

dissatisfaction which yet leave behind some of their old difficulty.

A military despotism succeeded the conquest, and the treaty of Peace in 1763. It was not a form of government displeasing to the new subjects, as the French Canadians were called. For they had strong military tastes, having lived in a chronic state of war. Moreover the British Government paid in silver dollars for every service rendered and for every article supplied, in contra-distinction to the paper money which the French Government had long issued. There was nevertheless a numerous departure to France of men, of high birth and in prominent positions, and those who remained behind seem determined to have made up their minds to make the best of it, and from that day to this the loyalty to Great Britain of the French Canadian has been genuine and undoubted. There was however no little blundering on the part of the British authorities, especially in the appointment of the new officials. The Chief Justice was one Gregory who was taken out of prison in order to be sent here. The Law officers were without qualification, and as a rule ignorant of French.

Canada was divided into Departments, indeed the military element was so strong that in a country to be subjected to British institutions, the system could not long be tolerated without the Barrack gate of the Garrison, where discipline exacted it. The Quebec act of 1774 was accordingly passed—it was very unpopular in England,—and was specially petitioned against by the Corporation of London, while the present United States, ripe for separation, then, as now, utterly incapable of understanding the political and national sentiment of this country—declared, that the Dominion * of Canada is to be so extended, modelled and governed, or that by being disunited from us [the United States] detached

* It is a curious fact that the title of a Century back has been recreated as the permanent designation of British America.