ou was using the middle

#### KINGSTON, UPPER CANADA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1835.

#### to viction ad AN EXCELLENT MCLISH GUITAR

THE SALE Price SEVEN DOLLARS, WM. CUNNINGHAM.

WM. CUNNINGHAM.

Kingston, Nov. 26, 1835.

44

## he derivals.

USE landing, by the Subscriber, from the Alagonis and Dolphin Barges, now lying at the Sutawa Company's Whatf-A Double refined Loaf do.

Chests asserted Twankay, Young Hyson and Bohea Teas. 6 Puocheons fine flavour'd Jamaica Rum

5 Bioes, Cognac Brandy, Otard Dupuy & Go's brand. 6. Pipes Hollands, 24.4 fine old Port Wine,

3. . K. East India Madeira, 6-Hids Brown and Gold Sherry, A Ripest P. Teneriffe, Ba Quamer Casks Bordeaux Vinegar, Barrels Cod Oil, x

Boxes Liverpool Soap, Moding Roland Starch, Mew Cod fish, 20 Bantels North Shore Herrings. 0 oved Mackarel,

190 Baxes Digby Herrings, 20 Barrels Stockholm Pitch, Tar & Rosin 150 Coils fresh Liverpool Rope, 185 Assorted Anchors, from 44 th, to 8 cwt. with a general assortmentiof Sair Change

Mes at minich supit van to be bei ber any on bount viceCARGE. ARMSTRONG: Kingston, Oct \$1, 1885 della harris 36

#### guringes in sals ravnered gon nice ber Just Received.

AND POR SELE BY THE SUBSCRIBER, PIECES Factory Coutons, 500 pieces Steam Loom do. and Meces Assorted Prints,

Broad Cloths, (in Superfine, fine, Pilot Cloths and Petershams, ve-

500 pairs Blankets, (in Rose and Points,) 300 pieces Flannels and Serges, (in Red, Witte, and Green,) Merroos, in 3-4 & 6-4 widths, Shirting prints. Moleskins and Beaverteens.

An excellent Assortment of PORSTED GOODS, And a well assorted stock of every description

of GOODS in his line, suitable to the season, which will be sold by the piece or retail, at such prices as will be suitable to purchasers. Www. Wilson. Kingston, Nov. 7, 1935.

### NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER having just returned from Montreal, begs leave to inform her friends and the Public generally that she has

### purchased a choice supply of FALL and WINTER GOODS,

among which are the following, viz:-Superfine and common Broad Cloths, Pilot and Forest do. Cassimeres, Bockskins, Kerseys-Superfine Welch Flannels, Salsbury do., Royal Ribbed Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers, French and English Merinoes, Bombazettes, Bombazeens, Tarian Plaids, Camlets, Rich Twilled Chintzes, Fashionable Gimps, Silk Velvets, Gros de Naples, Thibet and Silk Shawls; a large assortment of Ladies' and Children's

SHOES AND BOOTS. Merino, Mohair, and Lamb's Wool Hosiery, and Gloves,

#### FUR CAPS, MUFFS, TIPPETS AND BOAS,

PERFUMERY, Brushes, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

The whole of the above articles having been selected by Mrs. B. herself, she begs leave to recommend them to the notice of the Public, as she is satisfied they form as cheap, if not a cheaper collection than has been heretofore offered in the Kingston market.

E. C. BINLEY. Brock Street, Kingston, 100th Nov. 1835.

## Thomas Wilson

the inhabitants of Kingston, and the Midant District generally, to a very desirable assortment of seasonable Staple and Fancy Articles, received per recent importations. Among which will be found

West of England and London Cloths, comprising black, indigo blue, claret, invisible reen; russell brown, and other fashionable strades. Also, Kersey Buck Skins, a new and elastic article for gentlemen's trowsers, Cassieferes, Hunting Cloths, Petershams, Flushings and Pilot Cloths, Galasheels Cloths, Blanbets and Flannels.

