

in the country, many of whom felt the unjust imperiousness of his nature and the pointed slights he gave them. From the constitution of society of that day, it was natural for Murray to find his associates and friends largely among the self-styled French noblesse, not one of whom were peers in fact but gentry only, of whom there were one hundred and fifty chiefly residing in Quebec—rather than among the English residents, chiefly merchants who followed in the wake of the conquest, respectable and wealthy as many of them were, intelligent as they proved themselves to be, the progenitors of our race, but unequal in social status to the aristocracy of England with which Murray was allied. To properly appreciate this feeling we have only to remember the power of the nobility and the great divisions of society which existed in all European countries at that time.

Dissatisfied with Murray's many acts of partiality towards the French-Canadians and the introduction of the French law in several of the ordinances which he and his council made, the British population held indignation meetings and petitioned the king for his dismissal. The London merchants trading with Canada supported this in a remonstrance and petition they laid before the Board of Trade and Plantations. The result, was Murray's recall within two years of his appointment as governor! He was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Irving as administrator, he being the oldest councillor, but he in turn was almost immediately superseded by Brigadier General Sir Guy Carleton who was appointed Lieutenant-Governor in 1766, and Governor-in-Chief in 1768. He was no improvement on Murray, but far more diplomatic and less imperious. He was politic enough not to show his hand at all times and knew how "to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds." He still retained the counsel of Cugnet which was ever unfavorable to British interests, but fewer ordinances were passed than under Murray favoring this law-maker's opinions.