess, that neither in conversation, nor in the perusal of his paper, have I been able to discover them.

The Commissioners are moreover of one opinion as to its being desirable to conclude an arrangement on the terms offered by the seminary; and it is only as to the means by which the arrangement can be carried into execution that there is any essential disagreement. The other Commissioners think it not only desirable that the adjustment should be effected under the authority of the Local Legislature, but that it would be wrong to seek the settlement of it by other means, until such an attempt has been made and shall have failed. Sir Charles, I believe, thinks, not only that there is no chance of its being effected by bringing the matter before the Assembly, but that new obstacles to an adjustment will be created by appealing to that body.

8. CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION OF THE PROVINCE.

The Commissioners have not, in any of their Reports, recommended a change in the fundamental principles of the constitution, though in the 32d paragraph of their Report on the Legislative Council, a doubt is expressed, whether a suspension of the Constitutional Act might not be judged less objectionable than the specific measure recommended by them; the meaning of which is (at least the meaning in which I understood it when I subscribed to it), that it may be doubtful whether, on general political grounds, it is not better to suspend for a time, either in whole or in part, the Constitutional Act of 1791, upon the broad ground that the dissensions arising out of antipathies between Canadians of French and those of British origin, have rendered the working of the constitution impossible, than to break in, even in appearance, upon a principle which, since the declaratory Act of 1778, has been constantly looked on as a leading rule in the policy of England towards her colonies, the rule, that is to say, of leaving them to dispose as they please of their own money.

Upon this point I must confess I have still some doubt, and also some apprehension, as to the result of a measure that should repeal or suspend the 1st & 2d Will. 4, c. 23, though less certainly than I had in the month of March last, when I hazarded some speculations in the 6th, 7th and 8th paragraphs of a Minute appended to our Second Report, upon the way in which any legislative Act that should resume the proceeds of the 14 Geo. 3, c. 88, might be received in the province. Many circumstances have occurred to make me look with less apprehension upon the consequences of a repeal of the 1 & 2 Will. 4, c. 23, now than I did in last March; and the progress that has been made in gaining the good will of all but the extreme party in the Assembly, is of course one of these, and I should not now be afraid to resort to a strong measure, provided only it could be passed through Parliament in a decided manner.

The project, however, brought forward by Sir Charles Grey for an alteration in the constitution, is quite of a different nature; and though it has often been spoken of by the Commissioners amongst themselves, is one on which they have not ascertained the opinions of any leading party, or even of any leading individuals in the province.

The measure recommended by Sir Charles would have the effect of breaking up the province of Lower Canada into five or more districts or divisions, each of which should have a qualified jurisdiction, or some inferior legislative powers of its own, whilst a general legislature would regulate the affairs that were common to all, so that the whole province would form a sort of federal union, and bear a resemblance, in miniature, to the neighbouring States of North America. Of these five subordinate districts or states, the population of two, viz. Sherbrooke and Hull, would be almost entirely of British origin; the former might contain about 50,000 inhabitants, but the latter not more than from 12 to 15,000. Three Rivers would be almost entirely French Canadian, with any amount of population that might be thought proper to give to it as by giving to it more or less territory, the population might be made anything not less than 50,000 or more than 130,000.

In the municipalities of Quebec and Montreal, the French Canadian interest would also prevail, however small might be the extent of territory annexed to each city, and the superiority of this interest would be more or less permanently secured, in proportion to the extent of territory over which the municipality was made to extend.

Whether it may not be prudent ultimately to make some arrangement of this sort, is quite a different question from that of its immediate adoption. Like the project for the re-union of Upper and Lower Canada, it is, I think, a measure that never ought to be resorted to without its being first demanded by a considerable proportion of the people. It is therefore one that requires time and discussion; and whatever may be, its merits, and particularly as laying the foundation for a more extended federal union of all British America, it is evidently not of a nature to meet the immediate emergency which we have to provide for.

Of other projects for a different territorial arrangement, it would also be premature for me to speak on this occasion; but whilst upon the subject I may perhaps be permitted to observe, that the idea of annexing the island of Montreal to Upper Canada for the sake of giving it a sea-port, would seem to me an act of very questionable justice. Montreal is the shipping port of a district of Lower Canada, which contains a population not much (if at all) inferior to the whole population of Upper Canada; and though the banks of the St. Lawrence might offer many favourable situations for the foundation of a new commercial city (as, for instance, the point where the Richelieu falls into it), it would appear to me a strange sort of justification for taking away the present town from the people of Lower Canada, to place it in the power of building another. A fairer sort of arrangement might be, I think, to declare Montreal an absolutely free-trading port, making it a tributary to the general revenue, in some

other shape, an equivalent for the loss that would be sustained by the remission of import duties on all articles consumed within it; or if this could not be done for the whole city or island, to do it for a portion of it that should be well divided from the rest.

