

rum, brandy, molasses, coffee, sugar, wines, tobacco, salt, chocolate, provisions for the troops, and dry goods.

### GOVERNMENT.

By the Quebec act, passed by the parliament of Great Britain in the year 1791, so much of the act of the 14th of George III. passed in the year 1774, as relates to the appointment of a council for the government of the province of Quebec, is repealed; and it is enacted that there shall be within each of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, a Legislative Council, and an Assembly, who, with the consent of the Governor, appointed by the King, shall have power to make laws. The governor may give or withhold his majesty's assent to bills passed by the legislative council and assembly, or reserve them for his majesty's pleasure. Bills reserved are to have no force till his majesty's assent is signified by the governor, which, to be valid, must be signified within two years from the time the bill is presented to the governor. The governor must transmit to the secretary of state copies of such bills as have been assented to, which his Majesty in council may declare his disallowance of within two years from the receipt.

The Legislative Council is to consist of not fewer than seven members for Upper, and fifteen for Lower Canada, to be summoned by the Governor, who must be authorized by the King. Such members are to hold their seats for life, unless forfeited by four years continual absence, or by swearing allegiance to some foreign power.

The House of Assembly is to consist of not less than sixteen members from Upper, and not less than fifty from Lower Canada, chosen by the freeholders in the several towns and districts. The council and assembly are to be called together at least once in every year; and every assembly is to continue four years, unless sooner dissolved by the Governor. All questions are to be decided by a majority of votes of the

but, it may be said, that the scarcity of specie in America, and their great demand for English manufactures, will secure the fur trade to Great Britain—such, however, should remember, that the rapid progress of manufactures in the United States, aided by the present spirit of emigration in Europe will soon lessen this demand, and leave the Americans at liberty to carry their furs and other articles to a market which will rapidly increase their specie sufficient to enable them to range the European and other markets with that advantage which the British merchant has long experienced almost without a rival—indeed, it is impossible to consider the rapid advances which America has made since her independence, without at the same time being convinced, that instead of drawing her supplies of manufactured goods from Great Britain, she will, ere long, become her rival in the most important articles in almost every other European market.

members