

vincial—in their attempts to destroy the Land Company, because, as is alleged, it will introduce great numbers of English and Irish immigrants—in their endeavours to abolish the second branch of the legislature or to render it elective—and last, though not least, in their famous ninety-two resolutions, as well as in numberless other instances, all evincing that, if the present undue power continue in their hands, nothing less than the prostration of all authority but their own and the establishment of Lower Canada as a French dominion can permanently satisfy them.

In case of the invasion of that province by France, England could with certainty count only on the fidelity of her English subjects. But her English subjects, even including those who have emigrated from the American Union, have shown that they may also be relied on against the United States. They have shown, that it is not necessary for them to be foreigners in language in order to be true to their allegiance to Great Britain. Such an idea is most unfounded and unreasonable and has been fully and practically refuted. It might as well be said to be necessary to render the other North American colonies French for the same reason. During the last war, almost all the battles were fought in Upper Canada and both the Canadas were almost wholly defended by the Upper Canadians composed of settlers from the United States as well as from Britain and Ireland, and by the English troops; and every American division, that was captured, was taken by these joint forces. It is doing great