

Maurice, Surrey, and Warwick.—The Legislative Council and General Assembly of the new Province of Upper Canada met for the first time at Newark (now Niagara) on 17th September. The session was opened by John Graves Simcoe, Lieutenant-Governor, and the members lost no time in proceeding to business, for by the 15th October, when the session closed, seven Acts had been passed—the most important of which were those providing for the introduction of English Civil Law, the establishment of trial by jury, and the building of gaols and court-houses.—On the 3rd of December Mr. Abel Learned and Mr. Ward Bailey arrived at Quebec, having travelled on horseback over the road then just completed from the Province Line on the Connecticut River to the old road on the Chaudière, by which it was claimed that the distance between Quebec and Boston had been shortened two hundred miles.—December 17th. The Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec met for the first time. The Hon. William Smith was appointed Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Mr. J. A. Panet was, on the following day, elected by a majority of ten, and after considerable discussion, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. On Thursday, the 20th, Major-General Almed Clarke, Lieutenant-Governor, (in the absence of Lord Dorchester,) opened the session with a speech.—December 20th. A notice, signed by Hugh Finlay, Deputy Postmaster-General, appeared in the *Quebec Gazette*, that a regular conveyance once every fourteen days, had been established for transmission of mails between Montreal and Burlington, in the State of Vermont.

**1793.** January 14th. A General Court-Martial assembled at Quebec, of which Colonel Walker, R.A., was presi-

dent, to try some soldiers of the Royal Fusiliers, (7th regiment,) on a charge of mutiny. The finding of the Court was published on the 25th March, when private Joseph Draper was sentenced to death, William Rose to five hundred lashes, Timothy Kennedy to seven hundred lashes, Sergeant Thomas Wigton to five hundred lashes and to be reduced to the ranks, James Laudrigan was acquitted, the evidence being insufficient to convict him. On Tuesday, 9th April, private Draper, whose execution had been respited to that day, was brought out from the barracks and made to walk behind his coffin to the place of execution, the troops marching with music suited to the solemn occasion. Just as the execution was about to take place, His Royal Highness Prince Edward announced that Draper had been pardoned, an announcement which was received with the most lively satisfaction by the large number of persons who had assembled to witness the execution.—24th April. Major-General Clarke issued a Proclamation stating that France had declared war against Great Britain, on the 1st February, and adding that Letters of Marque would be issued in the usual manner.—25th April. General Clarke sent a message to the House of Assembly recommending a revision of the laws regulating the Militia.—May 1st. An Address from the House of Assembly to General Clarke, assuring His Excellency of their readiness to co-operate with him in all measures necessary for the defence of the country.—May 9th. The General Assembly of the Province of Lower Canada was prorogued by General Clarke. The first Act passed by the Legislature of Lower Canada was an Act to regulate the landing of gunpowder at Montreal; of the remaining Acts of this session, those relating to