

that they were all united in oppressing the Canadians and belittling Murray with the British authorities. (1)

The new Government came into power on the 10th August 1764. The council appointed by Murray consisted solely of English-speaking Protestants. The only one who spoke French was François Monnier, a Huguenot Jerseyman, a man of no position or influence.

By an ordinance of the 17th September, 1764, the Governor and Council established a Court of King's Bench and a Court of Common Pleas. (2) The cases before both courts were judged according to the laws of England in so far as circumstances and the actual state of affairs might permit. French-speaking subjects could be allowed to serve as jurors. (3) French Canadian barristers or attorneys could plead before the Court of Common Pleas because there was not as yet a single English barrister or attorney who understood French (4)

The choice of civil officers was not a happy one. The administrative offices, such as those of Provincial Secretary, Registrar, Clerk of the Council, were given to interested men who were completely ignorant of the customs of the country. (5)

Protestant jurymen were offended at seeing Catholics allowed to sit with them. In a protest to the king, they declared that it was contrary to the British constitution. (6) The English merchants, in their turn, sent a petition in which they accused Murray of partiality for the Canadians and asked for his recall; at the same time they asked for the establishment of a House of Assembly. (7)

Murray's position was becoming critical. On the 1st April 1766, a letter from S. H. Conway, Secretary of State, summoned him to England to account for his conduct. Although the charges against him were acknowledged to be unfounded, he was not to see Canada again. He took with him the esteem of the French Canadians who, in a very sympathetic letter, asked the King to send him back. (8)

Colonel Irving, President of the Council, acted as Administrator until the arrival of Colonel Guy Carleton, in September 1766.

Carleton, who had belonged to the expedition against Quebec and had commanded a grenadier regiment at the Battle of the Plains of Abraham, soon found out what a difficult mission he had to fulfill. In the fall of 1767, he wrote a long letter to Lord Shelburne in which he endeav-

(1) In the documents he published to justify his conduct as governor, Murray, says that he displeased the petty traders all of whom: "Quakers, Puritans, Anabaptists, Presbyterians, atheists, infidels and even Jews united together to protest against any consideration shown to the poor Canadians" Canadian Archives, M. 899, D. file VII.

(2) Const. Doc. (1759-1791), p. 150, note 1.

(3) Const. Doc. (1759-1791), p. 149, note 4.

(4) Const. Doc. (1759-1791), p. 150, note 3.

(5) Const. Doc. (1759-1791), p. 178, note 2. Chief Justice Gregory and Attorney-General Suckling were placed in 1766, the former by William Hav, and the latter by Francis Maseres.

(6) Const. Doc. (1759-1791), p. 153.

(7) Petition of the Québec merchants. Const. Doc. (1759-1791), p. 168.

(8) The Québec Seigniors to the King. Can. Arch., State papers, Q-4, p. 23