

a Lieutenant-Governor who had the right to veto the legislation of the Assembly, as your State Governors have.

(2) The Upper Chamber, or what is in this country called the Senate of the Province, was appointed directly by the Crown, with the power of refusing its consent to legislation passed by the Lower House, or the Legislative Assembly, as it was called.

(3) The military control of the country remained with the Imperial authorities, as did the collection of Customs and the Post Office, with the proviso that the receipts from these sources should be applied to the payment of the Civil Service, thus rendering the Civil Service of the Provinces independent of the Legislative Assembly.

Limited as were the concessions of the new Constitution it was accepted by the people of Canada for many years as liberal enough for all practical purposes. At all events it suppressed the rising disaffection against the Mother Country and acted as a check upon any latent desire for annexation with their neighbors to the south. The French-Canadian, who for generations acknowledged the sovereignty of France, became reconciled to British institutions. The British immigrant, who made Canada his home, rejoiced in the possession of the larger freedom of a government in which he had a voice and the policy of which he could direct according to his own conception of citizenship and civil rights. It was, therefore, no longer a question with them whether their neighbors to the south enjoyed a greater measure of liberty than they enjoyed. They were freemen, as they understood freedom. More than that, they felt they were trustees, for the British Government, of the land they occupied, and that it was their duty to resent any reflections upon their Constitution and to repel any attack upon their political integrity. And so, when Great Britain and the United States went to war in 1812, all appeals to the Canadians to forewear their allegiance were made in vain. That Canadians should resent the invasion of their country because of a quarrel in which they had no concern and for which they were in no sense responsible, was to be expected. Even if they had harbored a secret longing for republicanism, they could not be expected to entertain much regard for its methods amidst the carnage of the battlefield or the ruins of their burning towns and cities. Moreover, they felt that the conquest of Canada was at least one of the motives which led to the rupture of amicable relations with Great Britain, and every sentiment of heredity and loyalty demanded that they should not submit willingly to a change of government. I dwell