

Years.	Amount Sterling.	EXPLANATIONS.
	£. s. d.	
1832	64,357 - 10	{ The following items in the estimate for 1832 were charged more than in 1831;— £. Contingencies of Assembly - - - - - 2,225 Indemnity to Members - - - - - 2,500 For unforeseen expenses of Government - - - 1,000 Items before paid out of the Jesuits' estates - - 1,067
1833	54,604 16 6	{ This decrease is accounted for by the Permanent Civil List, not included - - - - - 5,900 Salary of Lieutenant-governor, omitted - - - 1,500 Indemnity to Members of Assembly, omitted - - 2,500
1834	59,395 13 4	{ The contingencies of the House of Assembly were increased this year - - - - - 4,347

— No. 2. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord Aylmer to the Earl of Aberdeen.

My Lord,

Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, 18 March 1835.

ON the 14th instant I had the honour of transmitting to your Lordship an Address to The King (engrossed on parchment), of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, on the state of the province. I now take leave to offer some observations on those passages only of the Address which immediately concern my administration of the Government of the province, and abstaining from taking any notice of the other passages in the Address, in which the proceedings of His Majesty's Government at home, and the House of Commons have been adverted to.

No. 1, Copy of Address.

In the first place, I can only answer to the imputations of the House of Assembly, affecting myself individually of being actuated by "vindictive and bitter feelings," and of "arbitrary and unbecoming conduct on my part displayed towards the people of the province," that the truth of those imputations can only be judged of by the public acts of my administration which speak for themselves, and require neither comment or explanation in so far as regards the feelings and conduct imputed to me by the Assembly.

The House of Assembly complain, "that the chief recommendation to office continues to be a marked and bitter animosity towards the people of this province, that it is seldom men of French Canadian origin find their way into office under any circumstances," and so forth.

The assertion that it is seldom men of French Canadian origin find their way into office, is best answered by a reference to facts. From the accompanying statement, it appears that of 142 appointments which have been made to offices of profit and emolument, from the commencement of my administration in the month of October 1830 to the 1st of the present month (March 1835), 80 are of French origin, and 62 not of French origin, that during the same period the appointments made to offices, not of profit and emolument, amounting to 580; 295 are of French origin, and 285 not of French origin. It thus appears, that in the two instances above-mentioned, the one of appointments to offices of profit and emoluments, and the other to offices not of profit and emolument, the advantage is on the side of individuals of French origin.

No. 2.

In regard of the appointment of commissioners for the trial of small causes in different parts of the country, the same statement shows that those appointments amounted during the same period to 330, of which 151 are of French origin, and 179 not of French origin, leaving a trifling numerical advantage in favour of the latter class, which is accounted for in a *nota bene* at the foot of the statement.

The appointments to be commissioners for the trial of small causes had no connexion