In the concluding part of Sir Charles Grey's paper, he intimated an intention of furnishing some further observations on the subjects that he then left untouched, such, for instance, as commutation of tenure, the establishment of registry offices, the apportionment of duties between the two provinces, the state of education, &c. &c. In the expectation of receiving this supplementary paper, I have waited until the present moment to make the entry of my own remarks; but as it has not yet come to hand, and we have reason to believe that Sir Charles has sailed for England, I do not think it right to incur any longer delay in entering my present Minute, and requesting that it may be transmitted to England.

[This Minute is accompanied by a set of Tables (four in number) showing the portion which the minority ought to form of the whole constituency, in order to return any required number of Representatives less than half of what the whole constituency returns.

The Tables are complex and we cannot conveniently introduce them, we therefore confine ourselves to the explanation of this scheme as given by, Sir George Gipps, it is as follows:—]

By the ordinary method of giving to each elector as many votes as there are representatives to be returned, it is well known that a majority (however small) may return them all. If four members are to be returned by a constituency of 1001 electors, and each elector have four votes, a majority of 501 may return the whole four, and the minority of 500 remain unrepresented. But the Tables show that if each elector had only three votes instead of four, a minority of 3-7 of the whole constituency would suffice to return a member; if they had only two votes, a minority of 2-6 would do the same; and lastly, if they had but one vote, the Table shows that a minority of 1-5 would be enough.

Applying these numbers to the case above supposed of a constituency of 1001 electors, a minority of 3-7 of 1001 will be 429; but here, as there is no remainder after the division by 7, one must be added, and instead of 429 we must say 430. Again, if the electors have but two votes each, 2-6 of 1001 will be 384; and lastly, if the electors be limited to one vote, a minority of 1-5 of 1001, or 201, would be sufficient to return one member.

It thus appears that if each elector were limited to one vote, the minority would in fact acquire more than their due weight, for in the latter case we see that 1-5 of the electors would be able to return 1-4 of the elected.

This advantage would be still greater if only two representatives were to be elected instead of four, for in such a case a minority of 1-3 of the electors would be able to return one half of the elected. In a constituency of 1001 a minority of 334 would be able to return one member, and consequently have as much weight in the representation as the majority of 667.

It is in order to reduce this undue advantage to the minority, that it has been stated as advisable, in any adaptation of this plan of voting, to make the electoral districts, and the number of members returned by each, larger than a present. If the districts were so arranged as to return five or six members each, the advantage to the minority would almost disappear.

THE APPENDIX TO THE GENERAL REPORT contains the following documents and evidence:—

REPRESENTATION—
State of the Representation of Lower Canada.
Table showing the Division of the Province, before and after the Provincial Act 1829.
Written statements and oral testimony of J. D. Gibb, Esq. on the Representation of the People.

WILD LANDS—
Arrears of Revenue in the King's Domain.
Arrears of Revenue arising from Water Lots.
List of Grants in Free and Common Socage where the quantity exceeds 5,000 acres to one individual or Company.
Amount of conceded and unconceded Lands in the Seigneuries.

Return of surveyed Crown Lands.
" of unsurveyed do.
Emoluments of the Inspector of King's Domain, (averaging \$360. per annum.)
Present and proposed Fees on Land Patents.

Despatches and Letters on the Management of Water Lots.
Statement of all Sales of Crown Lands in 1824, 5, and 6, to October.
Statement of all Sales of Clergy Reserves for the same period.

Abstract of Land Accounts.
" of Timber do.
Two Reports on the Court of Exchequer, from the Commissioner of Exchequer and from the Attorney-General.
Regulations for the Sale of Wild Lands.

(The foregoing Documents are all signed by the Officer at the head of the Department from which they are severally furnished.)

TESTIMONY—
Memorandum for estimating an Equitable Rate of Commutation.
Evidence of Attorney-General O'Connell.
" " Solicitor-General O'Sullivan.
" " F. A. Quesnel, Esq. K. C.
Attorney-General's Report of Commutations in Beauharis, &c.

