

every department of the Government, over the Subjects of British origin, who, except in Quebec and Montreal, and in the Townships, might be said to be scattered in weak unconnected parties throughout the Seigniorial Grants of the King of France, and the Roman Catholic Parishes.

Among the characteristics of the *Canadien* Newspaper, should be particularly mentioned the mixture of abuse of the local Government, and of the British Settlers, with exaggerated expressions of loyalty to the King, and devotion to the Imperial Government, who were always represented as friendly to the ascendancy of the French Canadians, and to the full developement of a Constitution, which facilitated to the latter, an exclusive domination in Legislation and Finance, while it impeded the Anglification of the Colony, and the resort of all Settlers of British origin.

During the General Election of Members for the fifth House of Assembly, in June 1808, the disappointment of *Mr. J. A. Panet*, in his expectation of being re-elected for the City of Quebec, ascribed to *Executive intrigue*, produced such opprobrious violence in the pages of the *Canadien*, as drew the attention of the Governor; and *Mr. Panet* being one of its Patrons, he was dismissed from his Lieutenant Colonelcy of the Militia, and received a private intimation from the Provincial Secretary, *Mr. Ryland*, that this disgrace was owing to the seditious tendency of his Speeches and Writings inserted in the *Canadien* Newspaper.

The same Chapter next describes the firmness, and consistency, with which Sir James Craig defended the position which his own principles and the conduct of the Majority at the Election, had determined him to take in favour of the Subjects of British birth and origin. From this new and commanding position, he reviewed the state of the Country, *uninfluenced, for a time, by the temporising views of the Quebec Junta*, and perceived with sorrow, the multiplied grievances of the British population, and resolved to exert himself for their redress. These grievances are detailed, and can be readily ascribed, by our intelligent readers, to the virtual exclusion of that population from influence in the House of Assembly, and to the inimical effects of French Laws upon British Colonisation, Commerce, and general improvement.

The Provincial Parliament was summoned to meet, for the despatch of business, on the 10th of April, 1809; and *Mr. Panet* having been chosen Speaker, and contrary to expectation, approved by His Excellency, the Session was opened with a long Speech, in which the warlike exploits of Great Britain, and her unsatisfactory negotiations with the United States, were reviewed, and Measures of domestic Legislation were recommended for the permanent encouragement of that industry, which the temporary stimulus of the American Embargo, and the influence of external Commerce, had called forth. An interesting extract from His Excellency's Speech, given

in the same Chapter; but, except which he cautioned, we conceive just. The Majority, of a nature, must admit the efforts of the Government, and impeding the Assembly, by the misadministration and Commission.

This short Session of the Parliament, is distinguished by the efforts of the Majority in the Governor's Council, for which the Speaker's Table, and the Bill passed.

The Bill passed the Judges, having by the majority of the present sessionary character, the Imperial Parliament's Servants in fact, have nullified the connections with respect to the moment, to be the sixth Parliament.

Jew, who had been placed by a simple respect for principles of subjects, have never been a Member of the House.

The accounts of the prosperous state of the Assembly were encouraged by the List, as will hereafter be seen, originating a complete controul levied upon imported subject, being consequently brought with His Majesty's power of the French divided countrymen, who largely recommended to the readers.