

*licuses of the two provinces, and we shall not disagree about its application. Let them not invidiously call us their "oppressors and tyrants," but let us labour together for our common good, and for the procurement of those colonial advantages which the monopoly of our trade by the mother-country, entitles us to.* Another claim equally unfounded is for a proportion of the duties levied in the province under the act of the 14th of His late Majesty, cap. 83. That act was passed to "establish a fund towards further defraying the charges of the administration of justice, and support of the civil government, within the province of Quebec, in America;" and in lieu of duties imposed by His most Christian Majesty previous to the conquest. This fund, no doubt, was applied to the purpose for which it was destined until 1792, when a division of the province took place, in virtue of the act of the Imperial parliament, which gave us our present constitution. When it became necessary for the two provinces to have separate funds, Lord Dorchester, in a message to the Assembly of Lower Canada, in 1794, submitting the public accounts to their consideration, indicates that fund as applicable to the administration of justice, and support of its civil government, and calls it the *provincial revenue of the crown*. As a compensation to the province of Upper Canada, for being thus deprived of her share of revenue under that act, separate courts of justice, and a separate and distinct government having been established, the Imperial parliament did, and does now annually, vote to that province upwards of eight thousand pounds sterling, when the whole amount of duties under that act in 1795 in Lower Canada, was only about three thousand pounds sterling. Thus we see that Upper Canada has no right or pretext whatever, to a participation of the duties levied under this act, and it appears to us, rather invidious to have made such claims the subject of public clamour. We are much surprised also to find that such pretensions should have been countenanced by the speech of the governor of that colony, at the opening of a session of its legislature. We will not stop here to inquire why so large a sum was at once given to Upper Canada, but will proceed to notice one more claim preferred by that province, and one fully as objectionable as any of the rest. *It is for a proportion of our casual and territorial revenue.* Such claims can not proceed from a disposition to a good understanding, but may, perhaps, be meant to promote latent views, which it is considered not very politic immediately to disclose.

Do these views tend to the union of the provinces? Be it so. We shall then no longer, perhaps, be made the subject of political experiments. We may then have the so much desired parochial schools; we may then have the incorporation of our cities, of our public institutions; and may then enjoy other ad-