POETRY.

LEAF BY LEAF THE ROSES. LIGAT BY LEAT THE ROBE Leaf by leaf the roses fall, Drop by strop the soring runs dry; One by one, beyond recall. Summer beauties fade and die; But the roses bloom again And the spring will gush anew, In the pleasent April rain. And the summer sun and dew.

So in hours of deepest gloom, When the springs of glotness fail, And the roses in their bloom, Drop like maidens was and pale, We shall find some hope that lies Like a silent gem spart, Hidden far from careless eyes, In the garden of the heart.

Some sweet hope to gladness wed, That will spring alresh and new, When griet's winter shall have fled, Giving place to rais and dew : Some sweet hope that breaths of spring, Through the weary, weary time, Budding forth and blossoming, In the spirit's glorious clime.

POLITICAL ISSUES OF THE DAY.

MR. BROWN'S SPEECH AT GALT The Globe of Thursday last contains the speech delivered by Mr. Brown at the meeting of his friends at Galt. It is an able production, and gives a full resume of the state of political affairs in the country. As an *expose* of the views of the Reform party of Upper Canada, it is worthy of publication and we give so much of it as our space will permit, noticing the leading topics in suc-

After alluding to special circumstances connected with his reception at Galt, Mr. Brown proceeds to refer to the

ACTUAL POSITION OF UPPER CANADA. ACTUAL POSITION OF UPPER CANADA. The gentlemen who for six years, past, by favour of Monsieur Cartier, have ruled the Western Province, have enjoyed the re-ward they sought in the emolument of their offices and in the empty honour of place without power; but which one of them could without power; but which one of them could go into any county of Upper Canada to-day and be welcomed with the unbought sym-pathy of the stalwart yeomanry, with the hearty confidence of the thousands whom he never yet met before, and who owe him no obligation for favours past, no thanks but such as are due from a free people to a faith-ful public servant? (Loud cheers.) But how course it Mr Chairman that while the for obligation for lavours past, no thanks but dom. But put the case in a different light. such as are due from a free people to a faith-ful public servant? (Loud cheers.) But how comes it, Mr. Chairman, that while the sympathies of the people of Upper Canada have been heartily with the Parliamentary Opposition for years past, men, have been Opposition for years past, men have been enabled to rotain office and control public affairs in open defiance of public opinion in ing thereby a majority in the House of Com-this section of the Province? How comes mons and the control of the Cabinet-should it that, with constantly increasing strength in Parliament, and out of it and advocating Scotland, but rule England too, and rule it a policy admittedly just in itself and equit-able to all, the Liberal party of Upper Ca-nada have not achieved the reforms they have so long and resolutely demanded? How comes it that the minority of Upper Canada continuously and systematicallyrule over the majority? How comes it that to trample under foot the rights and interests of his own section of the Province is the safe of his own section of the Province is the safe road to political advancement for the Upper Canada politician? How comes it that, while every man in Upper Canada condemns.

the Provincial Revenue no less than \$21,-226,199, while Lower Canada contributed but \$7,889,634-Upper Canada pu cent of the national taxation, whi Canada paid only 30 per cent. [Cheers.] And we have the admission of our leading opponents that these calculations are accu oppone present. The present premier of the-ment, Mr. Cartier, in addressing his Government, Mr. Cartier, in addressing his constituents of Vereheres, five years ago, told them "they must not forget that Up-per Canada paid two-thirds of the entire revenue of the Province"—and Mr. Attor-ney General McDonald, the Ministerial Up-per Canada Leader, declared in the House of Assembly, in 1853, that "two-thirds of the whole twation of the country is paid by the whole taxation of the country is paid by

the people of Upper Canada. WHAT AN ENGLISH STATESMAN SAYS. In explaining some time ago to an English statesman the great injustice under which Upper Canada labours, he was struck by

to enter upon—and shortly after midnight they stood up again and swore new oaths all round, going back to their old offices.— ("Cries of it was a false oath "—" it was populous and wealthy section of the three kingdoms, and if there was to be a legislative union at all, it is obvious that English perjury.") It was one of the most disgrace-ful scenes ever witnessed in any country. views and interests must be predominate in the general Government of the United King-dom. But put the case in a different light. It involved not only moral perjury in the sight of God and man, but it was perjury perpetrated for the express purpose of de frauding the people of Canada of an invalu able Constitutional right. [Cheers.] If these oaths had not been made some at least lish members from the north of England should join the Irish and Scots and obtain-

that " they would never stand that !" bers of the Opposition will be returned by acclamation—in two others our candidates are certain of success—and were it not for race and language, we are ruled by men of a foreign race and a foreign tongue. local jealousies even the sixth would be res-cued from the Government.

