

ing antipathies ; but before very long, it will be granted on all hands, that the wisest men were those who first and most heartily set about it. For the legislative and other measures, by which the progress of this social and political regeneration of the Province is to be assisted,—one remark will suffice. The same reforms will really serve both races. Why not, by moderation of tone in regard to them, endeavour to convince both of the fact, and induce them by degrees to co-operate with each other for their common good ?

For some years past, it has been peculiarly the misfortune of Lower Canada, that from the influence of one cause and another the policy of its local Government has failed to enlist the sympathies, or command the respect and confidence, of either of the two great parties into which its population has been divided. With the adoption of the policy of the Union, this state of things, we may surely hope, is ended. The Home Government has in the most emphatic manner declared its fixed determination, henceforth, “to administer the Government of these Provinces in accordance with the wishes and interests of the people, and to pay to their feelings as expressed through their representatives, the deference that is justly due to them.” In view of this, its declared policy, the Colonial Government has a right to the reasonable confidence of every right-minded man, be his prejudices of race or party what they may. It

is the line of policy which must secure (and alone can secure) the lasting prosperity of the country, as a valuable dependency of the British Crown. And so long as it shall continue,—as we hope and believe it ever will,—to be the policy of the administration, so long can no reflecting man, who wishes well to Canada, by any possibility, persist in gratuitously applying to it, the worn-out Lower Canadian dialect of causeless distrust and purposeless opposition.

One remark more, we must still make. To give its full effect to the policy the Government has thus announced, something very different from that mere passive acquiescence which some people seem to mistake for confidence, is needed. It is not this we mean, by the “reasonable confidence” in Government, which we would have men feel and manifest. The confidence of reasonable men is an active, persevering feeling. They know well, that if they will not act for themselves, no Government on earth can so act for them as to relieve them from the pains and penalties due to their own folly. It is this feeling we would wish to see in Lower Canada. Of the other, we have seen enough and to spare in her past history. Gratuitous distrust on the one hand, and inactive, lifeless dependence on the other, are mistakes about equally to be deprecated. Heaven helps those whose own good sense teaches them how to help themselves.

THE UNION AS IT AFFECTS UPPER CANADA.

If our readers should happen to weary of this subject, the fault must be in the manner in which it is discussed, and not in the want of stirring, intrinsic interest in the question under consideration. We shall, however, avoid the risk of tiring our readers, by limiting this article within the narrowest bounds that can be made to contain the leading arguments, leaving those which are less obvious for future consideration.

The country united under the Act lately passed, extends from the Gulph of St. Lawrence to Lake Ontario, along the northern shores

of that Lake and of Lake Erie to Lake Huron, and along the easterly shores of Lake Huron to Penetanguishene, at its easterly extremity. So far the country is partially inhabited, or in the course of settlement. But it extends further along the northern shores of Lakes Huron and Superior, and from the head of the latter Lake to the Rocky Mountains.

The settlements made in this extensive region, are principally confined to the borders of the St. Lawrence and Lakes Ontario and Erie ; and although we are not of the class of politicians who would sacrifice present interests