

represent the whole of the British population true, all the members of the provincial parliament returned by the Township should be Constitutionalists. This, however, is not the case. The largest British county, Stanstead, returned members in favour of the elective principle by a majority of three to one. Another British Township county, Drummond, returned a "Resolutionist" unanimously, whilst in the county of Sherbrooke, which is the strong hold of colonial Toryism, and of the British American Land Company, the "Constitutional" members prevailed only by a bare majority. Hence it is that the number of the Constitutionalists is so thoroughly contemptible—is in fact not over one-third of the whole British population. In fact out of the cities of Quebec and Montreal the Constitutionalists are utterly powerless, and even there they would scarcely be heard of but for a control, purely mercantile, over a noisy press.

In the upper province the minority is not quite so weak in numbers as in Lower Canada, but it is still a weak minority. Its force at the last election has been already stated at one-third of the population, but from the rapid progress of opinion, and the success of the principles of reform in Lower Canada, and in the mother country, the number has been considerably diminished, perhaps to one-fourth. The organization of the liberal party in Upper Canada, is moreover very complete. There is a "Central Canadian Alliance Society" at Toronto, the capital, of which the most able and energetic men are members. This society has branch societies all over the country. By means of these societies, a constant communication is kept up all over the province. This, however, is not all. In Lower Canada similar associations have been formed, which are also in communication with those of the Upper Province. At the opening of the Lower Canadian session, two influential members of the Toronto Alliance Society (W. L. Mackenzie, Esq., and Dr. O'Grady) visited Quebec for the purpose of communicating with the leading men of Lower Canada, on the course to be adopted for procuring that reform which both provinces desire. The result of this mission was satisfactory to the reformers of both provinces. As far, therefore, as the strength of parties in the Canadas is concerned, the British ministry need not be alarmed at the colonial Tory threat of rebellion.

As for a junction with the United States, the value of this threat may be tried by the *interests* of the party using it. The principle of the American government is, "that the people are the only legitimate source of political power." If independent Canada should desire to be admitted into the union, she would still retain her own form of government and laws, the only condition being that of giving up a portion of the sovereign power,—namely, making war, coining money, regulating external trade, &c.—to the general government. In return for this she would obtain a voice in the affairs of the union, by