nstely lend. It was not by the gratification of party bitprinces that the Protestant Christian would advance the
cause of truth. It was not by "hallooing the Catholic
against the Protestant"—not by trampling upon every
procept of that religion which "rejoient not in iniquity,
but rejoients in the truth"—that Protestantism could
be made to prosper. Such conduct could only prejudice its cause. But the abettors of Maria Monk had
put forth a challenge. They had told us, that they
should continue to believe her, till the doors of the
Montreal Nunnery were thrown open, and an opportunity thus afforded to her and a committee from New
'ork, which they viantingly offered to appoint, to verify or disprove her charges. This challenge had for
mouths been trumpasted forth to the world in their
looks and in the newspapers. Now what had heynessed? The challenge had been recepted. Colonel
Stone assured them that he had received information

out respect of all classes of our population. The calmitius seasons of 1832 and 1834 could not be for got them. The monit and personal courage, regardless of utrue, but there was not the shadow of excuse for left samilies which they had displayed at times when the population of alise city had been twice visited by awful dispensation of frovidence—their unwasted agrate when which they had seen twice visited by tawful dispensation of frovidence—their unwasted agrate when which they had seen twice visited by the surface of the suffering and the dying—and the extensions—how almost our dispensation of frovidence—their unwasted by the surface of the suffering and the dying—and the extensions—how almost our dispensation of frovidence—their unwasted by the surface of the suffering and the dying—and the extensions—how almost our city to sign a paper against their inclinations and convictions—how almost our der these circumstances he considered himself substituted in demanding from the Head?

The population of the suffering and the dying—and the extensions of the suffering and the dying—and the extensions of the suffering and the dying—and the extensions—how almost our distributions—how almost our distributions of the suffering and the dying—and the extensions—how almost our distributions—how almost our distributions—and the suffering and the dying—and the extensions—how almost our distributions—how almost our distributions in awful dispensation of Providence—their unwearied the population of this city had been twice visited by an awful dispensation of Providence—their unwearied aftention to the suffering and the dynamic was now afforded in the city to sign apper against their neitinations and convictions—how almoferour to the intelligence of the signers—how almoferour to the intelligence of the signers how almoferour to the intelligence of the signers have a considered himself fully interested to their projudice. The state and the properties of the signers that they had been composed in the cowardly stack. The members of bands religious congregations in this city, in connection with the Roman Church, whose lives were designed as cognizant of the truth of those accused of offences, revolting to religion and humanity i and passed as cognizant of the truth of those homes signed to the projudical to had been with the sendence of the signers that they are all fools together. (Risses and marks of disapprobation.) He professed his willington, the protection and in the signers and to invite order to the supervision of the place had been sufficiently and invited to the supervision of the place had been accused of offences, revolting to religion and humanity i and passed to the supervision of the place had been sufficiently and invited to the supervision of the place had been sufficiently and invited to the supervision of t

the control form of the same of the control of the

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nant sense of the foul (feet him, in some measure, from such

tion. He remarked that he could merely add ms withmomy to that of every genetication who had previously addressed the meeting, in favour of the Catholi Priesthood and Nums of this city,—and could not has

the hunged here. For a marrier which she never operate and that the austinume who accompanied her wife from home had all its pleasures. In a Ca is jell. All this was to hungen made a British for more, in a British form, and the protect of British law. We throw the challengs, We, inhabitants of Montreal, now said, "You have offer a challengs, We, inhabitants of Montreal, now said, "You have offered us. Come and prove the trint of your alle ion—the doors of the Numbery shall be thrown in the core you. Dring your pickases and your also—satisfy yourselves to the full extent—and we had appoin a Committee to attend you through the lole process. Do this; or stand convicted before world as best and arrectious slanderers. But they uld not come. They dared not come. They there of the singers of the requisition for this meeting was to express their in vivid and mo to recall or induce you the allegas is against the citizens and magiatries of Montreal—of mon should arise with respect to the object to

Nov. 1838, on the following subjects:—I. The Legislative Council—S. The Representation of the people—3. The Wile Lands and King's domain—4. Teaures of Land—5. Registry Offices—6. Apportionment of Duties and Canada Trade Act—7. Execution of the recommendations of the Canada Committee of 1838—8. Education.

ducation.
The first Report is dated 23d January, 1836. It recommends that the nett proceeds only of the Casual and Territorial Revenue should be allow-ed to be appropriated by the Assembly. These lands not to be surrendered until arrears of sal-

aries, and the £31,000 be paid.