WHAT KEEPS THE OPPOSITION FROM LOWER CANADA LEGISLATION FOR UPPER POWER.

while every man in Upper Canada condemns the reckless extravagance that pervades the whole public service, waste and extrava-gance have gone on unchecked to this hour until we stand on the very brink of serious financial embarrassment? These, Sir, are the questions to which I now propose to ad-dress myself. PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION. The first position I desire to establish is that the existing system of Parliamentary of Parliamentary we have been again the existing system of Parliamentary and a 2. On the contrary we have been again the first position I desire to establish is

dress myself. PARLAMENTARY REPRESENTATION. The first position I desire to establish is that the existing system of Parliamentary main as the politicisms of Lower Canadian majorites, [Her, hear,] recarding a majorite, [Her, hear, <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> at their command, is but 25 or 26 including their own votes.

ears that in the five years from Upper Canada contributed to Lever Canada Solicitorship had to be filled Lever Canada Solicitorship had been reject the admission of our least an years from the sole contributed Lever Canada Solicitorship had to be filled Lever Canada Could noto, think yon, it was these allows of the solicitorship had been reject the admission of our least as an year in defiance of the solicitation. The present premier of the beas that without a seat in farling there he has sat without a seat in farling there he has sat without a seat in Parling there he has sat without a seat in farling there he has sat without a seat in farling there he has sat without a seat in farling there he has sat without a seat in farling there he has sat without a seat in farling there he has sat without a seat in farling there he has sat without a seat in farling there he has sat without a seat in farling there he has sat without a seat in farling there he has sat without a seat in farling there he has sat without a seat in farling there he has sat without a seat in farling there he has sat without a seat in farling there he has sat without a seat in farling there he has sat without a seat in the facts of the farl Boomlad, the Ministerial Up-ation of the country is pails game time ago to an English abour, he was struck by the same ago to an English is among other argument in farour of the case, admitted there white abours, he was struck by the same ago to an English the trange of the case in farling the forwer formed the solic for bas when the facts of the farling the reserver form the the same admitted there white a shown for were there do the there was being agritated, and the argue there the do the there many for

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Upper Canada labour, he was struck by
the hardship of the case, admitted the great
injustice, declared that a remedy ought to
the carry the found, but said he "Take it easy--why are you in such a hut,
try. It took us forty years in England to
to carry the faster than to comparison
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charged from his debts and begin the world again. There is a large majority of the re-presentatives of Upper Canada in favour of such a bankrupt law here, but because Low er Canda will not consent to it, the people being less energetic and less speculative than those of Upper Canada—we cannot have it. (Hear, hear.) Lower Canada must not only make her own laws, but ours as well. HOMESTEAD LAW.

HOMESTEAD LAW. I spoke also of the Homestead Law. You know that in England and in Canada, and is resentative for his own constituency but to

strength of it But, though we had a large majority of the representatives of Upper Canadians declared they did not want a Homestead Law and we should not have it red from speaking it out. If there is a curse ither; the Bill was thrown out by Lower is that not only the political affairs of the Province, between the context Law and the political affairs of the Province, between the context Law and the political affairs of the Province, between the context Law and the political affairs of the Province, between the context Law and we should not have it at a political affairs of the Province, between the context Law and we should not have it at a political affairs of the Province, between the context Law and we should not have it at a political affairs of the Province, between the context Law and we should not have it at a political affairs of the Province, between the context Law and we applied that affairs of the Province, between the context Law and we applied that affairs of the Province the context Law and we applied that affairs of the province the context Law and we applied that affairs of the province the context Law and we applied that affairs of the province the context Law and we applied that affairs of the province the context Law and the context Law and the political affairs of the province the context Law and the context Law and the political affairs of the province the context Law and the political affairs of the province the context Law and the political affairs of the province the context Law and the context

