

existed between the House of Assembly and the Council, but during this session these disagreements were, it would appear, adjusted, as Acts were passed for defraying the ordinary services of the Province for the years 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798 and 1799. Eight other Acts were passed during this session, but, being of a local character, it is not necessary to refer to them in detail. The franking privilege does not as yet appear to have obtained in New Brunswick, as among the sums voted this session we find an item of *three pounds, five shillings and nine pence* to the general post office for postage of letters with writs of election to several of the Sheriffs.

**1800.** The fourth session of the second Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada was held at York. The session was opened by the new Lieutenant Governor, Lieutenant-General Peter Hunter, on the 2nd June, and closed on the 4th July. Six Acts were passed during this session. The most important was an Act for the further introduction of the Criminal Law of England, by which Act it was declared that the Criminal Law of England, as it stood on 17th September, 1792, should be the Criminal Law of Upper Canada. Two Acts respecting elections of Members for the House of Assembly, one for the regulation of special juries, and one providing for the conduct of trade relations between Upper Canada and the United States, complete the list.—The *Quebec Gazette* of January 2nd contains a notice, signed by Hugh Finlay, Deputy Postmaster-General, that the *yearly winter mail* for Upper Canada will be closed at Quebec on the 20th January, and will be despatched from Montreal on the 24th.—The fourth Session of the Second Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada was opened by the Lieutenant-

Governor, Robert Shore Milnes, Esq., at Quebec, on 5th March.—The Rev. Father Jean Joseph Casot, Priest of the Company of Jesus, Procureur of the Missions and Colleges of the Jesuits in Canada, and the last of the Order in Canada, died at Quebec, on Sunday, 16th March.—The question of the disposal of the estates of the Jesuits occupied a good deal of the time of the Legislative Assembly during the early part of the session. On 12th March a motion was made “that the House do resolve itself into a committee to consider of the most proper measures of obtaining information concerning the rights and pretensions which this Province may have upon the College of Quebec (the Jesuits’ College,) and the estates thereunto annexed;” upon which a member of the Executive Council (Mr. Young) rose in his place and said that he was authorized by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor to inform the House that His Excellency by and with the advice of His Majesty’s Executive Council, had given orders to take possession of the estates of the Order of the Jesuits in the name of, and as the property of His Majesty. Notwithstanding this statement the motion was pressed and an address was voted (16 to 8) to the effect that the House desired to investigate the claims of the Province to the estates in question, and to that end asked for communication of all papers and documents connected therewith. To this address the Lieutenant Governor replied as follows: “Gentlemen, I think it necessary to inform you on the subject-matter of the present address, that the whole proceedings of the commission issued on 29th December, 1787, including every claim and pretension respecting the estates of the late Order of Jesuits in this Province, together with the humble address of the House of Assembly,