chap. James Stuart was appointed by the unionists to carry home their petitions. These gentlemen accordingly proceeded to England, by way of New York, early in the winter, so as to be in time for the opening of parliament. The committee of anti-unionists at Quebec, while the petitions were in progress, addressed printed circulars to several members of the british house of commons, requesting that all proceedings with respect to the intended union might be stayed, until their petition should reach

England, and be laid before parliament.

The governor, in this matter, kept aloof, patronising neither of the parties, but giving to those who went to England, with their respective petitions, letters of introduction to the

colonial minister.

The Eastern Townships, hitherto unrepresented in the legislature and virtually excluded from it, very generally expressed themselves in favor of the union. The following are instances of their views of the subject:—

At a meeting of the inhabitants of St. Armand, it was resolved,-

"That this meeting has observed with the greatest satisfaction, the disposition that prevails in his Majesty's government, to apply an effectual remedy to existing political evils in the provinces of Canada,

by uniting them under one legislature.

"That in the opinion of this meeting, the proposed measure of a union, is not more imperiously demanded, by the respective interests of the two provinces, which, from local situation and other circumstances, are interwoven, than by those of the mother country, which, without this salutary measure, must continue to be counteracted by national prejudices, habits and dispositions, proceeding from the foreign origin of a part of the population.

"That the inhabitants of the townships of Lower Canada, composed of loyalists and the descendants of native british subjects, under the existing constitution of the legislature of the province, have not only been debarred from the exercise of the political rights belonging to