A' Good Assortment of Domestics, and colored. Irish and Scotch Linens. s de Naples, of various shades, Merinos Worsted Goods. A choice selection of ondon twilled and plain Priots, of rich dark A general assortment of Hosiery and

# FUR CAPS AND HATS,

Rogreat variety. Buffalo Robes. Children's Beaver Bonnets and Hats, and a very general supply of useful small Wares. An assortment of Crockery.

The above articles will be sold low for prompt pay, or short approved credit. TODAN CURIOSITIES.

DG Cash paid for good Wheat. Kingston, Nov. 13, 1835.

Chronicle & Gazette Office, a TOWN-SHIP MANUAL, neatly bound, comprising all the laws now in force relating to the townships; among which are the Highway and Assessment Acts; new township meeting act, The Laws respecting Boundaries; Line Fenses and Water Courses ; Inn-keepers ; the law Bad office of Constable, the law of Landlord and Tenan; distress for rent; Court of Re-Summary Punishment Act; Jury aw; the laws relative to Mills and Mill Dams; Flour; Pot and Pearl Ashes; Statute labour; Travellers; Weights & Measures, &c.; and

By the Author of the "Provincial Justice." Price one Dollar. Kingston, December 5, 1995.

LIST OF LETTERS EMAINING in the Post Office at Napa-nee on 12th December, 1835.

Anderson, Thomas Johnston, J. Adair, John Pokins, E. Arnold, James Kirivan, Daniel Bergin, John Kenagh, Edward Benu, Hugh Kellar, William Burnham, William Laprade, Louis Bogart, John Loft, Alexander Brown, William Lucas, George McNeil, Francis Barton, Andrew Burgess, Robert Murphy, H. Black, John Moore, Jane McGregor, Alexander Brunson, George O'Dillon, Juo. Barnhart, Peter Black, Robert Pringle, Jos. Prescott, Lewis Bowers, Peter Chamberlain, George 2 Quickfall, William Chamberlain, Charles 6 Quackenbush, Andw Carscallen, Archd. Quin, William Roblin, John Cosgrove, Hugh Rombaugh, Wm. X. Claston, do. Rabbitan, John Cowan, John Scharmahorn, Asa Casmey, Samuel Stratton, Abner Caswell, Catherine Seer, Sarah Callen, Robert

Dowling, Robert Spencer, Henry Jr. 3 Spencer, Rufus Detlor, J. McG. Dingman, Abraham Smith, Lewis A. 2|Switzer, John Detlor, George Smirzer, Christopher Diamoud, William Simmons, Maranda Doherty, William Dolan, Patrick Sixsmith, George 3|Sulivan, Patrick Emburey, George Emburey, D. 2|Snyder. Robert Emburey, John Smith, George Tueker, Richard A. Empey. Fletcher Fraser, D. Tucker, George W. Taylor, S. F. Fraser, Abm. Finighan, Patrick Vance, Ann Gould, Daniel Wheeler, James Granger, Watson Watson, J. A. Windover, Peter Garrison, John C. Williams, D. Gordon, Mary Aon Gordon, Clarinda Welch, Michael Wright, William Houston, Robert Windover, John Hillock, Edward

Hartin, Joseph ALLAN MACPHERSON, P. M.

Ward, John

Woodrock, John J.

Youmans, Arthur

Matchett, John

laybee, Peter

McDonell, Mary

Mc Caully, John

Ostrom, Benjamin

O'Riley, Richard

Ocmerod, William

Oliver, Frederick

Sidney.

Pichar, Louis

Russell, John

Ross, Peter

Sharp. Peter

Sowyer, Levi

Stuckle, John

Talman, Jesse

Vandeburg, Peter

Volkenburgh, Marcha

Vansieklin, Cornelius

Robinson, Josh.

McKelvie, William

McNally, Bernard C.

