

the people of both Upper and Lower Canada does not appear to present any insuperable difficulty. Their internal affairs should be handed over to them with a guarantee against future interference. This might be done by a single Act repealing the obnoxious cases of interference of which they have complained and in the preamble enunciating the inexpediency of future interference. The Act which establishes an irresponsible council of life legislators is the 31st of Geo. III. c. 31. Portions of this Act have already been repealed by provincial statutes of both provinces. Hence it would not be necessary to legislate here on the subject. What has once been done might be done again. The governors of the two provinces might be instructed to give the royal assent to the necessary Acts for the erection of elective legislative councils; and should the present councils be found refractory, a "creation" might be resorted to for the purpose of procuring the passage of the Act in question. This plan would be far preferable to a new "Canadian Constitutional act," emanating from the parliament of this country, as it would in a manner be a pledge of the sincerity of the non-interference profession already alluded to.

With regard to "external affairs," that is, regulations concerning foreign trade, there has been no disposition on the part of the Canadians to interfere with this essentially imperial function of the mother country. It is their *internal affairs* only that they desire to controul. One of the arguments they have urged in favour of the reform they desire is, that it would bring the people of Canada and the imperial government more intimately acquainted with each other. The present oligarchy they have called "a screen between the people and the imperial government." They have likened that obnoxious minority to a jew money-broker, who has an interest in keeping his principals from becoming intimate with each other, and it has only been when urged almost beyond the point of rational endurance that they have ventured to remind the people of England of their strength. Let justice then be done to the intelligent people of the two Canadas, and we secure with them a warm and lasting friendship. The danger of a forcible separation lies, not in the impotent threats of the Canadian oligarchies, but in the continuation of a system of misrule, which must in time completely alienate the affections of the people from this the parent state.