The Morning Courier.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

Optimus est Reipublicæ status, ubi nihil deest nisi licentia pereundi.—SENECA.

VOL. II. MONTREAL, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1836. No. 27.

Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 5, 1836.

By the arrival of the Steamer *Canada* last night, we were put in possession of the *Quebec Gazette* of the preceding evening, from which we give the shipping intelligence and eleven days later news from England. The *Canada* had 60 cabin and 100 steerage passengers.

June 17.—A conference was held between the Commons and the Lords on the subject of the amendments to the Irish Municipal Bill. Lord Melbourne then moved, "that the bill as amended by the Commons be presented and taken into consideration on Friday next (24th June.)—Agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *June* 17.—Sir G Sinclair asked, it having been proposed to proceed with the Irish Tithe Bill, why the Government did not proceed with the Irish Church Bill, especially as it stood first on the orders of the day; Lord John Russell answered that as it contained the principle of appropriation, and as the Lords' options thereon had been more than once obtained, he saw little hope of carrying it through the other house; he therefore preferred to proceed with those bills, in which they were more likely to obtain the concurrence of the other house.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *June* 20.—*Kilkenny Election*.—The Speaker informed the House that J. Power and others who had petitioned the House, complaining of an undue return for the city of Kilkenny, had failed to enter into the necessary recognizances. It was therefore moved that the order for taking the subject into consideration on the 21st instant, must be discharged.—Agreed to.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, "That it is expedient that the duty now payable be reduced, and that the duty paid and payable on every sheet or piece of paper whereon a newspaper is printed, shall in future be one penny, subject to such provisions respecting the size of the newspapers, and the printing of supplements as may hereafter be deemed advisable." Sir C. Knightly moved as an amendment, "That instead of the reduction on newspapers, the excise duty on hard soap be reduced from 1½ to 1d. per lb, and on soft soap from 1½ to ¾ per lb. The resolution reducing the duty on newspapers was, after debate, carried 241 to 208—majority 23.

June 21.—Lord Stanley moved that the Lords amendments to the Manchester and Leeds Railway Bill be adopted.—Agreed to.

June 22.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer (in Committee of ways and means) moved "that all discriminating duties on sugar shall cease, and that the duties on sugar shall be placed on an equalized footing, according to the provisions of a bill to be hereafter brought before Parliament." After some conversation the motion was agreed to.

O'Connell had postponed his motion for a reform of the House of Lords until 30th June.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *June* 23.—After some discussions on private bills, Mr. Grote rose to move for "leave to bring in a Bill, providing that the votes for elections for members of Parliament may be taken secretly by way of ballot."

NORTON *ex.* MELBOURNE.—This case came on before Lord Chief Justice Tindall and a Middlesex Special Jury, on 22d June, and resulted in a verdict being returned for the Defendant. The trial is reported at length in the Liverpool Journal of 25th June. On the verdict being announced cries of "bravo" and hisses were heard in the Court.

Little hope remains of Prince George of Cumberland ever recovering the use of his eyes.

LIVERPOOL, *June* 21.—Wheat ⅌ 70 lbs. English, 7s. ⅌ 8s.; Canadian, 6s. 6d. ⅌ 7s. 10d.; Flour ⅌ 280 lbs. English, fine, 30s. ⅌ 40s. United States, ⅌ 196 lbs. sweet in bond, 22s. ⅌ 25s.; sour in bond, 18s. 6d. ⅌ 21s.; Canada sweet, —, sour, 29s. ⅌ 30s.

June 22.—There are moderate arrivals this week of most kinds of grain. The Wheat trade continues dull at the above prices. In the Flour trade, no variation.

There is a remarkable contrast between the relative positions which emigrants from Europe can assume in regard to the majority of the resident inhabitants on landing on the shores of Lower Canada, and on those of the United States. Here the most toil worn, depressed, and neglected from Britain, feel themselves to be on a par, and in many cases superior to the farmers and to the proprietors of land that compose the mass of the agricultural population. They have more enlarged conceptions of things, they are more ready to adopt improvements and to be influenced by the lessons of experience than the Franco-Canadian majority. They in short, on leaving home, leave behind them many of their conventional habits, and arrive here with a disposition to push forward in every honourable way to secure the grand prize of human ambition, influence and wealth. They are prepared to "go a-head."

