

duce both provinces to the state in which the province of Quebec previously existed; namely, governed by the executive power alone?

8. Did the proposed measure of the union originate in Canada, or in England?

9. Was it ever talked of, before the disputes arose between the Governor and the House of Assembly respecting the civil list?

10. Is it not considered by its advocates as a measure that will entirely crush all opposition to the claims made by the Executive, to have the entire management and appropriation of the monies voted for the civil list?

11. Do the French Canadians, the Anglo-Canadians, or the transitory visitors of our shores from the old country, occupy the places, and receive the emoluments, arising from the expenditure of the provincial revenues?

12. Who are most interested in having the controul of the public money, those who have to pay, or those who have to receive it?

13. We are told in the fourth section of the Quebec act, (certainly the highest authority that can be produced) that "the inhabitants of Canada amounted, at the conquest, to above 65,000 persons professing the religion of the church of Rome, and enjoying an established form of constitution, and system of laws, by which their persons and property had been protected governed, and ordered for a long series of years from the first establishment of the said province of Canada". Now, if the anxious wishes of 65,000 persons to preserve their laws, language and privileges, were deemed a sufficient motive for the British government to consult, not only their desires and wants, but also their habits and prejudices, ought not an increased population of 400,000 to be considered as still more strongly entitled to be heard, to be maintained in their rights, and even to be indulged in their whims?

14. Is the estimate that has been made of the present population of Lower Canada, say 400,000 French Canadians of the Roman Catholic persuasion, and 40,000 Scotch, Irish and Americans, (for I do not suppose that 400 English can be mustered in the whole province) and their descendants; correct, or not, or what is the true estimate?

15. Were the difficulties that have arisen in the adjustment of the respective proportions to be enjoyed by the two provinces in the revenue arising from the import-duties at the port of Quebec, the ground upon which the union was originally proposed in parliament, or have they been subsequently raised up as pretexts, and brought in aid of other objects?

16. Has any other, and what mode, been tried, for the amicable adjustment of those differences, than the