duct of all public men, there is a jealousy which is not wisdom. There may be un-founded suspicions of public men who have never swerved from hands of the tried friends never swerved from hands of the tried friends of the peop'e and mar their usefulness. We have two races, two languages, two religions, two Provinces to be governed. If Upper Ca-nada alone had to be ruled, the case would be very different, but Lower Canada, for the present at least, must be governed by the same men. Moreover, we have two houses of Parliament, in each of which there is an

me tell him that P would a thousand times rather act with Mr. McGee than with the dough-faced Protestants that represent Up per Canada. Sir, it is simply an act of jus-tice on my part to declare that—though no man could entertain stronger prejudices against another man than I did against Mr. McGee before he entered Parliament—I have found in him an unrightness of char-acter and a manly straightforwardness, which have won for him my highest respect and esteem. I need not speak of his cloquence and great ability as a debater, for he is in-finitely superior to the first among us, and the whole country knows it. It is true that Mr. McGee is a Roman Catholic, while we hold strong P-otestant views. But what has been the full extent of our demands? Did we ever think of asking that the Catholic should be treated in the slightest degree dfferent from the Protestant? Not at all— but what we did say was that we would

different from the Protestant? Not at all-but what we did say was that we would but what we did say was that we would "The ground here never freezes. The never allow him one iota more than we got for ourselves. If we assailed the Roman Catholic Church, it was because the Roman

must be too few to give them any hopes in the present decided state of politics, in which party lines are so clearly defined. To go then to the country at this moment would be to entail a defeat more decisive than any other recorded in our history—a defeat so overwhelming as to cast aside any counter-vailing efforts in Lower Canada. And even here the Cartier influence we believe to be effete; in the event of a new election, the tables would be turned. The old cries would no longer avail. French Canadian domina. no longer avail. French Canadian domina-Upper Canada section and a Lower Cana-da section, so that in fact four distinct bodies have to be harmonized. Whoever then go into office, let us not be unreasonable in our into office, let us not be unreasonable in our expectations, but let us demand that they act openly and above-board, and stand or fall by the policy to which they have commit-ted themselves. ME. M'GEE. A Voice—what about McGee? Mr. Brown—A gentleman asks me what Mr. Brown—A gentleman asks me what

A Voice—what about McGee? Mr. Brown—A gentleman asks me what about McGee? Does he mean that as a reproach? [No answer.) If he does, let me tell him that I would a thousand times rather act with Mr. McGee than with the interest that represent Up.

snow begins to fall in November, and cover. ing the earth like a great white blanket, to a Catholic clergy came into the political arena considerable depth, completely excludes the put their hand into the public chest, and frost; until about the beginning of April, claimed advantages not given to others. when the genial warmth of returning spring And so often as he does so again, assuredly thaws off the wintry covering, and nature And so often as he does so again, assuredly we shall be found holding the same ground then. And from the first who ever expressed ever we clear off the d of the actors in the shameless scene would have been indignantly condemned by their constituents—and that not only in Upper danada as well. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTIONS. And look at their position now. Six elections for the Legislative Council are coming to such as y appoint—who may again be to such parties as the testa-to on in a few days—embracing one-fourth of the wind were state. This is the law for the rich, and it was thought is the law for the rich, and it was thought that it might very well be extended to the poor of the Government. [Cheers.] In three of the sit Divisions reliable met for the Grows reliable met for the Grows reliable met for the of the sit porviding that a man might take a portion will be returned by of his property when unincumbered hy and in the estate. This is the law for the rich, and it was introduced in the the off the Opposition will be returned by of his property when unincumbered hy and firm hand. [Hear, hear.] And one the off the off the off the off the off the off the section when the law for the rich, and it was introduced in the the off the site off the off the off the off the site off the site off the off oper re-but to than Mr. McGee; what man in his position we find the ground soft, the grass green, and everything in a most healthy condition. But we find the ground soft, the grass green, and If that it might very well be extended to the poor accordingly. A Bill was introduced providing that a man might take a portion y of his property when unincumbered by any sedebts, and put on record that it was set apart for the benefit of his wife and children and was not to be liable for any debts he might contract. Now this would be perfectly just, because the setting apart of their property being published to all the world, no one would give credit on the strength of it. But, though we had a large majority of the representatives of Upper

"Our land is generally hilly, and much of it rocky and unfit for cultivation. But then

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