

amount of the customs duties, but Lower Canada was to collect them.

(4) Each Parliament had power to levy taxes for public works ; but the Governor and the Executive Council had control of the revenue.

(5) One-eighth of the custom duties was to go to Upper Canada.

(6) British Criminal Law was to be in force for both provinces, and the Quebec Act was to remain in force until repealed by the Parliament of either province.

(7) Upper Canada was to have Freehold Tenure, while the French in Lower Canada retained Seigniorial Tenure.

(8) One-seventh of all the wild Crown lands of Upper Canada was to be set apart "for the support of a Protestant clergy" and called the **Clergy Reserves**, while the Roman Catholic clergy in Quebec were to collect tithes and other "accustomed dues" from their own people.

8. The First Parliament of Upper Canada. Simcoe was the first Governor of Upper Canada. At **Newark** (Niagara) the Parliament of Upper Canada met for its **first session** in 1792, and its twenty-three members set to work to make the laws for their province.

British Civil Law and Trial by Jury were introduced. Bills were passed providing for the collection of small debts and the regulating of the miller's toll. The province was divided into four districts, and arrangements were made to erect a courthouse and a jail in each.

The **second session** was held in 1793. Provision was made for doing away with slavery, and a re-