The next topic is the Civil List, to be applied The next topic is the Civil List, to be applied for in giving up appropriation of Crown Revenues. The Commissioners are of opinion that such a Civil List should be applied for as would guarantee some of the "chief functionaries against being affected in their pecuniary interests at the pleasure of the popular branch of the Legislature." The amount of the Civil List recommended, is £8,700 stg. to include:—1. Governor's salary £4,500—2. Salaries of nine Executive Councillors, (subject to revision on any substantial alteration of the Executive Council Councillors, (subject to revision on any substantial alteration of the Executive Council Co

tiring allowance.
Duration of Civil List not to be permanent, but to be limited for King's life, or a fixed term of years, not less than seven. The cossion of the Revenue to be for the same period as the Civil List.

Civil List

Logislative Council recommended as a Court
of Impeachment for the trial of all functionaries

maintained.

The proposed Civil List amounts to £19,175 a year. The amount of the Revenue to be surrendered "for a limited time," £28,011 7 2.

The above is the principal substance of the list Report, which was sent back for seconsidaration by Lord Glenelg. Sir Charles Grey dissents from that part of the Report relating to the amount of Civil List, which he considers too small.

mall.
The following are the names of the witness The following are the names of the witnesses examined on the lat Report. Hale, Felton, Cary, Jos; Primrose, Sheriffs Sewell and Gugy, Attorney, General, Hon. Stewart, G. Ryland, Campbell, N. P.; Molson, Hon.; John Neilson, Moffatt and M.Gill for Montreat Constitutional Association; Messra. A. Stuart, Duval, J. Neilson and T. A. Young for Quebec, do.; Cochrane, E. Bedard, M. P. P.

The 2d Report is dated 12th March, 1836, and appears to be a commentary on the Patition of the House of Assembly of 1835—6 to the Imperial Parliament. In answer to the demand for an Elective Legislative Council, the Commissioners accompany their opinion sgainet such

for an Elective Legislative Council, the Com-missioners accompany their opinion against such a demand, with sentiments similar to those ex-pressed in the Legislative Council's enlebrated "bloody address" of lat April, 1833. They talk of "a French Republic, &c. in Casada." The Assembly feela no sympathy, they eay, for pub-lic officers, erge, National distinction exists.

lic officers, erge, National distinction exists.

Commissioners are opposed to responsible Excentive Council,—and to the repeal of Land Company Act; are unfavorable to Legislative Union of the two Provinces; recommend the suspension of 1 and 2 Wm. IV; and see opposed to suspension of Constitutional Act. Sir Charles Grey dissents from some part of this Percent Nationages arounded. Report. No witnesses examined.

The 3d Report is dated 3d May, 1836. It re-

Report. No witnesses examined.

The 3d Report is dated 3d May, 1836, It relates to the Executive Council. Recommends that this should not consist of more than 15, nor less than 9 members; members to be appointed by Governor during pleasure, subject to confirmation by his Majesty within 1 year; persone holding public office not to be excluded, but not to exceed one-fourth, nor to receive salary as Councillors; other members to receive £100 a year permagent; one, and not more than three, Legislative Councillors, and two, and not more than five members of the Assembly, to be of the excoducil. Five of the Council to be a quorum, and not to ext without Governor. Ex-Council to be consulted on appointments to Legislative Council. Ex-Council to audit public accounts. Appellate jurisdiction of Ex-Council disapproved of—one Judge of Appeal recommended to be nominated—until Provincial Legislative should regulate the Judge is named, other of the parties to an appeal to be at liberty to demand that the Governor should appoint 1 or 2 of the Judges of Quebec or Montreal to assist appellate Judge pre her vice. Sir Chas. Grey diseasts from us.

states, that the last Steamboat, Robert L. Sterens, landed her passengers at Hudson. She came to within a mile and a half of Coxsackie, but was compelled to return to Hudson. The ice is "dray in" and "blocked up" at Barren Island, where it will remain everal days.