#### LIST OF LETTERS EMAINING in the Post Office at the

River Treut, 5th December, 1835. Alkenbrack, Jacob Bingham, James Byrne, William Brownh, Jaco Butler, (or Le Boutil-McLean, Charles lier) George Carrine, Joseph Chisolm, Alexander Colnon, John Clark, Reuben J. Conant, Hosea II. Clark, David

Henley, John

Ham, Jacob

Hamilton, George

Dissett, George Dupeu, Simon Fetterly, Peter Fairfield, John Gilbert, Stephen B. German, Ezra Hazard, Lott Hanes, James

Keeler, Patrick Keeler, Peter Lapear, Francice Levingstone. Andrew Ling, Jaimme McCayen, John

Young. Matthias N. B. Such of the above letters as are no redeemed within six weeks from this date will he forwarded to the Dead letter office at Que-

WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

### WINTER GOODS.

D. BRYCE, & Co. have now on hand a Choice Assuriment of Staple and Fancv DRY GOODS, suitable for the season, viz: Merinos, Bombazettes, Camblets, Watered Moreens, Bombazeens, Black Crape, Black and col ured Gro. de Naples, Watered ditto, black and coloured Silk Velvet; a few handsome Ball Dresses. Artificial Flowers, Fancy Ribbons, Blonds, French Cambrics, Silk Hosiery. Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Furs, &c. &c .- Also, Black, Blue, Invisible Green, Claret, Olive and Brown West of England & Yorkshire

### BROAD CLOTHS,

Cassimeres and Buckskins, (for Gentlemen's ses of the Imperial Parliament, during the past Trousers) Petershams, Pilot Cloths. Flushings and Moleskins, Blankets, Flannels, Serges, Baizes, Children's, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Woollen Hosiery, Printed Calicoes, Factory Cotton, Steam Loom ditto. Shirting Ginghams, Apron Checks, Irish Linen, Bed and Table | laid before His Majesty's Secretary of State ditto, &c. &c. Which they are selling

AT THEIR USUAL LOW PRICES. and as their Goods are always purchased for READY MONEY and carefully selected by one of the partners in the British Markets, they have confidence in recommending them to their friends and the public in general. King Street, Kingston, 24th Nov., 1835.

TUST RECEIVED and for sale by the Subscriber,

#### A SELECTION OF PSALMS and HYMNS. For every Sunday and principal Festival throughout the year: for the use of Congrega tions in the

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC: Selected and arranged under the Authority and direction of the Hon, and Right Reverend THE LORD BISHOP.

JAMES MACFARLANE. Kingston, Oct. 10, 1835.

### NOTICE.

THE public is hereby notified that the Subscriber is not a Stockholder in the Steam Boat Rapid, having forfeited his stock about the time the said Boat was launched. He will not therefore hold himself responsible for any debts or portion thereof, contracted on account

of said Boat. L. HILLIARD. Prescott, 27th November, 1835. The Montreal Gazette and Kingston Chronicle & Gazette are requested to give the above four insertions and forward their accounts to this Office.

ANNUAL REPORT of the GENERAL COMMITTEE of THE MONTREAL CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The termination of the period for which the Executive Committee of the Constitutional Association was appointed, imposes on the General Committee the duty of addressing themselves to the entire body of their fellow citizens who have rallied round the edifice of the Constitution.

the 28th January, proceeded to elect, by halthe Rules and Regulations of the Association; and have received from them the following detail of their proceedings :-

### REPORT.

On taking communication of the proceedings since the formation of the Association in January last, the Executive Committee now report :- That at the General meeting, held at | the question of the Independence of the Judgthe Theatre on the 26th March last, the es and the creation of the Court of Impeach-Chairman then reported to the Association ment. If the Constitutiona! Association of period, and it is therefore considered unneces- | these points, the Commissioners will be happy sary here to repeat them.

