

BOOK ELEVENTH.

CHAPTER I.

MILITARY DESPOTISM.—ABOLITION AND RESTORATION OF THE ANCIENT LAWS.—1769-1764.

Cessation of hostilities; the Canadians return to their homesteads.

—Military government and courts-martial.—Emigration of Canadians to France.—The French laws discontinued, but the catholic religion tolerated.—Governor Murray replaces Amherst as generalissimo.—An executive, legislative, and judicial council constituted.—Division of Canada into two districts, and introduction of English laws.—Murmurings of the people.—The British colonists demand an elective chamber, or representative assembly, from which Canadian members were intended to be excluded; and accuse Murray of tyranny: that general quits the colony on leave, but does not return.—Risings of the western savages.—Gen. Carleton, appointed Murray's successor, makes changes in the governing council.—The people continue their opposition to the new laws.—Official reports of five British crown-lawyers (Yorke, De Grey, Marriott, Wedderburn, and Thurlow) on the grievances of the Canadians.—A Legislative Council finally established, in 1774.

CHAPTER II.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—1775.

Disputes between Great Britain and her ancient colonies.—Divisions in the British parliament regarding that subject.—Advent of Lord North to the ministry.—Troubles at Boston.—Coercive measures there, of the mother country; but which seeks to gain Canada by concessions.—Petitions and counter-petitions of the Canadians and Anglo-Canadians; true reason for delays in deciding between those two parties.—The Quebec Act of 1774; debates in the house of commons.—Congress of Philadelphia; it classes the Quebec Act among American grievances.—Addresses of Congress to Britain and Canada.—General Carleton arrives in Canada.—Feelings of the Canadians regarding the coming struggle.—First hostilities.—Surprise and capture of Ticonderoga, Crown-Point, and St. John's.—Civil war.—Battle of Bunker's Hill.—General Invasion of Canada by the United States troops.—Montgomery and Arnold march on Quebec; they take Montreal and Three Rivers.—The governor re-enters the capital as a fugitive; the Americans lay siege to it. 344