

his vocations. In 1806 the *Canadien* appeared. The proprietors claimed "*la liberté d'un Anglais qui est à présent celle d'un Canadien.*" While "*rien de contraire à la religion aux bonnes moeurs, ou à l'intérêt de l'état,*" could be admitted. The quarrel accordingly was now ripe and ready; the lists were prepared, and it was evident to any one who looked upon the situation, that a spark was only wanting to set this combustible matter in a blaze.

It was at this embarrassing position of affairs that Sir James Craig arrived in Canada. He landed 18th October, 1807. He was then 57 years of age, forty-two of which he had passed in the army. He had seen service on this continent, having been present in the actions at Saratoga, under the miserably incompetent, but gallant Burgoyne. He had borne a leading part in the capture of the Cape of Good Hope; he had served five years in India, and subsequently commanded the British Corps d'Armée in the Mediterranean in 1805. No one could have brought a more brilliant military reputation to the country, and doubtless he was selected for this very cause, owing to the threatening aspect of our relations with the United States. His constitution, however, was thoroughly broken, and having before us his age, it is not hard to understand the despondent tone in which he speaks of "the pressure of disease acquired in the service of my country." But his death, seven months after his retirement from Canada, only too well tells the tale of a shattered health, of a broken constitution, and the unmistakable prostration caused by hopeless malady. Craig's first parliament was marked with no unusual event. The House of Assembly, however, passed a bill excluding judges from their body, which the Legislative Council threw out, and the Assembly declared the seat of Mr. Hart, a Hebrew, vacant, because he was a Jew. In so acting, however, they merely followed the recognized intolerant doctrines of the day. Craig's addresses from the throne were dictatorial and wordy. Judged by