

It will now be seen that the people of the province were arranged in four groups, and when it became necessary to establish courts and land boards in 1788-89, the limits of the districts were easily determined as follows:—

*Lunenburg*, from Lancaster Township to the Gananoque River.

*Mecklenburg*, from the Gananoque to the Trent.

*Nassau*, from the Trent to the eastern end of Long Point.

*Hesse*, from Long Point to the Detroit.

Perhaps it may be well to state also the vacant or but sparsely settled frontier sections. They were as follows: A somewhat narrow section between Gananoque and Kingston; the Lake Ontario region from Trenton to Hamilton; the central portion of the Lake Erie section.

As the population extended and grew, both by the large natural increase peculiar to those early days, and also by the coming in of those who are sometimes called the later loyalists, as well as by the coming of some who had fought on the side of the Revolutionists, it was natural that there should arise a desire that this western part of Quebec be separated from the older portion of the province, where French laws and methods prevailed. Without stopping to discuss the agitation that soon sprang up over this question, we came down to the passing of the Constitutional Act of 1791, providing for the division of Quebec. On the 18th of November of that year, Lieut.-Governor Alured Clarke issued his proclamation, fixing the boundary line between Upper and Lower Canada to take effect on the 26th December, 1791. Lieut.-Col. John Graves Simcoe arrived early in the new year to take his office as Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada.

The Constitutional Act provided that the Parliament should consist of two bodies, a Legislative Council to consist of not fewer than seven members appointed by the Crown, and a Legislative Assembly to consist of not less than sixteen members elected by the people. The following, therefore, would be a statement of the governing bodies of the country:—

The Governor-General of Canada (Lord Dorchester).

The Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada (Lt.-Col. Simcoe).

The Executive Council (the executive, corresponding to a cabinet of ministers in these days, all appointed by the Crown).

The Legislative Council (corresponding to our Senate).

The Legislative Assembly (the elected representatives of the people).

Lord Dorchester had sent home a list of persons suitable for the Executive Council from which a selection had been made. We are told that Simcoe was delayed some months at Quebec awaiting a quorum of his new advisers, with whose assistance he wished to decide upon the basis of representation in the new Legislature. While at Quebec (Feb.