

change of the system of government until you shall have consulted the opinion of the province,"—that is, of the Noblesse, the Clergy and the Bourgeoisie in their separate, corporate capacities and representations according to the treaty—established constitution and law.

CLERGY

The Clergy as a Catholic hierarchy assured by the British Crown in the Treaty of 1763 of the continuation of their authority, their representation and their privileges as under the medieval regime. The chiefs of the Church are appointed by the Pope, and where they are also officers of state when their commissions must be countersigned by the Sovereign.

BOURGEOISIE

The Bourgeoisie consists of the professions, proprietors, merchants, manufacturers and financiers and is endowed by the Constitution with a corporate existence for the purpose of choosing its representation in the state. In 1765 Mr. Amyot of Quebec received permission from the British Royal authority to assemble the Bourgeoisie.

PEASANTRY

Laborers of City and Country, artisans, domestics, barbers, petty shop-keepers, valets, servants, chauffeurs, etc., grouped under the names of Plebe and Peasantry are entitled by the Constitution to form labor guilds and to present their bills of requests, complaints, grievances, etc., to the appropriate court, legislature or council by some duly qualified attorney who may represent them in these specific matters.

POLITICAL JURISDICTION OF THE SEIGNEURIAL COUNCIL

In the absence of the King (or personally chosen representative), sovereign authority by the constitution vests in the council of the Noblesse. The Council of the Noblesse represent the