

The chief-justice of the province (chairman) - - - Resigned.
 The Hon. Mr. Hale, receiver-general of the province - - Resigned.
 The Hon. Mr. Justice Kerr, puisne judge of the court of
 King's Bench for the district of Quebec, and judge
 surrogate of the court of Vice Admiralty - - - Withdrawn.

The appointments and recommendations for appointments, subsequent to the period above referred to, are as follows; namely,

1. L. J. Papineau, speaker of the House of Assembly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	} Recommended during the ad- ministration of Lord Aylmer.
2. J. Neilson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3. P. Panet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4. Dom. Mondelet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5. Hugues Heney	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Of the above-named gentlemen, Messrs Papineau and Neilson, for reasons assigned by them, respectfully declined the honour intended by His Majesty, of appointing them to be Members of the Executive Council.

The Hon. P. Panet took is seat and assisted at the deliberations of the Executive Council, until removed to the bench as a puisne judge for the district of Quebec.

The Hon. Mr. Mondelet is now an executive councillor, and has been deprived of his seat as a member of the House of Assembly by a resolution of the House, in consequence of his acceptance of that office.

And the Hon. Mr. Heney, now an executive councillor, is also a law clerk of the House of Assembly.

Four of the five gentlemen above named are of French origin, and it is a circumstance worthy of notice with reference to the complaints of the House of Assembly, of the "vicious composition" (as they allege) of the Executive Council, that these gentlemen were all members of the House of Assembly, and all belonged to what is termed the popular or Canadian party in that House.

I have already, in the several communications which I have had the honour of addressing to the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, of the following dates, 15th July 1831, No. 61; 5th May 1832, No. 39, and 13th December 1832, No. 103 (and to which I now take the liberty to refer), taken occasion to remark upon the functions of the Executive Council, and upon the difficulty of obtaining the services of competent persons as Members of it, if the principle of excluding those holding other offices is to be acted upon; and I will therefore only observe, generally, upon the present occasion, that it appears to me highly desirable that the Executive Council should be divested of its functions as a Court of Appeals, but that it should still continue to be a board of final audit of public accounts, assisted by a subordinate board of audit, the establishment of which would render the two distinct, and often conflicting, officers of inspector-general and auditor-general of accounts no longer necessary.

This subject has been already under the consideration of the Provincial Legislature, in furtherance of the recommendation of Viscount Goderich, communicated in his Lordship's despatch of the 1st of December 1830, and Bills have passed the House of Assembly, in each of the three last Sessions, for the establishment of a board of audit; but having been amended by the Legislative Council, these Bills have been ultimately lost, in consequence of the interference of the House of Assembly with the prerogative of the Crown, in naming in the body of the Bills the individuals (selected by the House) to compose the board, providing for their holding office during good behaviour, and for their removal from office on the single address of the House of Assembly.

3. *The Waste Lands of the Crown.*

The "fraudulent and illegal manner" in which the waste lands of the Crown are asserted by the House of Assembly to have been disposed of, appears to have no reference to dates; so that probably the charge embraces a long series of years, and certainly cannot be made to apply to the present time, since the governor of the province has not the power, such at least has been the rule ever since I have administered the government of it, to grant a single acre of the Crown lands with-