But the emigrants, we speak of the common run of them, who direct their course to the United States, feel, on arriving there, that they are actually behind the inhabitants in point of intelligence, the spirit of enterprise, and that ingenuity by which the "Yankee" succeeds in making the most singular and unheard of combinations of circumstances subserve his own purposes. The great body of the emigrants, the Americans convert into mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water," because, it must be presumed, they are not so well fitted as the natives for anything else. The employments to which they are turned, such as the construction of railroads and canals, are those which require the smallest share of mechanical skill, and in which, in fact, little else is requisite except muscular energy. These facts, which are of the most palpable kind, prove incontrovertibly an inferiority in the acquirements, to say nothing of the habits or character, of the mass of emigrants to the native Americans. Thus, although the lower class of emigrants suffer in the comparison with the corresponding class of natives in the United States, they lose nothing, as we have remarked, when viewed in connection with what should be a much higher class of the population in Lower Canada.

Let us now see if there is any contrast in the way in which emigrants are received and treated, in the two countries. Here it should be borne in mind, that emigrants from the United Kingdom, in coming to Canada, remove only from one part of the Empire to another. The feelings with which they are regarded by the majority in this colony, the jealousy, the envy and the dread which their arrival creates, are the very reverse of what a stranger would naturally pre-suppose, from the fact of the new comers and old residents being the subjects of the same Monarch; but upon these discreditable displays of nationality, we shall not dwell, as they must be familiarly known to our readers. The improvements which emigrants introduce into the country, are about as much disliked as themselves. No means are taken to soften down national prejudices. The lines of demarcation between the discordant elements of the population are rendered, by all possible means broader.

In the United States, on the other hand, emigrants, foreigners though they there be in the eye of the law, are welcomed to their shores. The Southern States vie with the Northern to tempt strangers to settle in them. But, that which redounds most to the credit of the people, are their efforts to raise the uneducated emigrant to their own level. It is true that these efforts have not as yet been reduced to any comprehensive system, and that hitherto they have been more private than public. But there is an increasing anxiety on this subject, and the more so with the Americans, as it is an easy matter for individuals to become naturalized in the country.—It is feared by some amongst them that the annual influx of emigrants may deteriorate the national character. It is not, however, proposed to close their ports against these on this account, but to educate them. What a striking contrast there is here between such proceedings on the part of our Republican neighbours and those of the Canadian majority towards emigrants.

The *Gazette*, we allow, has a right to an explanation, why its account of the German Society Dinner appeared in our columns on Wednesday in a slightly altered form. We should have accounted for the mutilation sooner, had we been aware of its existence before yesterday morning, when it was pointed out to us as having afforded the *Herald* a glorious opportunity of descanting upon the "disingenuousness" of the *Courier*. The matter is not difficult to be explained.

After the *Gazette's* account, as it originally appeared, had been put into the printers' hands, along with our notice intimating the source whence it was derived, the gentleman connected with the *Courier*, who had been at the Dinner, run his pen through what appeared to him to be an unusual way of designating the piece of music that followed the toasts, with the intention of immediately ascertaining the tune that was played, by an inspection, if possible, of the list of Toasts, &c. as given from the Chair. Having failed in meeting with any one of the Dinner Committee, that afternoon, the matter escaped his memory, and as the mutilation had not been mentioned to any other connected with the conducting of the paper, it was not afterwards thought of.

So much for the manner in which the mutilation in the *Gazette's* account happened, and we must now say one word in reference to the matter. The "quick march" that was said to be played by the band after the Governor-in-Chief had been given from the Chair, stands in the regular list with which the band was also furnished, as the "Armagh Militia," and it appeared as if the writer had gone a little out of his way, to add a little more of pungency to the "silence with which the toast itself was drank by merely styling the tune that followed a "QUICK MARCH."

It will be seen by the advertisement in today's paper, that the price of admission to the Concert which Capt. HUNTER, the Northumbrian Minstrel, gives this evening, at the King's Arms Hotel, New Market, has been reduced from 2s. 6d. to 1s. 3d.