Return of all Commutations under the Act 6 Geo. 4th, c. 59.
Petitions of the Executive Committees of the Constitutional Associations of the Northern and Southern Divisions of the County of Sherbrooke.

Petition of Executive Committee Constitutional Association of the Southern Division of Sherbrooke.
Evidence taken at Sherbrooke.

REGISTRY OFFICES—
Evidence by the Attorney-General.
" by the Solicitor-General.
" by Messrs Moffatt, Penn and Day.
Paper on Hypothèques by Mr. Walker.
Report, and Evidence, of Special Committee Legislative Council, on Hypothèques.
Bill for making Mortgages special.
Letters by W. Badgley, Esq. on Registry Offices.

CANADA TRADE ACT—
Statement of Duties collected at Quebec and Montreal from 1831 to 1835.
Evidence of H. Jesopp, Esq. (Collector at Quebec.)
" of W. Hall, Esq. (Collector at Montreal.)

EDUCATION—
Sir James Kempt's Despatch on Education, 21st December 1829.
Extract of a Despatch from the Earl of Aberdeen, dated January 1835, on a reserved Bill for the encouragement of Education.

Resolutions and Report of Committee of the Legislative Council on Education, 15th March, 1836.
[The evidence on the various subjects above stated occupies 160 pages of foolscap folio, in small picas type.]

J. W. MCGAUGHY, MUSIC MASTER AND PIANO FORTE TUNER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has removed to the next house to the St. Patrick's Church, where all Orders in his line will be thankfully received.
Quadrille Parties and Balls supplied as usual, with the best and most fashionable QUADRILLES and WALTZES.
Mr. McGaughy will open his Class for the CLARINET and FLUTE, on Monday evening the 8th instant.
May 2, 1837.

TO BE LET,
For one or two years from the first of May,
THE Premises in Fabrique Street, at present occupied as a Hardware Store by J. M. Ross & Co.
FORSYTH, WALKER & Co.
1-m 3
Quebec, 5th April, 1837.

HOUSE FOR SALE,
THAT substantial three story stone House, No. 13, Couillard Street, tin roofed,—has lately undergone a thorough repair,—is well adapted for offices or the residence of a private family. If not disposed of at private sale, it will in the course of the month of May next, be sold by Public Auction. For further particulars, apply to Mrs. SHADWELL, on the premises, or to
JOSIAH HUNT, N. P.
Quebec, April 4, 1837.

TO LET,
TWO new and excellent brick Houses, situate in the Upper Town, St. Genevieve Street, belonging to Wm. J. S. STORR, Esq.—the one occupied at present by Henry Pemberton, Esq., and the other by Captain Temple, with out houses and other buildings, &c.
Apply to
LOUIS PANET, Notary.
Quebec, 16th March, 1837.

TO BE LET, from the 1st of May next,
THAT large and convenient establishment in Palace Street, known as the Mansion House, lately occupied by Mrs. Silson and at present by Mr. A. W. Brown. This house possesses all the conveniences and advantages required for a Hotel or Boarding House on a large scale; it will be let with or without the furniture at a low rent. This house is offered for sale cheap, and on easy terms of payment.
Apply to
W. PHILLIPS,
Old Custom House, Lower Town.
Quebec, 22d March, 1837.

TO LET,
From the First of May next,
A Comfortable Cottage, situate at Mount Pleasant, belonging to the estate of the late Town Major Frost. The house contains five good rooms besides kitchen, servants' apartments and cellars, and will have attached to it a garden and good stables.
Apply to JOSIAH HUNT, Esq. N. P. Lower Town.
7th March, 1837.

TO LET,
A Three story House in St. Genevieve street, fronting the Government Garden, and now occupied by Asst. Genl. Eppes.
ALSO,
The House and Office in St. Anne street, now occupied by Messrs. Hucker & Co.
ALSO,
The House and Shop in Baudet street, occupied by Messrs. J. & J. Thornton.
ALSO,
Two excellent Houses, with Stabling, &c. in the rear of Messrs. Kidd & Co. St. John street, suited to a Cabinet Maker, a Carpenter, or a Tailor's establishment.
Apply to H. D. EWELL,
25, St. Louis-st.
28th February, 1837.

TO LET,
HOUSE, No. 3, St. Anne Street, which is well adapted for a private genteel family.
—ALSO—
The Premises lately known as the Quebec Tatternalls.
Enquire of
G. H. HYDE.
Quebec, 25th Feby, 1837.

