

a privilege of this, every free-holder is permitted arms in his household.

There have been efforts made by the Radical or Liberal party in Canada to introduce universal suffrage—unconstitutional in itself as well as a menace of those rights which free-holders derive from the Crown, and which would be lost if the connection between themselves and the King was broken by putting parliament on such a foreign and Yankee-derived foundation. In the session of 1861 that grand statesman, Sir John A. Macdonald, declared his "personal opposition to the principle of representation by population on the ground (1) of its being a violation of the union compact, and (2) because it is a recognition of the principle of universal suffrage, which he regarded as one of the greatest evils which could befall a state. Unless property be protected and made one of the principles on which representation is based, we may perhaps have people altogether equal, but we will cease to be a people altogether free."

Mr. Brown, one of these anti-King and constitution radicals who are allowed to flourish in modern Canada, in the Confederation conference of Oct. 20, 1864, attempted to force a bill to give greater scope to local parliaments, but was defeated by Sir George Cartier on the constitutional objection that "It introduces in our local bodies republican institutions." (Pope's Macdonald, Vol. I, p. 354.)

The dangerous, treasonable and unconstitutional proceeding of the Liberals in introducing these republican ideas, under which they wish to plunder the state and enslave the people for the benefit of Yankee exploiters, in whose pay they are, were pointed out by Sir John A. Macdonald to Lord Knutsford in his letter of 1889 in which he suggested that: "The monarchical idea should be fostered . . . accompanied by some gradation of classes. At present, with some few exceptions, Canadians are all on one democratic level, as in the neighboring republic; and this fact, among others, is appealed to by the annexationists in Canada as proving that our national sympathies are with the Americans, or should be so." In the same letter he deplores the fact that an Order of Merit is not recognized actually in Canada. (Pope's Macdonald" Vol. II., p. 236.) There was one provision made, however, by the British Government in the Act of 1791 for hereditary honors, or representation of the noblesse, in the Upper House. It is needless to say that the Act constituting the present Senate is void legally, since the Senators are not selected by the King, as were the ancient colonial councillors—but by the Canadian ministry—nor is there kept by the governors a list of the best of the Canadian noblesse, or aristocracy for this selection, as provided by the guaranteed constitution of 1774 and 1778.

(FINIS.)