General GAINES has actually crossed the Sabine River, the boundary line between the United States and the Mexican Territory, and marched to Nacogdoches, in Texas. This movement, which some say is intended only to overawe the Indians on the frontiers, has excited a great deal of speculation, and, it is supposed will immediately involve the United States in the Texan revolution.

The *New York Times*, in the present dearth of news has the following hint:—

"Is it not time for the appearance of the sea serpent? His sinkership generally makes a visit to the New Englanders about the time when news is dull, and the editors are hard pushed for paragraphs. In this he shews his good nature, and particularly his friendship for editors. They in return reward him by putting him in the papers, and give him more glory than they would at a season when news was plenty. Will no down-easter call this spirit from the vasty deep? Depend upon it, he'll come."

The New York papers of Monday, contain notices that the Welland Canal is again in complete order, and that vessels passed through on the 24th ult.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—Another advantage to arise from the union of the provinces is, that Upper Canada would immediately be relieved from the present very unsatisfactory arrangement, of collecting the duties upon all merchandize in the Lower Province, apportioning to Upper Canada, as her revenue, only a certain part; and even that part does not seem to be calculated upon the most certain data.

If the country, after falling to the British Crown, was to be divided into two separate Provinces, it must be confessed that, in tracing the line of separation, there was either a lamentable want of judgement, or a flagrant disregard of justice. The largest or the most valuable portion of the Colony is cut off from any direct communication with the sea which of itself furnishes strong grounds for a reunion. It can never be expected that an active, enterprising, intelligent people, like that of Upper Canada, will long submit to have an uncertain income doled out to them, their merchants subjected to vexatious delays, and heavy expense, in obtaining the manufactures of Great Britain, through existing channels, whilst the St. Lawrence, the great natural approach to the ocean, remains unimproved. It is not to the apathy of our brother Colonists that we must impute the neglected navigation of this magnificent river. They have voted liberally, subscribed largely, borrowed fearlessly, to accomplish their part of so arduous an undertaking; and it is only when their praiseworthy efforts have been met by no corresponding exertion, or even sympathy, in the Legislature of the Lower Province, that they have entertained the idea of carrying on their trade through the medium of the port of New York. Is it possible that our wise Legislators overlooked the ruinous consequences to this province of forcing the trade of Upper Canada into another, an unnatural, and a foreign channel? Or have they been wilfully blind, in relation to Upper Canada, to what appear the natural, the inevitable consequences of her position, and our reckless policy? If they can understand any thing, less complicated than their own political theories, they must surely be aware that the imports and exports of so large a tract of country, by whatever road they travel, leave something behind to enrich the country through which that road lies. But, if it be argued that the improvement of the St. Lawrence, upon a large scale, would introduce the employment of a larger and more uniform class of river craft, and supersede the necessity of frequent transhipment, in descending to, or returning from, the seaport; and that consequently the Upper Canadians, being their own carriers, would derive that profit from their enterprise, exclusively, which at present they must share with Lower Canada; then, I say, these wiseacres have, in the bitterness of their minds, furnished a very powerful argument in favour of the union; by which measure the profits, made upon the common high road, would increase the wealth of the country, and thus contribute to the common advantage of all.

Nor is it to be supposed that the establishing of Registry Offices could be long delayed, after the union of the Provinces, and the consequent admission of a fair proportion of enlightened and honorable men into the general Legislature. Perhaps no one Legislative enactment is capable of producing so extensive and important a reform, as this measure would operate in favour of the whole landed interest of the Colony, and, as a consequence, upon the commercial interest also.

August 4. M. G. P.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—Having seen the Paintings now exhibiting in *Notre Dame Street*, I feel it a duty to say something respecting them and their enterprising proprietor, Mr. OLIVER, who has, during a residence of three years in this city, introduced to the public, and scattered amongst them several collections of Paintings, chiefly by old masters, and containing many originals and pieces of merit. He deserves the patronage of a generous public, and I trust he may receive it.

