

Madelane Islands, "shall be separated from the said Government of Lower Canada, "and be again re-annexed to the Government of Newfoundland." And jurisdiction civil and criminal is given to the Supreme Court of Newfoundland over the territories so re-annexed, in the same manner as within the Island of Newfoundland. In 1825, by stat. 6 Geo IV. c. 59, the Island of Anticosti and the part of the Coast of Labrador re-annexed by the 49 Geo. III. c. 27 to the Government of Newfoundland, and the Islands adjacent to such part of the coast of Labrador, are "re-annexed to and "made part of the Province of Lower Canada, and subject to the laws of the said "Province and to none other." In 1839 the Bill first introduced for the Union of Upper and Lower Canada contained a clause transferring the Madelane Islands to the Province of New Brunswick. This Bill was withdrawn, and another next year introduced without such a clause.

By the Proclamation of 1763, the Province of Quebec (which as then defined comprised nearly what was afterwards made Lower Canada,) was, like the other Governments created by that Proclamation, promised a Legislative Assembly so soon as the circumstances of the Colony would admit. And accordingly in 1764, James Murray, Esq., the Governor of the Province, took measures, by royal authority for the calling of an Assembly; but the Deputies being Roman Catholics, and unable to take the requisite oaths, no proceedings were thereupon had. The inhabitants however petitioned for the fulfilment of that promise, and after much inquiry at home, in 1774 the 14 Geo. III. c. 83, was passed for the more effectual government of that Province. By this act, after reciting that the provisions of the Proclamation of 1763, "and the "powers given to the Governor and other Civil Officers of that Province by the grants "and commissions issued in consequence thereof, have been found inapplicable," it was enacted, "that the said Proclamation, so far as the same relates to the said Province "of Quebec; and the Commission under the authority whereof the Government of the "said Province is at present administered, and all and every the ordinance and ordinances made by the Governor and Council of Quebec for the time being relative "to the Civil Government and administration of justice in the said Province, and all "Commissions to Judges and other Officers thereof, be and the same are hereby "revoked, annulled, and made void, from and after the first day of May, one thousand "seven hundred and seventy-five." A Legislative Council under certain restrictions is then instituted. By the same statute a vast additional territory, the greater part of which was afterwards, by the Treaty of 1783, ceded to the United States, and the residue in 1791 made the Province of Upper Canada, was included in the Province of Quebec.

In 1791 the Province of Quebec was divided into the two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, by Letters Patent of the Crown: and the stat. 31 Geo. III. c. 31, which repealed the 14 Geo. III. c. 83, so far as it related to the Legislative Council thereby instituted, after reciting "that His Majesty had been pleased to signify by "his message to both Houses of Parliament his Royal intention to divide his Province "of Quebec into two separate Provinces, to be called the Province of Upper Canada, "and the Province of Lower Canada," proceeds to provide for the Civil Government of each. In 1838, by stat. 1 & 2 Vict. c. 9, the 31 Geo. III. c. 81, so far as relates to the civil government of the Lower Province, was suspended, and a Special Council with limited powers of legislation, was introduced for a limited time. This statute was amended by the 2 & 3 Vict. c. 53.

And in 1849, by the stat. 3 & 4 Vict. c. 35, Her Majesty was empowered, with the advice of her Privy Council, to declare, or to authorize the Governor-General of the two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada to declare, by proclamation, that the said Provinces, from and after a certain day to be appointed, after the passing of this Act, shall form and be one Province, under the name of the province of Canada, and thenceforth the said Province shall constitute and be one Province, under the name aforesaid, from and after the day so appointed as aforesaid. New provisions for the Civil Government of the Province are then enacted. The Proclamation was afterwards made, and the Union accomplished accordingly.

Province of Quebec.
Divided into Upper
and Lower Canada

Re-united into one
Province, Canada.

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