

the famous ninety-two resolutions of the House of Assembly, in which will be found a detail of grievances and abuses which that body knew to be either altogether redressed, or in active course of being so; reference is therein principally had to those which have already been adverted to, the introduction of the elective principle into the composition of the Legislative Council, the abrogation of the Tenures Act, and the disposal of the whole revenue of the Province; the two former have been most wisely refused, the latter as unwisely granted—while by their own admission, no real oppression exists in the Province, and no real grievance consistent with the preservation of British supremacy remains unredressed.

The French Canadian leaders have endeavoured to excite the sympathy of the citizens of the United States, and of the professed Republicans in Upper Canada, in behalf of themselves and their fellow-countrymen, by constantly appealing to their assistance for the support of popular institutions and popular rights, as if their real views were Republican, and as if that form of government were favored by the French Canadian population. It is sufficient to meet this fallacious inference with a direct denial as being contrary to the fact, and to the habits, feelings and customs, of that population, and as being altogether disproved by the evident principle of all the measures which have been proposed or approved by the French Canadian population, or its Representatives in Provincial Parliament assembled, which plainly show that their views did not extend beyond the means of securing their own exclusive designs and intentions.

Your petitioners submit—that the Provincial inhabitants of British origin have real and substantial grounds of complaint,—they have been compelled to submit to a system of Jurisprudence foreign to their habits and injurious to their interests, to a feudal law which to the disgrace of the Provincial Legislature finds a home in Lower Canada alone, to a denial of those Legislative improvements which would have introduced British capital and enterprise into the Province and increased therein a British population, and to their privation of their dearest rights as British subjects, in their virtual exclusion from a just participation in the Provincial Representation.