Mr. Walker, the agent appointed at the Ge- depute for that purpose. neral Meeting to proceed to England, with and in support of the petitions to the Imperial Parliament, was, without delay, farnished with copious documents, information and instruction, for his guidance on his mission, and early in April last took his departure for England. An early opportunity was afforded both Report on the matters above adverted to, it is form of Government of the British Empire to him and the agent from the Quebec Association, by the Colonial Secretary, to make any improvements which may seem practicaknown to his Majesty's Government, the object and importance of their mission; and Mr. Gillespie, chairman of the North American Colonial Association in London, was ap- | to the Tenures of Land generally, and to the pointed by that hody to unite with them in effect which the Seigniorial Tenure may prourging on the Government and Parliament, duce upon the prosperity of the City of Monthe claims and complaints of the inhabitants

of Lower Canada, of British and Irish origin. The determination of His Majesty's Government having then been signified to the totion of the Executive and Legislative Coun-Agents, of sending to Canada a Commission | cils, and the state of the Representation of the to inquire into and to report upon the complaints and grievances of the adverse parties, sary to approach. The scope of the Commisthey, the agents, were informed that no legis- | sion is not confined to the subjects which I Mullin, Matthew Esq. lative proceedings would be resorted to in the have enumerated, although, under the instruc-Imperial Parliament, in regard to Lower Canada, until that Commission had reported to His Majesty's Government; but that up to the period of the departure of the Commission from London, the Colonial Secretary would he willing to regive from the Agents any communications they chose to make on the subject of their claims and complaints of their constituents; and that the Commissioners Occupier Lot 19 con 8 would be specially instructed to investigate and receive testiwony in regard to all these

> Ou the 11th August last, a communication was addressed to Mr. Walker, signifying that the Committee saw no necessity for his remaining in England on behalf of the Association, after the rising of Parliament, and from recent intelligence they have reason to think that he may be daily, expected.

The Commission already alluded to, it is well known, has now been in Canada about 3 months; and a letter has lately been addressed to the Secretary of the Commission, desiring to know when and in what manner the Commissioners will be disposed to receive testimony in support of the claims and complaints of this Association.

The following is a copy of the communication MONTREAL, Nov. 24, 1835.

Sin.-I have the honor to enclose, and to beg you will lay before the Honorable Commissioners, whom His Majesty has been pleased to appoint for the purpose of investigating certain grievances complained of in Lower Canada, a copy of the petition of divers inhabitants of this Province, resident in the District of Montreal, which was transmitted to England by W. Walker, Esq., Agent of the Constitutional Association of Montreal, and presented to His Majesty and to the two Hou-

With reference to that Petition, and to certain Resolutions adopted by the Executive Committee of the Association, which were for the Colonial Department (and of which I have the honor herewith to transmit a copy) I am directed by the Executive Committee to state, that the Association have been informed by their Agent, that at an interview with which Mr. Walter was honored by Lord Glenelg, on the 13th of June last, his Lordship was pleased to state, that all the points ad verted to in the Resolutions of the Montreal Association would be embraced in the instructions to the Commissioners whom His Majesty had been pleased to appoint. Mr. Walker has further informed the Association, that at a subsequent interview with his Lordship, to which he was admitted on the 16th of June last. Lord Gleuelg repeated the assurance proviously given, that the various topics of complaint enumerated in these Resolutions should he noticed in the instructions to the Commis-

sioners. I am now directed by the Executive Committee to enquire in what manner, and at what time, His Majesty's Commissioners will be pleased to investigate the various complaints of the Petitioners.

I have the honor to be. Sir. Your obedient servant, J. GUTHRIE SCOTT.

Sec. C. A. M. Thomas Frederick Elliot, Esq. Sec. of the Royal Commission.

by the Association.

the following had been received by this morning's post.]

QUEBEC, December 5, 1835.