TO LET,
From first May, next,
A Commodious Cottage, with stables and other out-houses, about two miles from town, on the St. Foy Road:—Apply at this office.
Quebec 24th Feby. 1837.

TO BE LET,
And possession given on the 1st of May
THE House and offices in St. Peter street with the large two story store and yard in rear, now occupied by Messrs. R. F. Meiland & Co.
The three-story brick house in St. James street, with stable and offices in the rear, occupied as a residence by James Dean, Esq.
The office, large store and coal sheds in the occupation of Messrs. Tremblin & Moir.
Half of the four story black store in James street, with two offices at one end, now occupied by Messrs. Atkinson, Usborne & Co.
A three story stone house with large cellar, in Sault au Matiel street, lately occupied by Messrs. Moore & Brothers, possession immediately, this last described house is for sale on easy terms of payment or à Constituit—Apply to
WM. PHILLIPS,
Old Custom House.
Quebec, Feb. 18 1837.

TO BE LET,
With immediate possession if required,
THAT elegantly finished House, with spacious coach houses, stabling, &c. &c. situated on the Place d'Armes, the property of B. A. C. GUY, Esq., and recently occupied by T. F. Elliott, Esq. The premises may be viewed on application to Louis Panet, Esq. and particulars obtained from
W. WICKSTEED,
Haldimand street.
Quebec, 16th February, 1837.

TO BE LET,
With possession on the first of May next,
HUNT'S WHARF, at present occupied by the Saint Lawrence Steam Boat Company, with part of the large Store and two Offices on the Wharf.
—ALSO—
Two Counting Houses on the lower flat and several Rooms on the upper flats of the large house, forming the corner of St. Antoine Street and fronting on St. Peter Street.
—ALSO—
That central, large and commodious Store and Counting Houses, in St. Peter Street, now occupied by C. A. Hill & Co.
—ALSO—
That pleasant and commodious House on the Cape, St. Denis Street, facing the Glacis, at present occupied by Captain Sharp of the Royals.
—ALSO—
The two Dwelling Houses adjoining the one occupied by Capt. Sharp, one of them occupied by H. A. Jones, Esq., and the other at present unoccupied.
Apply to
MR. McPHERSON, Notary,
St. Peter Street, Lower Town.
Quebec, 15th Feb. 1837.

TO LET,
THE house at present occupied by Captain RAYBIRD, in Sault-au-Matiel Street, with a store on St. Peter Street.—Apply to
JAMES BLACK.
Quebec, 14th February, 1837.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,
A Large two story Stone House, with Cellars underneath extending upwards of 62 feet in front, of Sault-au-Matiel Street, and having an entrance of 22 feet wide from St. Peter Street. The lower floor at present occupied as a Store and Office, by Messrs Moore Brothers, and the upper part as a dwelling by Mr. McLellan. To be let together or separately, or the whole will be sold on reasonable terms.—Apply to
RODGER, DEAN & Co.
St. James Street, Lower Town,
14th Feby. 1837.

HOUSES TO LET,
THE premises occupied by NOAH FREER, Esq., Port Lewis High, and two Houses in that vicinity, also the residence of Wm. KEMBLE, Esq. near the Esplanade, and a small House opposite.
JOHN G. CLAPHAM.
Quebec, 7th Feby., 1837.

LORETTE HOUSE TO LET,
TO LET, and possession given on the 1st May next, the house belonging to the undersigned, at Indian Lorette, at present occupied by Mr. RICHARD DE VARY, as an Hotel. It is a two story stone house, with an hangard, coach-house, stable, garden, &c. &c. offering every possible advantage to a person desirous and capable of keeping a public house on a respectable footing; it is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful situations in the environs of Quebec.
For further particulars apply to the proprietor,
G. D. BALZARETTI.
February 13, 1837.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,
THAT agreeably situated House, Mount Carmel street, facing the Castle Garden, and commanding an extensive view of the river. If sold, the greater part of the purchase money will be left on same for a number of years.
Possession on or before the 1st May next.—Apply to
THOS. AMIOT.
Quebec, 13th February, 1837.

TO LET,
A House in St. Ann Street, Upper Town, occupied by Mr. Charles Failley and R. G. Bellamy, Notaries Public, with new stabling complete which will contain eight horses, with a large yard paved with 3 inch plank. Also—a store above the stable with coach-houses &c. fit for an Auctioneer or wholesale merchant.—Apply to
JEAN B. LAVIOLETTE,
Tavern-keeper, Lower Town market.
Quebec, 2d February, 1837.

