

30; and that there should be an immediate appeal to the House of Lords, without the intervention of the privy council. The lords lost no time in considering the bill, and after transmitting it to the commons for their concurrence to some amendments, agreed to pass it on the 7th of June. On the 16th of that month, a message was brought to the House of Commons from his Majesty, commanding the house to attend his Majesty in the House of Peers, when the royal assent was given to the Bill.

Thus were the Canadas happily put into possession of a constitutional charter, similar in all its most important points to that enjoyed by Great Britain itself. By a clause in the act, however, it was declared, that in consequence of the distance of the provinces from the mother country, and the change to be made in their government, it might be necessary that there should be some interval of time between the notification of the act and the day of its commencement within the provinces. It was not therefore, till the eighteenth of November, seventeen hundred and ninety-one, that a Proclamation was issued by the Lieutenant Governor, Alured Clarke, intimating that the Constitutional Act should commence within the Provinces on Monday, the twenty-sixth day of December immediately following. By another clause in the Constitutional act the Governor of the province was authorized to divide the same into "Districts, Counties, Cities, or Towns and Townships" for the purpose of effectuating the intent of the same, and to declare and appoint the number of representatives to be chosen by each to serve in the assembly of the province. Accordingly, on the seventh of May, 1792, a Proclamation was issued to that effect by the Lieutenant Governor, by which the boundaries and divisions of the County and City of Montreal are declared to be as follows: "That the thirteenth of the said Counties to be called Montreal, shall comprehend the Island of Montreal, including likewise such part thereof as shall be comprehended within the limits of the city and town of Montreal." "And that the second of the said Cities to be called, as heretofore, the city and town of Montreal shall comprehend all that tract or parcel of land, being part and parcel of the aforesaid County of Montreal, bounded in front by the River Saint Lawrence, and in the rear by a line parallel to the general course of the fortification walls on the rear of the said town at the distance of one hundred chains from the gate commonly called the Saint Lawrence Gate; and bounded on the easterly, or lowermost side by a line running parallel to the general course of the fortification walls on the easterly or lowermost side of the said town, at the distance of one hundred chains from the gate towards the Quebec suburbs, commonly called, the Quebec Gate; and on the westerly or uppermost side, by a line running parallel to the general course of the fortification walls, on the westerly or uppermost side of the said town at the distance of one hundred chains from the gate towards the Saint Anthony suburbs, commonly called the Recollets Gate; and that the said city and town of Montreal be, and the same is hereby declared to be divided into two parts to be called, respectively, the Easterly Ward, and Westerly Ward; and that the said easterly ward, shall comprehend all the easterly, or lowermost part of the said tract above described, bounded on the westerly or uppermost side by a line running through