Sir,-I have had the honor to receive and lay before the Commissioners your letter. dated 24th of November, inquiring at what time The Committee, at their first meeting on to investigate the complaints of the Petitions to point out such objects as it may consider of lot, an Executive Committee, according to Houses of Parliament, by divers inhabitants of the District of Montreal; and I am directed to acquaint you in answer, that the Commissioners are at present engaged in consideration of the conditions which it may be proper to annex to the measure of giving up the Crown Reserves; and that, in connexion with that subject, they have also before them of the population of British and Irish descent, the proceedings of that Committee up to that | Montreal wish to offer any information on to see any person or persons whom they may

> In order, however, to enable the Association to decide whether it be desirable for them to make such a deputation at present, or to await some future stage of the proceedings, I possible that their next enquiries will relate to ble in the system of managing the Crown Lands, and disposing of the Wild Lands and Forests :- that from thence they will proceed treal, as well as to the subjects of the Registry of Titles, and the future Incorporation of Land Companies. Finally, that the Consti-People, are questions which it will be necestions from His Majesty's Government, they

considered to have the first claim to attention. Having thus stated the course of inquiry contemplated by the Commissioners, I am to add, that during its progress, it is probable they will remove their sittings to Moutreal; and as they propose to make their Report on the appropriation of the Crown Reserves before Christmas, I am to request that you will favor me with the earliest intimation you can conveniently afford, whether or not it is likely that any gentlemen from Montreal will wish to attend before that Communication be dis-

I have the honor to be, Sir. Your ebedient, humble servt., THO. FREDK. ELLIOT. J. G. Scott. Esq., Montreal.

The Executive Committee have been very desirous of organizing Ward Committees throughout the City and Suburbs, the ultility of which would be felt in the event of any emergency arising, requiring union and strength ;-but they fear that their wishes have been but partially and imperfectly carried into effect; and this Committee cannot refrain aroun recommending the immediate and gene ral adoption of a system of organization.

Petitions respectably and numerously sign ed by the inhabitants of Montreal, have recent ly been transmitted, through the medium of the Executive Committee, and presented to the Provincial Parliament.

First-For the establishment of Registry Offices throughout the Province.

Second-For the abolishment of the Feudal Cenure throughout the Province.

Third-For the continuation of the improve-

ment of the Harbor of Montreal. Fourth-For the improvement of the Canal pavigation in this Province, on a scale to conrespond with that going forward in Upper Ca-

Measures have also been taken to procure an amendment of the Act for incorporating

the City of Montreal. The Executive Committee cannot refrain from bringing under the notice of the Association the infraction recently committed on the constitution of this Province, by the Execu. tive branch thereof, in paying, without authority of law, and for purposes tending to the to. tal subversion of that Constitution, a large sum of money out of the Public Treasury. If one infraction of the law could justify ano. ther, they do not see why the payment of the duties by which the Public Treasury is filled should not be withheld, to prevent the recurence of such an act of public spoliation.

All which is, nevertheless, respectfully sub-

By order of the Executive Committee, W. ROBERTSON,

Vice-Chairman. J. GUTHRIE SCOTT,

Secretary. Montreal, Nov. 1835.

At a meeting of the General Committee,

held on the 28.h Nov., the following Resolutions were carried :-First-That a Committee of three persons,

be appointed to audit the Treasurer's Ac-

in this Province demands a closer union off persons of British and Irish origin for purpo-

Committee of seven persons he now pamed to [The Secretary intimated, however, that alter and amend the Rules and Regulations of this Association, with the view of carrying into effect so important an object, and to report thereon at the next general meeting.

Third-That a Committee of five be appointed to draw up a Report of the General Committee, to be laid before the Association, and and in what manner they will be prepared that it be an instruction to the said Committee addressed last year to His Majesty and both importance to bring under the consideration of the Association.

> In confirmity with the last clause of this Resolution, the Committee have prepared, and respectfully submit to the consideration of the Association, the following observations ;-

The Association cannot too frequently place before the public the principles and demands and contrast-them with the acts and the demands of the dominant party in the Assembly.

