

The whole tenor of the 92 Resolutions now transmitted is unhappily not only at variance with the Resolutions above referred to, but is calculated to excite at a distance the most lively apprehensions for the tranquillity of the province, which I am eager to anticipate with the assurance that no just grounds exist for entertaining any such apprehensions.

When a grave and deliberative body like the House of Assembly, representing a population exceeding half a million of persons, expresses its hatred of the order of things to which it owes its political existence, and of the authorities entrusted with the management of its affairs, in violent and vituperative language, which would hardly be recorded in the proceedings of a tumultuous popular meeting, acting under the influence of highly excited feelings, it will very naturally be inferred that the whole population of the province must be in a most alarming state of agitation, and that the language of the House of Assembly is but an echo of the sentiments of the people loudly and vehemently expressed from one end of the country to the other.

It affords me great satisfaction, however, to be able to assure you, that the very reverse of this is the fact. The people of the province are everywhere perfectly tranquil; and I have no knowledge of any public meetings having taken place in connexion with the proceedings of the House of Assembly, although efforts have not been wanting to accomplish that object.

The vehemence of feeling which breathes throughout the 92 Resolutions of the House of Assembly is confined to the walls of that Assembly, and to a very limited number of individuals in certain parts of the country.

The main object which the House of Assembly appear to have in view, is to get rid of the constitution granted to this province by the wisdom of the British Parliament in the year 1791, in order to be at liberty to undertake the search after some other form of government better suited, as they pretend, to the wishes, manners and social habits of the people.

It would, I apprehend, be foreign to my duty, as the King's servant, deputed by His Majesty to administer the Government of this province according to the laws now in force, to follow the House of Assembly beyond the limits of the constitution; but it is necessary that I should notice the salient points of their Resolutions, in so far as they affect the local administration of the province, for the purpose of furnishing such facts and explanations as may be necessary to lead to a just estimate of the statements they contain. These points may be classed under eleven heads, which shall be considered separately, as follows:

1. The Legislative Council.
2. The Executive Council.
3. The Waste Lands of the Crown.
4. The case of Mr. Mondelet.
5. The Interference of the Military Force at Elections.
6. The Canada Tenures Act.
7. Control of the Revenue.
8. Withholding Public Documents by the Executive during the present Session.
9. Payments made by the Executive without lawful Authority.
10. Contingent Expenses of the House of Assembly.
11. Misconduct of Public Officers.

1. The Legislative Council.

Since the date of the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons upon the affairs of the Canadas, the recommendations of which Committee have until a late period been constantly invoked by the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, as containing remedies for the various evils of which they complain, and amongst others the composition of the Legislative and Executive Councils, the former of these bodies (the Legislative Council) has undergone important changes, all tending to render it more and more independent of the Crown than it was at the period above referred to. This fact is fully established by the following statement: