

(5) The way in which the lots of the Clergy Reserves were selected hindered the opening up of the country and the making of roads.

(6) The largeness of the grant of land—one-seventh of the land—and the fact that there was a State support to the Church were opposed by many.

(7) Lower Canada had the ports of entry, and therefore the collection of the customs and the control of trade.

2. Political Abuses in Lower Canada. The French people of Lower Canada elected the majority of the members of the Assembly, and yet they seemed to have but little voice in controlling and directing the affairs of the Province, as the Executive Council and the Legislative Council were appointed by the Crown, and composed mostly of persons of British origin, who often acted in opposition to the wishes of the people and their representatives.

The Legislative Assembly wished to secure control of the revenue, and to have the Councils responsible to the people ; but the British Government refused to grant these reforms.

3. Political Abuses in Upper Canada. The members of the government and their friends joined together to secure for themselves all the public offices. They were called **The Family Compact**, and had control of the making and also the administering of the law. They had control of the revenue and also of the Crown lands, and they abused their power by giving large tracts to their friends at low prices. They gave many grants from the **Clergy Reserves**, to the Church of England, but for a time refused other Protestant