Constitutionalists demand ameliorations in the law, and changes in the institutions of the country, beneficial in their immediate effects, and valuable, as elevating the condition of the French peasantry, and qualifying them for the exercise off the loftier duties of freemen.

The efforts of the French Canadian leaders, on the contrary, are limited to the preservation of their ancient institutions, and to a am desired to apprize you, that as soon as the change in the Constitution which cannot rea-Commissioners shall have dispatched their sonably be expected, so long as the existing shall be preserved.

The French leaders have obtained with the unreflecting, a character for liberality by their demand that the Legislative Council should be elected by the people, instead of being, as at present, appointed by the Crown ;-and the opposition of Constitutionalists to this change, tras given rise to much miningamantalian of their principles.

Any expression of opinion in regard to the superior adaptation to the wants and interests of society of the republican form of Goverament, or that of a constitutional monarchy, is not required from the Committee. Both forms of government have their advocates; each can be sustained by powerful arguments derived from history and from reason. But the Committee believe that no educated man of upprejudiced mind, will hesitate to denounce the course pursued by the French Canadian leadors, who, under the specious guise of Reformers, ostensibly desirous of a Government more intimately connected with the will of the people, are really animated by zeal for the preservation of all those peculiarities which so unenviably distinguish this Province from all other inhabited portions of North America.

The most ardent admirers of self-government will admit, that the qualification of a people for investiture with that important privilege, is a solemn consideration; and the Committee feel convinced they shall have no difficulty in repelling the charge which the duplicity of the French Canadian leaders induces them to reiterate, that the Association is " factiously and unjustifiably" opposed to the introduction of the elective principle of Government in this Province. The Association numbers amid their ranks, many of the children of Republican America, who venerate the land of their birth, and are proud of her institutions. Enrolled in the Association is a large body of individuals who have contemplated society and the institutions of government under a variety of forms, who, witnessing the effect of despotism to degrade, and of freedom to elevate and ennoble, willingly join in the declaration that the source of power is in the people. But, who compose the Association? Are they not mainly Scotchmen, Irishmen, Euglishmen, Germans, and the descendants of those from the British Isles, who sought the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty in America? And needs there any declaration that a body so composed, deem an intelligent people unfit to exercise the privilege of self-government; and part of the price; a claim which recurs with yet that charge has been made, and is reiterat- | each successive sale; thus every person who ed by the leaders of the French party, who clears, or otherwise improves a farm, erects a have the hardihood to proclaim themselves the exclusive champions of free institutions within this Province! But whilst the Association record their con-

viction that the intelligence of a people is the guarantee for the proper use of the elective principle, they appeal to bistory, in particular to the progress of the Republics of South America; to the opinions of the most eminent and distinguished Republican writers, to bear them out in the assertion that, when a popula tion is unlettered and upenlightened, to entrust them with the uprestricted use of political power would be in fact to retard the progress of rational freedom. To resist a state of things so repulsive to the feelings of freemen, the Association have banded themselves together,they have caused their declarations to be made known to the British people,-they have received assurances from the Imperial Government that justice shall be impartially administered; and notwithstanding that recent circumstances have violently shaken their faith in the commissioned organs of the Ministry, they yet repose quietly in the confidence, that, though deprived by an adverse majority, glorying in their foreign origin, of that power and influence which they ought to exercise, their dearest privileges, and feelings, and interests, will not be committed to the keeping of a population. which, bowever moral and religious, are unfit to sustain their own just rights and interests. Second-That the present aspect of affaires and are necessarily totally unqualified to be entrusted with the rights and interests of others. If, in the ordinary and varied relations | population still submit to their pernicious ope-

To this letter no reply has yet been received | ses of mutual defence and support ; and that a | of private life, we should contemptuously serfuse the proposition to submit our differences to the arbitration of men ignorant of the radiments of education, what language can we employ sufficiently indicative of our feelings, when the demand is boldly made that to such men. shall be entrusted the management of our pole litical liberties.

