

of no governmental influences; Napoleon's successes have turned their heads, and they are avowedly preparing to bring Lower Canada under his dominion; this idea is unfortunately becoming popular; the faction in the house of assembly hold the ignorant electors in the hollow of their hand, and the latter now look on 'La Chambre' as the real government; the newspaper *Le Canadien* vilifies the officials; 'La Nation Canadienne' is the general idea of the province in the popular mind, which is now turned, as never since the conquest, to France for aid; growing objections to the settlement in 'the townships' as detrimental to the unity of 'La Nation Canadienne'. Craig advises the suspension of the constitution, so serious is the outlook. He does not favour reuniting the provinces, which would only be 'a heterogeneous mixture of opposing principles'. Perhaps a redistribution of seats, some increase in the franchise and a good qualification for membership of the assembly would be, in the crisis, more immediately practicable, and the bishop must be brought under the clear law. Ryland, his secretary, is going to England to urge the seriousness of the situation and to promote his suggestions.

- LXVI. Liverpool to Craig, September 12, 1810 236
 Fears that even Craig's accounts of Canadian affairs would not influence parliament to amend the Constitutional act of 1791. At any rate the attempt would be impolitic. Conciliation is officially advised on all points; but on its failure, the assembly's usurpations, if any, must be resisted. 'In Canada the executive government is in no way dependent on the assembly.' If the assembly proves recalcitrant, let it be prorogued or dissolved, and the inconveniences will be more detrimental to domestic government than to commercial, foreign, or military interests. At any rate, the inconveniences will be its own creation. Prorogation is the better method. It will defeat a factious house and at the same time avoid the excitement of elections.
- LXVII. Ryland to Peel, February 11, 1811 238
 Outlines the progress of the Lower Canadian assembly's claims, and also 'points' for consideration.
- LXVIII. An Act disqualifying Judges from Sitting in the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, 1811 240
- LXIX. Right of the House of Assembly to initiate all Money Bills, 1818 . 241
 A series of resolutions illustrating difficulties between the legislative council and the house of assembly of Upper Canada in connexion with the initiation and control of supply.
- LXX. Proposed Act of Union, 1822 243
 An important factor in the rise of French-Canadian nationalism, as this proposed act aimed at bringing the roman catholic clergy under the control of the government and at abolishing the use of the French language in parliamentary debates.
- LXXI. Dalhousie's Speech proroguing the Legislature of Lower Canada, March 9, 1824 248
 Cannot accept the claim of the house of assembly to appropriate the *whole* revenue of the province.
- LXXII. Bathurst to Burton, June 4, 1825 249
 The crown can never consent to compromise the 'permanent revenue' by placing it under the control of the assembly.
- LXXIII. Resolutions of the Assembly of Lower Canada, 1826 250
 The resolutions are selected to illustrate the house's opposition 'to the exclusive application of any part of the public revenue to particular services' without its consent. 'To the legislature alone appertains the right of distributing all monies levied in the colonies.'