

It is evident to this Committee what form of Government was to be set aside in favor of the new one recommended.

Machinery of Government the same in both Provinces, altho' in some respects the laws differ.

Liberty of the Catholic religion guaranteed to Lower Canada by the treaty of Paris in 1763.

Population at that time about 70,000.

Increase of Territory rendered additional Governments necessary.

U. E. Loyalists invited to settle in the different Provinces.

The introduction of what is termed "a good and responsible system of Local Government," and the extension of "similar advantages" to other Colonies, are the main points of this Resolution. With regard to the former, your Committee are at least able to form a conclusive opinion of the form of Government which is to be set aside in favour of some other which the Assembly of Lower Canada style "good and responsible;" since the Constitutional Charter of the two Colonies is identical—and although the laws relating to civil rights and property differ, (and that difference can be no cause of complaint for the Assembly of Lower Canada,) the machinery of the Local Government, and the general principles of its administration are the same in both Provinces.

By the Treaty of Paris, in 1763, Canada, with its dependencies, (then in the possession of Great Britain, by conquest,) was ceded to His Majesty George the Third, who, by that Treaty, guaranteed to the Canadians the liberty of the Catholic Religion; and also permission to any of them, who were desirous to do so, to sell their property, and emigrate at any time within eighteen months from the ratification of that Treaty. The population at that time did not exceed 70,000. The great acquisition of territory in North America, which Great Britain gained, rendered the creation of additional Colonial Governments necessary for these newly conquered countries; and at the same time, with a view of encouraging settlers in them, lands were offered to officers and men who had served in the late War. In the Proclamation of 7th October, 1763, provision was made for the Civil Government, which was entrusted in each Colony to a Governor and Council, who had power to erect courts of Judicature, to determine in all cases, civil or criminal, according to law and equity, as near as might be, in conformity to the laws of England, giving an appeal to the Privy Council. The Government of the Province of Quebec was