

the country had come under British rule. Some 100,000 of the loyalist and official population of the revolted colonies, after having their property confiscated were driven as fugitives from the country, and 10,000 made homes for themselves on free grant land in what is now the province of Ontario. Others settled in what are now the Eastern Townships of the Province of Quebec, while others found homes in Nova Scotia. After the conclusion of the revolutionary war Britain's possessions on the Continent of North America consisted of Nova Scotia, comprising the present provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, Canada, including the present provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and Rupert's Land. The immigration of the United Empire Loyalists and the coming of settlers from England produced new settlements and made new divisions desirable. In 1784 the Province of New Brunswick was created out of Nova Scotia and Canada, and Canada was divided into two, viz.: Lower Canada, including the principal settlements of New France; and Upper Canada, comprising practically the present Province of Ontario.

To the revolutionary period of warlike excitement and wavering loyalty and the advent of the Loyalists there succeeded some years of political agitation, agitation increasing in fervor and directness as it progressed. In 1784 and 1785 the Maritime Provinces received the benefits of constitutional government, but they were withheld from Canada, the people of which at once began agitating for an elective Legislative Assembly and more constitutional liberty.

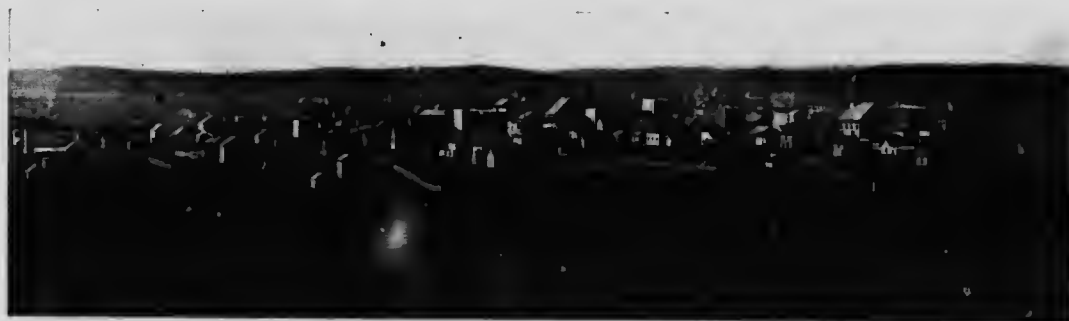


On the Saguenay River

governor appointed by the Crown and responsible to it only. The councils were unaccountable to the representatives of the people.

In 1792 the Council of Lower Canada, by resolution declared its gratitude to Providence for saving Canada from the domination of "a race capable of the French revolution." October 15, the same year, the English laws in their entirety were introduced into Upper Canada.

July 9, 1793, the importation of slaves into Canada was prohibited. A statement prepared this year showed that the income of Lower Canada was barely one-third of the expenditure, which exceeded twenty-five thousand pounds sterling, the deficiency being supplied by the Home Government.



A New Town in the Great Canadian North West.

In 1784 petitions were forwarded to England for an elective assembly and trial by jury in civil cases, and in 1785 Pierre du Calvert, an eminent Montreal merchant, advanced the suggestion that Canada should be represented in the British Parliament with three members.

In 1791 the British Parliament passed the Constitutional Bill dividing Canada into Upper and Lower Canada, giving each province a legislative assembly elected by the people, a legislative council appointed by the Crown and a

In 1795 a Canadian regiment was raised, but shortly afterwards disbanded owing to Britain's unfavorable experience of training colonists to the use of arms and using them in the field along with the Imperial troops.

At the elections in 1796 race feeling ran high, and in the older province the candidates who had expressed a preference for the use of the English language were generally defeated. As a result of political excitement the Habeas Corpus Act was suspended and measures taken to suppress