

or to reserve such as he may think fit for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon. Section thirty-one requires copies of all bills which have been assented to to be forwarded to the Secretary of State, and authorizes the disallowance of any such bills at any time within two years after receipt by the Secretary of State. The next section provides that reserved bills shall have no force until the King's assent had been communicated to the Governor. Section thirty-three continues in force all laws, ordinances, or statutes, except so far as they may be repealed or varied by this Act. Section thirty-four continues existing Courts of civil jurisdiction. Sections thirty-five to forty-two, inclusive, relate to the provision made and to be made for the support of the clergy, both Catholic and Protestant. Section forty-three enacts that all lands to be thereafter granted in Upper Canada were to be in free and common soccage, and so also in Lower Canada, when the grantee required it. The two following sections relate to the issue of fresh grants on surrender of existing titles. Section forty-six declares that this Act shall not prevent the operation of any Act of Parliament establishing prohibitions or imposing duties for the regulation of navigation and commerce; such duties were, however, as provided by the next section, to be applied to the use of the respective provinces. By section forty-eight it is provided that His Majesty, in Council, is to fix a date, not later than the 31st of December, 1791, for the commencement of this Act. Section forty-nine provides that writs of summons and election shall issue not later than the 31st of December, 1792. The fiftieth and concluding section authorizes the making of temporary laws pending the first meeting of the Legislative Council and

Assembly.—March 10th. A numerous signed petition was presented to Lord Dorchester, by the seigniors of the Province of Quebec, against the introduction of free and common soccage.—Prince Edward arrived at Quebec on the 11th August, from Gibraltar, with the 7th Regiment of Royal Fusiliers, which he commanded. His arrival was hailed with great satisfaction by the citizens of Quebec, who presented him with an address on the 18th of August.—The Governor-General, Lord Dorchester, sailed from Quebec on the 17th August, in His Majesty's Ship *Alligator*. On the 25th August Major-General Almed Clarke, Lieutenant-Governor and Major-General commanding the forces in America, issued a proclamation assuming the government during the absence on leave of the Governor.—Lieutenant-General Sir F. Haldimand, K.C.B., (formerly Governor of Canada), died at Yverdon, Switzerland, in June, in the 76th year of his age.—By a proclamation dated at the Castle of St. Louis, Quebec, 18th November, 1791, of the Lieutenant-Governor, Major-General Almed Clarke, it was declared that the Act dividing the Province into two Provinces should commence within Upper and Lower Canada respectively on 26th December, 1791. The line dividing the two Provinces was to commence at a stone boundary on the north bank of Lake St. Francis, at the cove west of the *Point-au-Baudet*, in the limit between the township of Lancaster and the seigniori of New Longueuil, running along the said limit in the direction of north thirty-four degrees west to the uttermost angle of the said seigniori of New Longueuil, thence along the north-west boundary of the seigniories of Vaudreuil, running north twenty-five degrees east until it strikes the Ottawa River; to ascend the said river into