The right of suffrage, almost universal, has been conferred by the Constitution on the pep? ulation of this Province, and although the As: sociation do not desire this right to be eartait. ed, yet they appeal to the intelligent of all communities whether it would be proper and just to divest the Constitution of a check on popular violence and precipitation where, ushappily, ignorance and prejudice characterise the majority.

Although to those resident in this Province, and intimately acquainted with the condition of the rural population, it is supererogatory to adduce proofs of the deplored ignorance of the French Canadian inhabitants, yet our fellow. countrymen in the other American Praviaces. and in Great Britain and Ireland may seeire that our assertion be substantiated.

The Committee disclaim all intention o charging upon the French Canadian population, a participation in the selfish acts of their leadors; and were it not that a disclosure of certain facts was necessary to a right understanding of the position of parties, they would willingly abstain from any allusion to their peculiar characteristics. The following quotation from an address to "Men of British and Irish descent," will convey, in precise terms, all that is necessary to be said on that subject?

"The want of education among the French majority, and their consequent inalility to form a correct judgment of the acts of their political leaders have engendered most of our grievan-

ces. The extent of that ignorance may be collected from the Tacts, that within the last 'two years, in each of two Grand Juries of the Court of King's Bench for the district of Montresl, sciected under a Provincial Law, from among the wealthiest inhabitants of the rural parishes. there was found but one person competent to write his name; and that trustees of schools are specially permitted, by statute, to affix their

crosses to their school reports. "The political information of that part of the Canadian population engaged in ogricultural pursuits is therefore derived exclusively from the few educated individuals scattered among them, who speak the same language and who possess the means of directing public. opinion, exempted from these salutary checks.

which education alone can bestow. "The persons who wield this mighty power are, generally speaking, Seigniors, Lawyers, and Notaries of French extraction, all of whomas will be shown hereafter, have a direct and selfish interests in maintaining a system of Feudal Law, injurious to the country, and bearing with peculiar severity on British inter-

"Our endeavours to procure relief have been represented, as a covert attack upon the customs and institutions of the Province; national prejudices have been called into action. national feelings excited, and a majority, ignorant of the nature of the contest is now array-

ed against a British minority. " Passing by the petty vexations of the Feudal tenore, such as the Seigniors right to call for the title deeds of every vassal; his exclusive right of grinding the grain of his Seigniory a his right to assume any property within the limits of his Seignines on reimbursing to the purchaser the cost of his acquisition; and other claims of a servile and arbitrary character incident to Feudal Law, we proceed to the subject of the more grievous burdens by which we

" Throughout the Seigniories of Lower Cauada, within the limits of which are comprised the Cities of Montreal and Quebec, upon the sale of real property the feudal lord exacts from the purchaser a fine equal to one twelfth building, either in town or country, or invests capital in landed estate, bestows one-twelfth a his outlay on the Seignior, whenever the property is brought to sale.

" This odious law, so injurious in its effects, readily explains why this fine Province, althor richly endowed by nature, is so far surpassed in the career of improvement by neighbouring

provinces and states. "From the want of a Bill for the registration of real property, the validity of a title cannot be ascertained except by a course of expensive proceedings through the Courts of Law, but secret incumbrances may still exist unaffected by that procedure, for whose discoveries no means are afforded; hence the difficulty of horrowing money on mortgage and the frequent seizure and forced sale of

"The profits which accrue to the Seignier from this state of things are obvious; and the interest of the French Lawyer and Notary, in maintaining a system of law that fosters litigation and produces corresponding expense, is equally intelligible."

The first settlers in Canada brought with them the artificial distinctions of rank, and the oppressive laws necessary to that state of society, which had grown up, in rank luxuriance under the despotism of the Bourhons. The eradication of these laws, as it would have been the first object of dawning intelligence, so would it have been the first effort of a reforming Legislature. Yet the French Canadian