

which had been passed, reserved one for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon, and prorogued the Parliament. The session thus terminated had been an unusually long and busy one, the two Houses having sat, without adjourning for the Christmas holidays, for more than three months, and having given through that period unremitting attention to the business before them. The important question of the exclusion of the Judges from the Assembly had been finally settled by the passage of an Act containing but a single clause, short but comprehensive, as follows: "And it is hereby enacted that from and after the passing of this Act, no person who shall be a Judge of either of His Majesty's Courts of King's Bench within this Province, shall be capable of being elected, or of sitting or voting as a member of Assembly in any Provincial Parliament." The Militia Act was continued for a couple of years, not then to expire in the event of war or invasion. Provision was made, notwithstanding the unfriendly disposition of the United States Government towards Canada, for preventing the forgery and counterfeiting of Foreign Bills of Exchange, Foreign Promissory Notes, and Foreign Orders for the payment of money; a Bill passed expressly, as His Excellency stated in his speech, "for preventing the nefarious traffic that has but too long been carried on, in the forgery of their (*i. e.* the United States) Bank Notes," and which, the Governor added, "will at least prove, that you have not suffered any sentiment of resentment to weigh against those principles of liberal justice with which you are at all times animated towards them." Of the remaining Acts of this session, one provided for the completion of the Montreal Jail; another, the reserved Act, for the erection of a jail at Three

Rivers; and the remainder for the collection of the revenue, the continuation or amendment of existing laws, and for sundry local matters which it is not necessary to enumerate in detail.— March 30th. The punishments of whipping and putting in the pillory were still commonly awarded, as the lists of punishments awarded at the session of the Court of King's Bench contains names of two persons (one male and one female) sentenced to be whipped, and of two persons (husband and wife) to be put in the pillory, once in the Upper town market, and once in that of the Lower town. On the night of 16th May, about nine o'clock, a smart engagement took place between the United States frigate *President*, Commodore Rogers, of forty-four guns, and H. M. S. *Little Belt*, Captain Bingham, of fourteen guns. As usual, when such unfortunate accidents happen, each party claimed to have challenged first and to have been the last to fire, but inasmuch as the action took place some twenty miles at sea, north-east of Cape Henry, in the dusk of the evening, and considering that the United States frigate was a neutral vessel, whilst the British sloop was on a cruise expecting at any moment to fall in with an enemy, the responsibility for the loss of life (eleven men were killed and twenty-one wounded) would seem to rest with the United States Commodore, who adopted the extraordinary course, whilst in command of a neutral vessel, of chasing and questioning a belligerent on the high seas.— June 19th. Sir James Henry Craig, Governor-in-Chief of the British North American Colonies, embarked at Quebec, on his return to England, in H. M. S. frigate *Amelia*, Captain Irby. The troops lined the streets in one unbroken avenue, in close order, from the Chateau St. Lewis to the place of embarkation.