The present collection is well worthy a visit, and I hope the Amateurs of our city, and those wishing to cultivate a taste for the Fine Arts, or to become possessors of good specimens, will avail themselves of this opportunity. Mr. O. generously offers his time and attention to all who please to give him a visit; and whether with an exhibition for which a charge was made, or a gratuitous one like the present, we have always found him ready to give satisfaction and information to his visitors.

The principal picture in this collection is an original by Sir PETER PAUL REUBENS, it is "SOPHONISBA" receiving the cup of poison; this picture bears strong marks of originality. The firm tone of the flesh—brilliant and harmonous colouring of the drapories—chaste designing of the figures—and wonderful expression of the countenances, (extreme misery contracting every muscle of the one, the other strongly characterised by melancholy resignation,) all bespeak it the work of a master. The left hand of the male figure agonizingly pressed to the breast—the convulsive grip with which the right still retains the cup, telling in the strongest language the reluctance with which he yields it; and the position of the right hand of the female, the firm hold which the left has of the cup, and the pitiful upturned eye, pourtraying her resignation in a manner far stronger than words—are points of masterly beauty in this inimitable picture. There are many others well worthy of particular notice—the St. Peter, by CORREGIO—the Madonna, by MURILLO—Joseph interpreting the Butler's and Baker's Dreams, by ALBERT DURER—two beautiful Allegorical pieces of the Venitian School—a Sea view, by VERNET—with a variety of Landscapes, Fruit-pieces, &c.; but I must not trespass too far; leaving them to the notice, and their proprietor to the patronage of the public. I remain your's, Sir,

AN AMATEUR OF THE FINE ARTS.

August 4.

Commercial.

BALTIMORE MARKET, JULY 29.

FLOUR.—Howard-street Flour. There has been no variation in the market since our last. Very few transactions are taking place, and there are at our quotations per last report—wagon price $7,50—store price $7,75. City Mills Flour.—We have not been advised of any transactions, and therefore continue our old rates of $7,75. Susquehanna Flour. We quote this article also, at $7.76—not much doing in it.

GRAIN.—In Wheat no alterations have taken place—we quote best white at $1.75; best red $1,70; ordinary to good $1.60 @ $1,70. Corn. White is worth 80 @ 81 cents—yellow 85 cents. Rye—Susquehanna $1,6; Maryland 95 cents. Oats—We quote new at 38 cents—old 40 do.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, JULY 30.

FLOUR.—We continue our quotation of $7,50 for the wagon price of Flour; old Flour from stores is held at $7,50, re-inspection at the risk of the seller, $7,25 at the risk of the purchaser; at the latter several lots of stored Flour have been proed.

GEORGETOWN (D. C.) MARKET, JULY 23.

FLOUR.—The receipts by the canal continue large. We notice a sale yesterday of 400 bbls of prime brands at $7,62½; today 600 do of a favorite brand at $7,58. Some lots are selling at $7,50, and none lower, except of stored Flour without inspection at $7,30 @ $7,37½.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED—AUGUST 3.

Bark Emigrant, Petrie, 27th June, Liverpool, Symes & Ross

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The arrival at Quebec, of several vessels from Liverpool, is noticed in the Liverpool papers of the 25th June.

LIVERPOOL, *June* 16th—Sailed for Quebec, Louisa, Nicholas; 15th, Hannah, Burrell, for Montreal; Huskisson, Hill, for Quebec; 14th, Snowdon, Pentecost, for Montreal. Entered for loading, Vibilia, for Quebec.

Instructions to the Royal Commissioners.

(*Continued.*)

64. The importance of the topics to which I have hitherto adverted would be very imperfectly understood, unless they were viewed in their connection with another question to which the majority of the House of Assembly would seem to attach a yet higher interest. In the 92 Resolutions of the Session of 1834, in the address to His Majesty of that year, and in the address adopted in the Session which closed abruptly in the commencement of the present year, the constitution of the Legislative Council was insisted upon as the chief and prominent grievance in the whole system of provincial government. To the discussion of this subject, nearly half of those addresses, is devoted; and the Assembly, in the most decided language, have declared that all remedial measures will be futile and unsatisfactory which should stop short of rendering the seats in the Legislative Council dependent on a popular election.

