

and the occasion may again and again arise, when an asylum might be required in either country to protect men from real or fancied grievances they may suffer in their own.

But there are several provisions in the British North America Act of 1867, which militate against the rights and liberties of the English speaking subjects of Her Majesty in the Province of Quebec. There does not appear to have been that calmness and deliberation displayed in the preparation of the Act, which its importance deserved, and its future consequences on the different classes of the population called for. It was intended to establish a form of government which was to subsist for ages, for whether it would merge into a viceroyalty under the protection of England or into a limited monarchy, its character for permanence and durability was essentially contemplated.

Before continuing the subject, it may be advisable to pass in review the proceedings by which the Union Act came into operation.

At the Charlottetown Conference, which was held in September, 1864, the subject of a *legislative* union of the Provinces being mooted, the Lower Canadian delegates declared that not being authorized to consider the question of a *legislative* union, they could only be informally present. The conference was then adjourned to the 10th October to meet in Quebec. It sat some eighteen days, and the result of their deliberations were the famous "Seventy-two resolutions" the Address to the Crown on which was sanctioned by the following vote in the Legislative Assembly, on the 10th March, 1865. The resolu-