TO LET,
A Three story House, two occupied as stores and the other as a dwelling, together with an hangard and stabling for two horses. This house is situated opposite the Quebec Bank; it is an excellent stand for a Wholesale Merchant, and has been occupied as such for several years, by Mr. John Young.
For further information apply to
P. PELLETIER.
Quebec, 1st Feby. 1837.

TO LET,
THAT two story stone House, No. 27, St. John Street, at present occupied by Mr. Dymally, watch-maker, with the Blacksmith's shop and coach-factory in the rear.
C. HOFFMAN.
Quebec, 1st February, 1837.

TO LET, from the First of May next,
THE TAVERN at CAROUGE now occupied by Mr GINGRAS.—Apply to
ATKINSON, USBORNE & Co.
26th January, 1837.

TO LET,
And possession given on the first of May next,
THAT elegant and pleasant three story dwelling House, situated on the Ramparts, near Montcalm house, at present occupied by Mrs. Hayes, together with a spacious yard, flower garden, stable, &c. This situation is very salubrious and commands one of the finest views about Quebec.—Apply to
M. TESSIER, Notary.
Quebec, 26th Jan. 1837.

TO LET, from the First May next,
THE HOUSE and SHOP now occupied by Mr. Wm. Palmer as a Grocery Store, No. 23, St. John-street.—Apply to
C. J. R. ARDOUIN.
Quebec, 24th Jan. 1837.

TO BE LET,
And possession given on the 1st May next,
THAT large commodious House and premises, No. 13, St. Ursule Street, the property of the subscriber, and lately in the occupation of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Quebec, having an excellent stone Stable and Coach house.
The House and Out-houses are in good order, and the whole with many conveniences, well adapted for the accommodation of a large family,
NOAH FREER.
Quebec, 24th Jan. 1837.

TO LET,
THAT fine two story dwelling House, with Stables, and a large Garden on the St. Louis Road, next to Clapain Terrace. Possession given on the 1st May next.
Apply to ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, or to
C. S. BOURNE.
Quebec, 18th January, 1837.

TO BE LET,
(With possession on the 1st May next.)
ALL that newly erected, elegant and commodious cut stone House, situate in the Rue Sous le Fort—the situation and accommodation of which combine advantages unequalled in the Lower Town of Quebec.
The Basement Story consists of two large Cellars, a large Kitchen and three Pantries. On the ground floor are a large Saloon and Dining Room. On the first floor are two very large Rooms, which, by means of the folding doors between, be converted into one, whenever required, of about 70 feet by 32 feet, and 15 feet high. The three Upper Stories contain about 37 Rooms. On each flat is a Water Closet—and a Bath may be fixed on each bed-room flat, if required. A large Gallery will be erected on the Roof. The premises are adjacent and in the direct road to the much frequented Steam Boat Wharfs, and in the Custom House, and are now being fitted up with a view to the carrying on of any extensive business therein, as an Hotel and Restaurateur. The use of the Wharf in the rear will be given for either Water or Wood.
For further particulars, apply to the proprietor,
GEORGE ARNOLD.
Quebec, 17th January, 1837.

TO LET,
A SMALL HOUSE in Rue Dyon, St. John Suburbs,
Apply to R. H. GARDNER,
No. 8, St. Anne Street,
4th Nov. 1836.

TO LET,
THE House in St. John Street, Upper Town, next door to Mr. Cole, now occupied by Mr. Dadd, master tailor. This House is an excellent stand for a master tailor or other tradesman. Rent moderate Apply to Mr. Lawlor, proprietor.
4th April, 1836.

TO BE LET,
THE House in St. Peter Street and premises in the rear, formerly occupied by Messrs. Paterson, Young & Co.—Apply to
GILLESPIE, FINLAY & Co.
30th March, 1836.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, with immediate possession, that stone House with stable and coach-house, pleasantly situated in St. Vallier street, at the foot of Palace Hill, lately occupied by John Davidson, Esquire; it is well adapted for a small family. Application to be made to JAMES E. KENN, Esquire.
Quebec, 17th September, 1835.

VENDRE OU A LOUER, avec possession immédiate, cette maison de pierre avec étable et remise avantageusement située sur la rue St. Vallier, au bas de la côte du Palais, ci-devant occupée par John Davidson, écuier; laquelle est très convenable à une petite famille. S'adresser à JAMES E. KENN, écuier.
Quebec, 17e Septembre, 1835.

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