65. The petitioners of Quebec and Montreal, on the other hand, deprecate with equal earnestness any departure from the principle on which the appointment of the members of the Legislative Council is regulated by the Act of 1791, and denounce any such change as pregnant with the most formidable evils.

66. The King is most unwilling to admit, as open to debate, the question whether one of the vital principles of the provincial government shall undergo alteration. the solemn pledges so repeatedly given for the maintenance of that system, and every just prepossession derived from constitutional usage and analogy, are alike opposed to such innovations, and might almost seem to preclude the discussion of them.

67. But His Majesty cannot forget that it is the admitted right of all his subjects to prefer to him, as King of these realms, their petitions for the redress of any real or supposed grievances. His Majesty especially recognises this right in those who are themselves called to the high office of representing a large and most important class of his people. The acknowledgement of that right appears to the King to imply on his own part, the corresponding duty of investigating the foundations of every such complaint. His Majesty therefore will not absolutely close the avenue to inquiry, even on a question respecting which he is bound to declare that he can for the present perceive no reasonable ground of doubt. His Majesty will not refuse to those who advocate such extensive alterations, an opportunity of proving the existence of the grievances to which so much prominency has been given.

68. The King is rather induced to adopt this course, because His Majesty is not prepared to deny that a statute which has been in effective operation for something less than forty-three years may be capable of improvement, or that the plan upon which the Legislative Council is constituted may possibly in some particulars be usefully modified; or that in the course of those years some practical errors may have been committed by the Council, against the repetion of which adequate security ought to be taken. Yet if these suppositions should be completely verified, it would yet remain to be shown by the most conclusive and circumstantial proof, that it is necessary to advance to a change so vital as that which is demanded by the House of Assembly.

69. It must be recollected that the form of provincial constitution in question, is no modern experiment nor plan of government, in favor of which nothing better than doubtful theory can be urged. A Council nominated by the King, and possessing a co-ordinate right of legislation with the representatives of the people, is an invariable part of the British Colonial Constitution in all the transatlantic possessions of the Crown, with the exception of those which still remain liable to the Legislative authority of the King in Council. In some of these colonies it has existed for nearly two centuries. Before the recognition of the United States as an independent nation, it prevailed over every part of the British possessions in the North American continent, not comprised within the limits of colonies founded by charters of incorporation. The considerations ought indeed to be weighty which should induce a departure from a system recommended by so long and successful a course of historical precedent.

70. To the proposal made by that body to refer the consideration of this question to public conventions, or, as they are termed primary meetings, to be holden by the people at large in every part of the province, His Majesty commands me to oppose his direct negative. Such appeals are utterly foreign to the principles and habits of the British constitution, as existing either in this kingdom or in any of the foreign dependencies of the Crown.

71. You will therefore apply yourselves to the investigation of this part of the general subject, endeavouring to ascertain how far the Legislative Council has really answered the original objects of its institution; and considering of what amendments it may be susceptible. It is His Majesty's most earnest hope and trust that in the practical working of the constitution of the province, there will be found to exist no defects which may not be removed by a judicious exercise of those powers which belong to the Crown, or which Parliament has committed to the Provincial Legislature.

72. When your report shall have been received, His Majesty will take into his most serious consideration the question whether there are amendments in the law on this subject, which it would be fit to propose for the consideration of the Imperial Legislature; and which being founded on the principles, and conceived in the spirit of the Act of 1791, may be calculated to render the practical operation of that statute more conformable to the wishes and intentions of its framers.

73. There is one complaint closely connected with the topics referred to, of which I do not find any notice in the Resolutions of the Assembly. The constitution of Lower Canada consists of various branches or members, to each of which Parliament has assigned such functions as were thought necessary to counterbalance the danger of abuse in the organs of government. If the balance be disturbed, a counterpoise would be required to rectify the disturbance. It is earnestly maintained by many, that the House of Assembly does not supply a fair representation of the Canadian people; that the constituencies throughout the province are so arranged as to insure the return of a much larger proportion of members in the interest of the Canadians of French descent, than is warranted either by their numbers or their property; and that neither the commercial interest, nor the landholders, in the townships, are protected in the popular branch of the legislature with any just regard to their importance, or to the wealth and number of the persons embraced in those classes. The Canadians of British descent have been therefore, it is said, accustomed to look to the Legislative Council for defence against the partiality which they ascribe to the members of the House of Assembly.

