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house be chosen by the free and uncontrolled voices of the people in their districts? The Quebec Act gives full power and authority to His Majesty's Legislative Council to make Laws and grant all manner of Priviledges to render His Majesty's subjects in Canada free and happy; if they are not actually so, the Legislative Council alone is to blame, not the Quebec Act, for by it the Council may alter even the Criminal Law.

Before any Act passes giving the Canadians a house of Assembly, let us be sure that it will be agreeable to a Majority of the landholders—Let the nature of free representation be set forth, let the duty of a representative be explained, and convey a proper idea of the powers a house will have to frame laws, and lay taxes : this necessary information ought to be drawn up in plain clear terms, and read to the people every sunday for three months by the curate of each Parish immediately after divine service, that the inhabitants or country people, may turn it in their thoughts, consult among themselves and advise with the most sensible in the Parish, be they French or English, to enable them to come to a determination concerning this matter.

Let those who assert that it is necessary for the wellbeing of the people that the habitants have a share in the Government, do their best endeavours to show them by solid arguments that it will be for their good—At the end of three months, or six if more time is requisite, let the Captains of Militia in presence of the Curate and four of the most notable in the Parish take the voices of the people for House, or no House? If a majority throughout the Province say House, grant their desire—if they say no house—the British Parliament will not force that form of Government upon them : the ancient subjects, (a small proportion of the people) ought not unreasonably to insist on that which a majority of their fellow Citizens refuse after mature deliberation.

When the people, by means of education, become more enlightened, they will probably wish for an alteration of the present system—whenever that desire appears let the alteration be made—in the mean time let it always be held up that a house will be called whenever a majority of the people apply for it.

I conceive, that whenever taxation is mentioned, the Peasant will reject the idea of a house, from his narrow way of thinking, and attachment to money. Were a house to be forced on them, and that house lay taxes to defray the expence of Government and a thousand useful purposes which the English Members (if any English there should be chosen) would be continually projecting, they would deem themselves oppressed and probably wish to join the American confederacy, not possessing knowledge enough to foresee the evil consequences of that Junction. The Enemies of Government (and there never is wanting turbulent people in all Countryes) would make a handle of their discontentment and keep up a spirit which they would hope to turn to account one day or other.