The Shakespeare, the 30th March Liverool packet, was detained at New York until the let April, at the request of some of the leading houses, no doubt in anticipation of their being able to advise their European corespondents of the completion of the arrange ent with the United States Bank, for the relief of the money market.

Mr. Earon, the American Minister at the Court of Madrid, has, it is said, presented an energetic protest against the suspected proposal of the Spanish Government to pawn Cuba to England as security for a loan; declaring that the United States would never permit England to hold that island.

On Thursday night last, twenty condemne soldiers, confined in the prison of this city, made an unsuccessful attempt at escape They broke the door of their room, but were stopped at the next, which they attempted. Their plan seemed to have been to kill all who disputed their passage. As they would have encountered resistance from the three sentries without the prison, their intention doubtless was to seize the arms of the guard fining them, and then, to get possession of the key of the outer door of the court, which is in the keeping of one person, and thus

GEORGE SIMPSON, Esq., Governor of the Hon. Hudson Bay Company, together with JAMES KEITH and BEIGLEY, Esqrs., of the same, have arrived from London in the St. James. Sir Thos. PELHAN HAYES, Bart., is a passenger in the same packet.

We are requested to state, that the depar ture of the Hudson Bay Companies Canoes is intended to take place about the 25th instant; and all letters, for that quarter, will require to be at Lachine, on or before the 23d instant.

The Medical Board of Examiners held its last meeting yesterday. Present, Messrs. R. NELSON, President, W. NELSON, KIMBER, VALOIS, BRUNEAU, VALLEE, WEILBRENNER, and LATOUR, Secretary. The candidates admitted to practice are-Messre. Louis

The Hon. Rock DE St. Ovas, the new Sheriff of this District, arrived in town yesterday morning, accompanied by Jucker BAU Duchusnay, Esq., who, it is said, will act as Deputy Sheriff.

Montreal Property Protecting Fire Company.

Company.

The Annual Meeting of this Company was held on Wednesday evening the 29th March.
Mr. W. K. Hodges in the Chair.
The Rules of the Company being read, the Secretary produced the Report of the Committee for the spant and preceding year.

1. It was moved by Mr. Cochran, seconded by Mr. Nozon, and Reselved. That the Report new read, be received, and published under the direction of the Committee, and that copies be addressed to the Insurance Offices, and one to each Member of the Company.

2. The election for Officers for the ensuing year, resulted as follows:—

the various printing amos of the city for the in-bendity they have uniformly extended to this Company.

10. It was moved by Mr. Samuels, seconded by Mr. White, and Resolved. That the proceed-ings of this meeting, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be published in the respective reals of the city.

11. Mr. Hodges having left the Chair, the thanks of the meeting were given to that gentle. mgs of this meeting, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be published in the respective and Secretary, be published in the respective for ranks of the city.

11. Mr. Hodges having left the Chair, the thanks of the meeting were given to that gentleman for his able and efficient conduct in the chair.

24. The secretary were offered by public sale, and about 3000 packages sold. Young Hyson at 3:

25. Hyson 48; Imperial 60½ @ 66; and Gua.

26. The secretary were offered by public sale, and about 3000 packages import of the J. M. Gosler, were offered by public sale, and about 3000 packages import of the J. M. Gosler, were offered by public sale, and about 3000 packages import of the J. M. Gosler, were offered by public sale, and about 3000 packages import of the J. M. Gosler, were offered by public sale, and about 3000 packages sold. Young Hyson at 3:

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HENRY LYMAN, Secy.

