

Proclamations had been issued, that in Canada they should enjoy the Constitution to which they were attached.

To redeem the pledge given to each party the Province of Quebec was divided into Upper and Lower Canada.

1791.

Constitutional Act passed, conferring the further privilege of making their own laws subject to revision in certain cases.

Constitution formed on the model of that of the Mother Country.

habit and principle, to the laws and constitution of the Mother Country; and indeed different Proclamations had, from time to time, promised, more particularly to the U. E. Loyalists, that in Canada they should still enjoy the benefit of that Constitution to which they were so warmly attached. Pledged, however, as the faith of the Government was, and bound by every consideration to fulfil the just expectation of such settlers, the interests of the French Canadians were not overlooked; and with a view to do justice to the former classes, without infringing on any thing that had been granted or promised to the latter, the Province of Quebec was divided into Upper and Lower Canada. The Act of 1791—the Constitutional Charter of these Provinces was passed, by which, in addition to the advantages already secured to the French Canadians, they had power further conferred upon them to provide for the establishment of such laws for their own peace, welfare, and good government, as they should consider most advisable. In granting this Legislative authority, there was a power of revision, however, reserved to the Crown to prevent any particular measure, injurious to the public welfare, being inconsiderately adopted. The degree of independence necessary for the freedom and prosperity of the people of both Provinces, was unreservedly granted, while the connexion with Great Britain was secured—the *King himself* being one of the branches of the Legislature of each Province: and thereby ample security was afforded for the prosperity and safety of the Provinces and of the whole Empire.

This Constitution should have been considered a boon by the French Canadians.

That such a Constitution ought to have been considered a boon by any people, and more especially by one who, prior to the cession to Great Britain, appears not to have had the smallest share in Self-Government, can scarcely be questioned; and your Committee could scarcely have supposed that the desire expressed in the first Resolution,