

four different situations were found in the hands of one and the same individual. The extremely absurd constitution of the court of appeals, in which the judgments of what might be deemed the first Lawyers of the land, are revised and often reversed by men who have never professionally, at least, studied the science of jurisprudence and who are often grossly ignorant of it.

5. The unpaid apportionment of the public revenues between this and the Upper Province.

6. The injudicious and unjust nomination of the magistracy, commissioners, etc., etc.

7. The composition of the Executive and Legislative Councils, the latter of which has often proved its dependency on the former, hence all loss of public confidence in the constitution of the Legislative Council and the appeal of the Assembly and of the people to have it remodelled on the elective principle or otherwise.

8. The multitude of useful measures originated in the Assembly and rejected in the Council, e. g., the education Bill, the corporation Bill, the Bill for the appointment of an agent in England.

These as mere outlines may serve to give a general idea of the nature of the existing grievances in Lower Canada. But to form an adequate opinion on the subject, reference must be had to public documents. The famous 92 Resolutions passed in the Assembly in 1832, will supply most if not all the informations that may be sought for on these points.

This being the political dilemma of Lower Canada the house of Assembly with a view of advancing the reforms the people prayed for, asserted their right of stopping the Supplies until grievances were redressed. This right, one of the