STEAM NAVIGATION ACROSS THE ATLANTIC ABOUT TO BE CONSUMMERD.—The prospect of the speedy communicement of steam navigation between England and America seems now certain. Besides the boat constructing here on a newly invented American improvement, we perceive by a London paper of Feb. 25th, that the one there is in progress of completion. The paper says:

"There was not a private dry dock in London of sufficient capacity to receive the frame of the Steam Ship, building for the British and American Steam Navigation Company. Mesers. Curling & Young obtained permission from the Corporation of the City, to construct a coffer dam extending into the river Thames, and in that way their dock is enlarged sufficiently to receive the ship. The architects thought it most desirable to build the ship, cansidering her great dimensions, 1800 tons, in a dry dock, so that by being floated, the risk of launaching is altogether avoided. And I understand that it is the intention of the company to pursue this safe and prudent plan in future, as they are well aware that many ships of great bushes receive an injury and a strain in launching, from which they never fully recover. The Steam Ship. Attarta, Captain Campbell, has just suited for India, by way of the Cape of Good Hope, and abundant evidence of the practicability edsteam navigation upon an extended scale, will soon be furnished to the public." STEAM NAVIGATION ACROSS THE ATLANTIC ABOUT

FROM HONDURAS.—By the Osage, Balize (Honduras) paper has been received to the 25th of February. They speak very discouragingly of the state and prospects of the mahogany trade, the last cargoes shipped to London and Liverpool having sold at prices far below the expectations of the parties interested.

The cholera had receively prevailed at Omoa; but by the last accounts it had nearly subsided.

The Asticch from New York, arrived at Balize Feb. 25th; the sohr. Epperanza, from Baltimore and Omoa, Feb. 15.

Commercial.

Pot Ashes are selling here in small lots at 27s. 6d. @ 28s.; Pearls at 30s. No change in not obtained access to it; but if the synons of its contents which appeared in the Fine. very good Lower Canada, deliverable on the opening of the navigation. Holders of fine Flour demand 50s.—47s. 6d. is offered.

We have New York Papers of Thursday under circumstances, and amidst difficults morning. The state of the Money Market, which might have led to a result, in some which had approached very sear to a fearful respects, differing from our wishes and erisis, was likely to be much ameliorated by the negotiations with the United States Bank for re- to the authorities in England by the Const lief having been brought to a favorable result. tutionalists of the Province, have received the

and the United States Bank another million is specie, which shall be in readiness to go to Europe whenever required; and that the United States Bank draw post notes, payable in Europe at six or nine months—which post notes will take the place of species, as they who wish to remit will cheerfully purchase them. This, it is believed, will meet any demand there may be for specie to send abrost; and the banks thus protected will feel secure in extending all possible aid to their costomers. Something of this sort is absolutely necessary at this time to give oon. Including the salaries of the Judges, and the total control of the secure is attendant upon the admission of post notes are expected to anster the one of the concession upon the less than seven. This concession upon the

The bonds or post notes are expected to ans-wer all the purposes of Bills of Exchange or part of the Assembly, to be compensated by money, from their being negotiable in Europe, a surrender to its control of the casual at and to be equivalent to money in the hands of territorial revenue. The demand of the A merchants, thus relieving the Banks from the apprehension of specie drafts, which now compels them to refuse accommodation they might other.

Notwithstanding this arrangement the general pressure for money continued almost anabated. There prevailed such a general distrust that the heat notes would scarcely sell in Wall Street at fided to it—to be responsible to the fee34 if cent. discount per month. The Journal reign—and to be withdrawn from the or-

Cuscumers Marker, Marker 21.

Our market still continues in a languid and manimate state for all kinds of produce except whiskey, which commands 30 cents. Flour has declined to \$7, and dull, with light arrivals. Grain is in request—wheat \$1,25; Core 43, and considerable requiry. Land is calling in a mall lots at 8 cents.

Offices should be that the opinions of the Commissioners with the two subjects last alluded to, have the two subjects last

s printing offices of the city for the li-hey have uniformly extended to this was moved by Mr. Samuels, seconded bushels sold from the store at \$2 per bushels about 5000 very good Western for future de

BEVIEW OF THE NEW YORK MARKETS FOR THAN BAYS PRECEDING

WEDNESDAY, March 29. Ashre,-The transactions continue extreme Ashes,—The transactions continue extrem.

ly small, and both descriptions have further actined 25 cents; some small parcels of Pottem been taken at \$6; and of Pearls at \$6.3

There have been no supplies of either deers

Deen taken at \$0; and of Pearls at \$0.7. There have been no supplies of either description received this year, and the stock of Pa has become nearly axhausted.