74. On the truth and justice of these representations, it is not for me here to pronounce an opinion. But assuming them to be true, it is clear that the existence of such a state of things would throw additional difficulties round an attempt to modify the Legislative Council.

75. It will be necessary for you to inquire into the truth of these allegations. This duty indeed you are bound to perform, with a view to the general interests of the colony, even independently of any reference to its bearing on the construction of the Legislative Council. The number of persons of British or of French birth or origin actually sitting in the Assembly will of course afford a most imperfect criterion of the influence by which their seats may have been obtained, and of the course of policy to which they will habitually incline. The material question respects the national character and prepossessions rather of the several constituencies, than of the different members. Lower Canada must also be viewed as a country in which the limits of settlement and cultivation are continually widening. It requires therefore an elective system, resting on a principle such as shall accommodate itself to changes which are taking place in the circumstances of the electors, with a magnitude and rapidity to which there is no parellel in the communities of Europe.

76. If your inquiries should lead you to the conclusion, that a change in the law of Election in Lower Canada is necessary or desirable, it will be right that the change should, if possible, be effected, not by an Act of Parliament, but by an Act of the local legislature.

77. The composition of the Executive Council has also been made the subject of censure. It is maintained that the members of the body are incompetent to the judicial duty with which they are charged, and unfit to act as the confidential advisers of the Governor in their more appropriate office of aiding in the execution of his administrative authority. Hence, it is said, has arisen the habit of appealing, with inconvenient frequency, to the Secretary of State, on many questions which might more advantageously have been disposed of in the province itself. To this practice is ascribed not only much needless delay in the despatch of public business, but the mischief inseparable from bringing the ultimate and supreme executive authority into needless collision with individuals and with the two Houses of Legislature.

78. So far as these complaints refer to the appelate jurisdiction of the executive councillors, there appears an unanimity so entire amongst all the parties concerned, that the only subject of inquiry is, by what means that jurisdiction can be most speedily and advantageously transferred to a more appropriate tribunal. But, on the other branch of the subject, there is a wider scope for investigation.

79. I am disposed to doubt whether the number of the members of the executive council might not be reduced with advantage to the community. In the Indian presidencies, as well as in all the new British colonies, the numbers is limited to three or four. A much larger number would seem scarcely compatible either with promptitude, secrecy, and a due sense of personal responsibility; or with calmness of deliberation, freedom from party dissensions, and exemption from the danger of inconvenient compromise. If three members only had seats at the board, it might at once be reasonable to impose, and possible to enforce, the observance of the rule, that on all questions of importance the Governor should be bound to explain to the board his own opinions, and to receive from them, in return, an explanation of theirs. This, however, is a subject on which his Majesty is not at the present moment, disposed to act without the aid of your judgment and report.

80. I would not, however, exclude from your consideration any proposal of which it is the professed object to render the Executive Council a more effective instrument of good government. You will, therefore, report whether there are any practicable amendments which, on the whole, it would be desirable to adopt, either in the mode of convening, of consulting, or of remunerating the members of this body, or regarding the tenures of their seats.

81. The state of education in Lower Canada must engage your most serious attention, with a view to the best means of promoting the more general diffusion of sound learning, religious knowledge, and Christian principle. Of his Majesty's anxiety in regard to these paramount objects, it would be difficult to speak in terms sufficiently emphatic. But the earnest endeavors of my predecessors on this subject have been so repeatedly frustrated, that I suspect the existence of some obstacles of which the Home Government is not aware. Amidst the heat of contention on questions comparatively of slight temporary concern, the momentous and permanent interest of the whole Canadian people may have been overlooked. Sufficient attention, perhaps, has not been given to the essential distinctions between the state of society in this kingdom and in the province. It may have been forgotten that in a new country, pressing forward in the career of agricultural and commercial enterprize, it is far more impolitic than in this kingdom to calculate on the voluntary exertions of those who combine the advantages of wealth and leisure with practical experience in public affairs. If his Majesty's Government have not hitherto addressed themselves with sufficient promptitude to the duty of devising and recommending well-considered plans, for an object so nearly touching the moral and intellectual, no less than the social benefit of the Canadian people, it is an error which cannot be too frankly confessed nor zealously redeemed.

