

tion of the Royal Proclamation (No. VII), &c. They have built up their trade and business on the presumption of English law being in use and maintained. They dread the revival of the French code. They defend the morality of introducing and maintaining the English system, especially in relation to trade, contracts, trial by jury, *habeas corpus*. Prosperity has followed the methods already employed. No objections to French law in relation to landed property. House of assembly requested. Complaints made against the erection of a legislative council as outlined in the proposed Quebec act. Sufficient protestant landholders now in the province to form a house of assembly. Objections to the admission of roman catholics to the council, which, if it must be constituted, must be made independent of the governor, its continuance limited to a certain time, and its numbers fixed. Payment for councillors suggested.

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FOURTH PERIOD

1774-1791

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Haldimand considers that the sentiments of the majority in the province should prevail, and that the Quebec act saved the province from becoming one of the United States.	
XLI. Treaty of Paris, 1783	169
XLII. Haldimand to Lord North, November 6, 1783	171
Hears rumours that the 'ancient subjects' intend to plead the arrival of the loyalists in the province as a strong support to their claim for a house of assembly. <i>Habeas corpus</i> to be put on a secure and unequivocal foundation.	