Frous and Meal.—Extreme inactivity continues to prevail for all descriptions, and primare steadily declining. The transactions are going on are of se trifling a nature as to be an worthy of detail, and our quotations, thoughfurther reduced, must in a great measure a viewed an nominal: meanly 1500 barrels had, some quality, this have arrived, via New.O: leans, which is held at \$10,50. Small parcels of Rye Flour continue to realize \$5.50, though in larger quantities it can be obtained at a low. Or rate.

Grain.—Since our last there have been some trabsactions in Foreign Wheat at a material raduction in price: the sales consist of about 6500 bushels good Red German, within the range of \$1,75 @ \$1,79; and 5000 bushels for milling at these have embraced 5000 bushels for milling at the same of the same construction of \$1,75 @ \$1,79; and 5000 bushels for milling at \$1,50. The miles of Foreign Rye have embraced 5000 bushels for milling at

re have embraced 5000 bushels for mil. 12 @ \$1,15; and 1000 do. at \$1,12 Provisions.—The demand for Beef are ontinges very limited, and for Mess F strates very instree, and for Mess Port w strate our rate to \$22 @ \$3,50, and Price is \$17,50 @ \$18,25. Large supplies of Port in shortly expected, via New Orleans. For Was bra Lard we reduce our rate to 11 cans BYEL LARG WE reduce our rate to 11 cans.
Northers is teld at 13½ @ 14, without als.
Prices of Butter are rather declining.
EXCHANGE.—Since the sailing of the lighter and the sailing of the lighter are requiring notice has been don in Foreign descriptions.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 184 We understand that the Report of

Royal Commissioners upon the many com tions which occupied their attention durag their sojourn in the Province, is in the hand of some individuals in this city. We have public upon the result of enquiries, conducte GIRÁRD, I.S. DAVIGNOS, JOHN HALL, and JOHN ASDERSON.

The following is the expedient resorted to, as given in the New Yerk Express:

"The banks here shall provide one million, and the United States Bank amother million in and the United States Bank amother million in cordance with the views which were brount less than seven. This concession apon the dition to its me cil to be remodelled—to continue in the exercise of many of the powers already conbest notes would scarcely sell in Wall Street at 3½ We cent. discount per month. The Journal of Commerce concludes some sensible observations on the subject in these words:—

"Money fluctuations always go to extremes. If property is too high and money too chesp at one extremes, property is too low and money too dear at the other.—More mischief is done than the case requires. We know very well that a continuation of gredit is not payment, and that nothing but ectual payment can get us out of deta and fully restore us to healthfulness. But paralised as we are by alarms which have no good foundation, and which cannot long endure, we think it not only wise, but indispensible, to resort to those measures, if within our reach, which will remove these, fours. The measures adopted are precisely fitted to meet the emergency, and in an honerable way and upon the soundest principles of finance, to bring about a better state of things. Such an improvement will be manifest abundantly to day, for we think with Mr. King, that "the sloud will, may, has passed away."

United States Markets.

Baltrinous Market, Markets.

Baltrinous Market, Market 28. dations embraced in the Report. Two particles, however, of paramount interest up British settler; although receiving a stand BALTIMORE MARKET, MARCH 28.

FLOUR.—Howardstrest is now so very ussettled that it is difficult to obtain a fair quotation.—
There have been no important transactions from stores, and receipts couthout limited. The price, we believe, is on the decline, but we shall continue the quotation of Saturday, which was \$9.

50 from wagons and \$10 from stores. The large supply of foreign what has had more or less the effect to produce the present unsettled ctate of the market. City Mills is dell.

Grain.—Wheat, we have not heard of any sales of foreign stoce our last report. A lot of \$80 bushes of Maryland was made yesterday at \$1.40 \to \$2.50.

