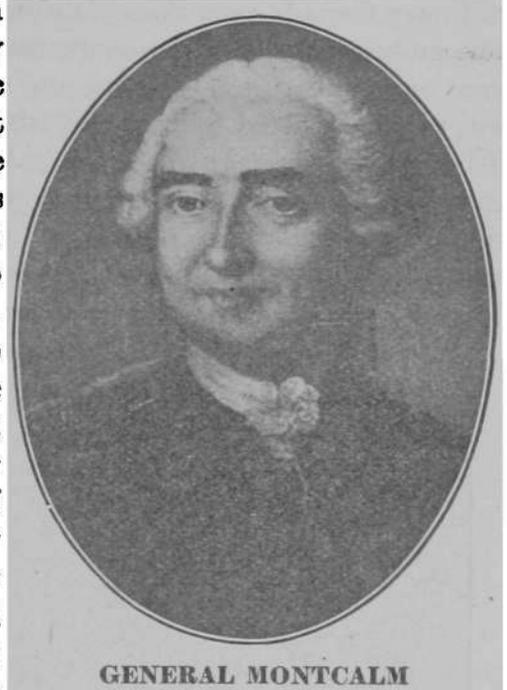


the head of affairs in the colony—Murray, Carleton, Haldimand—were men of character and intelligence; but the questions arising between the two races which found themselves face to face in Canada, as an English immigration began to flow into the country, both from the British Isles and from the colonies to the south, hardly admitted of theoretical treatment. The Quebec Act, which created a nominative Council but not a representative Assembly, did not satisfy the new-comers. Racial antagonism was by this time causing friction, so the British Government decided to divide the Province of Quebec into the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and to give each a legislature consisting of two houses—a nominative Council and an elective Assembly. The population of Lower Canada at this time was about 165,000 and that of Upper Canada probably 15,000. The population of the country as a whole had been greatly increased by the Loyalist emigration, partly voluntary, partly compulsory, from the United States. In Lower Canada the exiles found homes chiefly in that portion of the province known as the Eastern Townships and in the Gaspé peninsula, and in Upper Canada in the townships fronting on the St. Lawrence river, around the bay of Quinte, in the Niagara district and along the Detroit river.



GENERAL MONTCALM

It was not, however, only the Canadian provinces that received accessions to population from this source. Considerable bodies of Loyalists directed their steps to the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and some also to Prince Edward Island. Wherever they chose to settle, lands were granted to them by the British government, and after a period of struggle with new conditions many began to find comfort and prosperity under the flag of their forefathers. These provinces all possessed what has been called a "pre-loyalist" element in their population, consisting of settlers from New England and other parts of what subsequently became the United States. These, as difficulties developed between Great Britain and her American colonies, did not, as a rule, manifest any very strong British feeling, and the relations between them and the later Loyalist settlers were not altogether cordial.

Nova Scotia, which had been British since its cession under the Treaty of Utrecht, received parliamentary institutions as early as 1758, though in practice the administration was mainly in the hands of the Governor of the province and his Council. Up to the year 1784 it was held to embrace what is now New Brunswick and also Cape Breton, but in that year these were both constituted separate provinces. Cape Breton was reunited to Nova Scotia in the year 1820, not without considerable opposition on the part of the inhabitants.

The representative institutions conferred upon the two Canadas by the Act of 1791 quickened political life in both provinces and stimulated emigration from the United States. After a time a demand began to be made in both provinces, but less distinctly in the lower than in the upper, for "responsible government."

In the absence of legislative control over executive administration, taxation was excessively unpopular, and without adequate appropriations, public works