

lar dominion—with many other Reasons that might be enumerated, yet I will confine myself at present to those which Z has stated, with the intention of shewing that they constitute well-founded apprehensions, and such as ought to be, if none others existed, sufficient motives for resisting the encroachments and alterations attempted to be foisted upon the Canadians.

The first reason, Because they expect to lose the preponderancy in the assembly, is a just and proper one. Who ought to have the preponderancy in any popular assembly? undoubtedly the majority of the inhabitants of the country represented by that assembly. That the French Canadians constitute a majority of four to one, supposing both Canadas to be united, never was attempted to be denied, yet the main hopes of the Unionist party rest upon the circumstance, that, under the odious arrangements proposed by their delusive bill, that majority would not be represented in the united legislature, by any proportionate number of members.—Now, this is in itself the acme of political injustice. What is the essence of the representative system? that whilst every part of the commonwealth shall be entitled to be heard, and have a vote, yet that the majority of the community so represented shall bind the minority. But it is not attempted to be denied, that the real majority of the inhabitants of the country would thus lose their legitimate preponderance; but says Z, this would be for the advantage of that majority, inasmuch as the minority would enact all those laws, and promote all those plans which they conceive would be most for the interest of that majority. What is this but the very principle of all despotism? Whether the minority be as 100,000 to 500,000 as is the case in Canada, or as 1 to 25,000,000 as was the case in France, under its absolute monarchs, and under Napoleon, the only difference is that there are 100,000 tyrants instead of one. That one says, I know best what is for your interest, therefore you shall obey the mandates I give out; the 100,000 say, we know better than you do, what is fit for you, therefore you shall submit to our enactments. I deny that we have any occasion to go into the merits of these enactments; the only question is, whether they are to be imposed upon a body of men, who claim to be freemen, to be able to judge for themselves, and to be entitled to exercise that judgement, by another set of men (if we look alone at the Scotch faction in Lower Canada, who are attempting this innovation, for I am far from stigmatising the Upper Canadians in the same manner,) who are not only numerically so utterly inferior, but are proportionately even far more inferior than that, in intellect, education, and principle, compared to the Canadians. It has been the fashion to impute ignorance to the bulk of the Canadians. It of course follows that in a population of 500,000 souls, especially in a new country, a very large pro-