

had ever been introduced, otherwise, perhaps, had the people been accustomed to such meetings, Mr. Franklyn, and the other Member of Congress, who were sent to Montreal in the spring, 1776, would have succeeded in organizing the country (as the phrase is) to a state of liberty, or union with the American States.—It will scarcely be controverted, that the natives of Canada are a most decided majority of the inhabitants residing in it, and that the respectable name of THE PEOPLE, can only be applied to them, and not to the British, Irish, Americans or Germans, who have resorted to the province since the year 1763, who (were they all of the same sentiments, which is by no means the case) do not compose *the 12th part* of the inhabitants of the province of Quebec. It is evident, from the petitions, memorials, &c. published last year in the Gazette, by order of his Excellency Lord Dorchester, and by him transmitted to the Secretary of State, that THE PEOPLE, far from being desirous of a change of their government and laws, are anxious for the preservation of both. It is said, by the author of the pamphlet, that there is a petition, in 1784, lying before the House of Commons, for the repeal of the Quebec Act, and the establishment of a House of Assembly, signed by
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