CISCHEAT MARKET, MARCH \$1.

tions to the exercise of such powers by Imperial Parliament. We will not, howor, concede to any party in the Colony, it Great Britain is absolutely rom interfering in any of scal of domestic policy, who set that the local legislature willing, to apply remedies the of great practical ong such must be reckoned al the denial of Registry Off r we are disil other parts of the American Continent, admit they are under the influ where a spirit of enterprise obtains. To as-ert that it is not within the competence of ligence and education credit for land to supply the deficiencies of the loal legislature in this respect, and to provide selves. The notice itself co that such a state of things shall exist in the hole for retreat. They will c Province, as that its population, actual and determine as far as that test truth or falsehoods of Maria uring States, is to maintain a princi-ful Disclosures." Why, Gen subrersive of the purposes for which very test of your own chaosi England continues to retain the Colony, and of her truth or falsehood on destructive of the interests which she is been harping, for months, a

is not to be postponed to the prejudice of a small body of Colonists, whose ments do not embrace a 30th pa tory over which they arrog No attempt to introduce a r knowledged abuses and defects cred as an injustice, as a violation enta. If there are any pa system of laws inin welfare of the community, to the and agriculture of the Province, or to those Liar, simulated agent, notoric ews of Colonial policy and settlement which receiver of dollars from Mes may be said to date within the last quarter of among the terms of courtesy

century, and which are now beginning to fender of the Protestant largely acted upon, there exists a root of applies to a man of talents. evil, which it becomes the prudence of a wise and of unblemished honor, legislation to pluck up, with a firm and deter-denounced the "Awful Disci and hand. A Government which consults MONK. The whole paper b the welfare of its subjects in a distant Colony, destructiveness characterist and knows it to be its duty to legislate with of insanity. Whatever the erence to the interests of a population not | cator may charge on the Price yet in being, will see effects in their causes;
and, at once, eradicate the seeds of future disce, eradicate the seeds of future dis- morghty must be at a low turbances, rather than wait till that fatal maturity, which, at

that it renders palpable the re may disable the Legislature nt to the extent suggested of the Montreal Constit empire, for the benefit of one tant dependencies. It is in the red sing of evils of the magnitude complained of, that the controlling authority of England would appear to the Colonist, in the most endearing light. As holding out a permanent bond of union, it would confer a value upon the relation of dependence and protection, and would prevent us from turning our eyes and fections another way. An amendment of the existing system in the particulars adverted to, at the hands of the Imperial Parament, would not be an infliction of penalties upon the peaceful and well deserving subjects of the King. We think that it would com-

ine the interests of the two el ulation more closely tog might lead to the de which are alike inco overnment; that it would ustry and the diffusion of agricultural settlement. Th by the Constitutional party in We allude to the proposed qualification for Members of the Assembly, and the suggested increase in the qualification of the electors. We would respe ctfully record our dissent from the views of a large majority of our fellow subjects, in these respects. We think that,—in a country like Canada,—the else-tive franchise should be as widely diffused as possible. The existing qualification in this Province, is infinitely many and the country affect the end of a session of molecular and the country affects are considered as a country affects and the country affec in this Province, is infinitely more restrictive the this Province, is infinitely more restrictive than that which prevails in the adjoining and more hopeless than ever bestates. That same qualification has been bestates. That same qualification has been best this subject, while giving your line of the proceedings of the this subject, briefly touch upon the members of the Assembly, the imposition

to members of the Assembly, the is of a qualification in property or personal, might be fair! The flux and reflux of indivi and residual and r

The following Notice will be found in the tor, New York :-NOTICE

The underenged Protection of the Control of the Section of the Control of the Con

pledged to consult. The good of the empire final-until you perceived it w

RIA MONE's story should b these stories be true, Poper da has a curious aspect." We presume the " Awful not be wholly unavailable

> ing at BROWN's Long Room subjoin the following from ye without note or comment : "We feel in justice bound

> AND Lord Gleneig Quebec, M

My Loan,-It becomes my

of February, having already pour Lordship, need not be he poverty, and another by whom he was followed to the grave, tasted of all its bitterness. The qualification for members of the British House of Commone is notoriously evaded.

"The Campbells are coming, Ohe! Ohe!"

The following Notice will be found in the the Assembly, entirely passing the second of the Province, and on the province, and on the sioners. Those questions for prolonged debates until the committee reported an Add (forwarded by this opportunity despatch.) and two resolutions is herewith transmitted. In

Public Office