82. You will therefore apply yourselves to the collection of all such intelligence as may be necessary for framing a general system of provincial education, embracing not the mere rudiments of literature, but all that relates to the culture of the minds and the developement of the moral and religious principles of youth in the different ranks of society. This is a task, the due performance of which requires so intimate an acquaintance with the character and wants of the people, that I doubt whether, within the time of your residence in Canada, it will be possible for you to be completely prepared to form a deliberate conclusion on a question thus comprehensive. It will, however, be of great value if a commencement can be made, resting on a solid basis, on which, aided by the co-operation of the Governor, a more complete structure may hereafter be erected by the Legislative Council and Assembly. I am sanguine in the hope that such will be the result of your inquiries and your report.

83. The last topic to which I shall refer in my present communication is, the distribution between the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada of duties, levied under Acts of Parliament or Statutes of the Lower Province, at the ports in the River St. Lawrence. The interposition of Parliament to apportion these funds was dictated and justified by necessity. Between two great dependencies of the empire, at variance on a question of the deepest interest to both, Parliament assumed an authority to mediate, not with a view to any interest exclusively or principally British, but for the sake of objects altogether Canadian. Still it has never been disputed or concealed, that this intervention was accompanied by the exercise of an extreme right, nor have His Majesty's Government ever been slow to seize every opportunity for remitting the decision of this dispute to the legislatures, within whose cognizance the question properly falls. You will make it your business to inquire whether such an adjustment of the right of the two provinces, satisfactory to them, both can be devised, as would justify the repeal of the Canada Trade Act. If any such project can be matured, His Majesty's Government would be happy to introduce into Parliament the necessary measure for accomplishing that repeal.

84. It appears from the records of this office that my immediate predecessor, the Earl of Aberdeen, investigated with great diligence the question whether the recommendations of the House of Commons Committee of 1828, on Canadian Affairs, had been completely executed. The result of those inquiries his Lordship embodied in a Minute of which I have the honour to enclose a copy for your information. In reliance on the habitual accuracy of Lord Aberdeen, I think myself entitled confidently to maintain with him, that to each of the recommendations of that Committee, the King has given compliance such to the utmost extent of His Majesty's constitutional authority; that in obedience to His Majesty's commands, the most pressing instances have been made to the Legislative Council and Assembly to accomplish every other part of the designs of that Committee to which legislative aid was indispensable; and further, that so frank and cordial was the spirit in which those concession were made, that on every one of the principal topics included in the Report of 1828, His Majesty spontaneously advanced considerably beyond the limits recommended by its authors.

85. This, however, is a general conclusion of so much importance, and enters so birgly into the justification of the policy observed by the King, from the commencement of his reign, towards his Canadian people, that His Majesty is not satisfied that it should rest merely on the last seven years. Desiring that it should be brought to the test of the most rigid and impartial inquiry, His Majesty commands me to instruct you, on your arrival in Lower Canada, to ascertain and to report whether the recommendations of the Canada Committee of 1828, have, to the full extent of His Majesty's authority and legitimate influence, been carried into complete effect; or whether there is any, and if any, what part of their advice which it yet remains with His Majesty to execute.

86. I have now adverted to all the topics which it is necessary to comprise in the present communication; I have accompanied them with such observations as the occasion seemed to require. In offering those observations, I must again disclaim the remotest intention of fettering your discretion or of restricting in any degree the exercise of your own judgement, either as to the subjects of inquiry or the opinions at which you may arrive. In the course of your investigations new topics will occur to you, and new views of topics already familiar will present themselves. You will not on any occasion, or for any reason, shrink from the explicit declaration of your sentiment. You will not decline any inquiry, the prosecution of which may promise benefit to the colony or the mother country. You cannot err, either in the selection or in the treating of questions, if you steadily bear in view the purpose for which His Majesty has been induced to entrust you with the execution of this commission, and the obligation

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