portionment of duties between the two provinces, Written statements and oral testimony of J. D. Gibb, Esq. the state of education, &c. &c. In the expectation of receiving this supplementary paper, I have waited until the present moment to make the entry of my own remarks; but as it has not yet come to hand, and we have reason to believe that Sir Charles has sailed for England, I do not think it right to incur any longer delay in entering my present Minute, and requesting that it may be transmitted to England.

[This Minute is accompanied by a set of Tables (four in number) showing the portion which the minority ought to form of the whole constituency, in order to return any required number of Representatives less than half of what the whole constituency returns.

The Tables are complex and we cannot conveniently introduce them, we therefore confine ourselves to the explanation of this scheme as given by Sir George Gipps, it is as follows :-By the ordinary method of giving to each elector as many

known that a majority, (however small) may return them all. (The foregoing Documents are all signed by the Officer at known that a majority is the beat of the Department from which they are severally if four members are to be returned by a constituency of 1001 the head of the Department from which they are severally votes as there are representatives to be returned, it is well electors, and each elector have four votes, a majority of 501 furnished.) may return the whole four, and the minority of 500 remain TENURESunrepresented. But the Tables show that if each elector had only three votes instead of four, a minority of 3-7 of the whole constituency would suffice to return a member; if they had only two votes, a minority of 3-6 would do the same; and

lastly, if they had but one vote, the Table shows that a minority of 1-5 would be enough. Applying these numbers to the case above supposed of a constituency of 1001 electors, a minority of 3-7 of 1001 will be 429; but here, as there is no remainder after the division by 7, one must be added, and instead of 429 we must say 430. Again, if the electors have but two votes each, 2-6 of 1001 will be 334; and lastly, if the electors be limited to one vote, a

minority of 1-5 of 1001, or 201, would be sufficient to return It thus appears that if each elector were limited to one one member. vote, the minority would in fact acquire more than their due weight, for in the latter case we see that 1-5 of the

electors would be able to return 1-4 of the elected. This advantage would be still greater if only two representatives were to be elected instead of four, for in such a case a minority of 1-3 of the electors would be able to return one half of the elected. In a constituency of 1001 a minority of 334 would be able to return one member, and consequently have as much weight in the representation as the majority of

It is in order to reduce this undue advantage to the mino rity, that it has been stated as advisable, in any adaptation of this plan of voting, to make the electoral districts, and the number of members returned by each; larger than at present. If the districts were so arranged as to return five or six members each, the advantage to the minority would almost

THE APPENDIX TO THE GENERAL REPORT contains the following documents and evidence :---

REPRESENTATION-

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State of the Representation of Lower Canada. Table showing the Division of the Province, before and after

the Provincial Act 1829.

WILD LANDS-Arrears of Revenue in the King's Domain.

Arrears of Revenue arising from Water Lots.

List of Grants in Free and Common Soccage where the quantity exceeds 5,000 acres to one individual or Company. Amount of conceded and unconceded Lands in the Seigneuries.

Return of surveyed Crown Lands. of unsurveyed Emoluments of the Inspector of King's Domain, (averaging

£360. per annum.) Present and proposed Fees on Land Patents. Despatches and Letters on the Management of Water Lots.

Statement of all Sales of Crown Lands in 1834, 5, and 6, to October. Statement of all Sales of Clergy Reserves for the same period.

Abstract of Land Accounts.

of Timber do. Two Reports on the Court of Escheats, from the Commissioner of Escheats and from the Attorney-General.

Regulations for the Sale of Wild Lands.

Memorandum for estimating an Equitable Rate of Commutation.

Evidence of Attotney-General, Ogden. " Solicitor-General O'Sullivan. " F. A. Quesnel, Esqr, K. C.

Attorney-General's Report of Commutations in Beauharnois, &c.

Return of all Commutations under the Act 6 Geo. 4th Petitions of the Executive Committees of the Constitutional

Associations of the Northern and Southern Divisions of the County of Sherbooke. Petition of Executive Committee Constitutional Association

of the Southern Division of Sherbrooke. Evidence taken at Sherbrooke.

REGISTRY OFFICES Evidence by the Attorney-General.

by the Solicitor-General. by Messrs. Moffatt, Penn and Day.

Paper on Hypotheques by Mr. Walker. Report, and Evidence, of Special Committee Legislative Council, on Hypotheques.

Bill for making Mortgages special. Letters by W. Badgley, Esq. on Registry Offices.

CANADA TRADE ACT. Statement of Duties collected at Quebec and Montreal

from 1831 to 1836. Evidence of H. Jessopp, Esq. (Collector at Quebec.) of W. Hall, Esq. (Collector at Montreal.)

EDUCATION-

Sir James Kempt's Despatch on Education, 21st December 1829. Extract of a Despatch from the Earl of Aberdeen, dated

January 1835, on a reserved Bill for the encouragement of Education. Resolutions and Report of Committee of the Legislative

Council on Education, 15th March, 1836. [The evidence on the various subjects above stated occupies

160 pages of foolscap folio, in small pice type.]