

LORD PALMERSTON'S MANIFESTO.

The Premier has issued the following address to the electors of Tiverton:—

Gentlemen,—Parliament having been dissolved in order that the electors of the united kingdom may have an opportunity of expressing their opinion on the existing state of public affairs, I present myself to you as a candidate for the continuance of that confidence with which, as your representative, I have so long been honored. The question which is submitted to the judgment of the country is which shall be the men to whose hands shall be committed the destinies of the nation, and whether that charge shall continue to be confided to the present Administration, or whether it shall be transferred to that aggregation of hitherto discordant elements by whose combined action on a late occasion a vote of censure was passed upon Her Majesty's Government. The claims of the present Administration to the confidence of the country rest upon facts and events, which will form an important chapter in the history of these times. We undertook the conduct of affairs, in obedience to the call of our Sovereign, at a moment of no small difficulty, in the midst of a great war, and when those men who had heretofore been looked up to as the leaders of parties had for various reasons declined the responsibility of office, or had been unable to form such an Administration as was in their opinion equal to the crisis. We carried on with energy and vigor the war in which the country was engaged, and in hearty co-operation with our gallant allies—the French, the Sardinians, and the Turks—we brought it to a successful termination, and the result was a treaty of peace which accomplished the objects of the war, and which secured for the allies conditions which some of those to whom I have alluded had deemed it unreasonable to propose and impossible to obtain. In the execution of the stipulations of this treaty difficulties in regard to matters of great importance arose; those difficulties by firmness in negotiation her Majesty's Government mainly contributed in a satisfactory manner to remove, and the full attainment of the objects of the treaty in regard to the matters in which those difficulties related has thus been secured. At the beginning of the recent session of Parliament we announced our intention of taking off the war portion of the Income-tax, and we proposed a budget which was approved by a majority of 80 votes. The Persian war, which had originated in aggressions and breach of engagement by the Persian Government, was put an end to by a treaty of peace concluded at Paris. Our diplomatic relations with the United States had been replaced upon their usual footing by the appointment of Lord Napier and his departure for Washington. Papers had been presented to Parliament explaining the reasons why the British and French missions had been withdrawn from Naples, and no notice had been given of any motion to be founded on those papers. Upon none of these matters did the Opposition deem it possible to found any successful attack on the Government. But events of much importance had happened in China, unforeseen by her Majesty's Government, and not the consequence of any steps taken by them. An insolent barbarian wielding authority at Canton had violated the British flag, broken the engagements of treaties, offered rewards for the heads of British subjects in that part of China

and planned their destruction by murder, assassination, and poisons. The British officers, civil and naval, on the station, had taken those measures which appeared to them to be proper and necessary to obtain satisfaction and redress, and her Majesty's Government had approved the course pursued by those officers in vindication of the national honor, and for the assertion of our national rights. A combination of political parties, not till this last session united, carried a resolution declaring the course pursued by our officers in China unjustifiable, and consequently censuring her Majesty's Government for having approved that course. But if that course was unjustifiable the British Government, instead of demanding an apology, ought to make one, and instead of expecting satisfaction ought to offer compensation to the Chinese Commissioner, and this course the combined opponents of the Government, if their Parliamentary victory had installed them in office, must in consistency have been prepared to pursue. Will the British nation give their support to men who have thus endeavored to make the humiliation and degradation of their country the stepping-stone to power? I confidently assert that such will not be the answer that will be given to the appeal now made to the electors of the united kingdom. We offer to the country a Government founded upon far different principles. Abroad it will be our earnest endeavor to procure peace, but peace with honor and with safety, peace with the maintenance of national rights, peace with security to our fellow-countrymen in foreign lands. At home our guiding principles will be judicious and well-regulated economy, progressive improvement in all that concerns the welfare of the nation, the continued diffusion of education among the people, and such well-considered reforms as from time to time may be required by changes of circumstances and by the increasing growth of intelligence. On these grounds I present myself to you, and I anticipate with confidence the result of the share which you are about to take in the solemn decision which the constituencies of the united kingdom are about to pronounce.—I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient and devoted servant,

94, Piccadilly, March 23. PALMERSTON.

CANADA, HER FORM OF GOVERNMENT, CONNECTION WITH GREAT BRITAIN, AND CHARACTER OF THE POPULATION.—Canada is a colony of Great Britain, but is as free and unfettered as an independent nation. The wisdom of the mother country has entrusted to Canadians the management of their own affairs. The Governor of Canada, who is also Governor General of British North America, is appointed by the British Crown, and is its representative in the colony. He nominates an Executive Council, who are his advisers on all matters. There are two legislative bodies, called the House of Assembly, and the Legislative Council, the members of which are elected by the people. The Legislative Council was formerly filled by nominees of the Crown. The system of government is that of legislative majorities, and responsibility to electors, in imitation of, and as similar as possible to, that which exists in Great Britain. All public offices and seats in the Legislature are open to any candidate possessing the confidence of the people, and holding a certain limited amount of property, and being at the time a British subject. The elective franchise is nearly

universal. Every man paying an annual household rental of 30 dollars (£6 stg.), in the cities and towns, and 20 dollars (£4 stg.), in the rural districts, is entitled to vote. Aliens or foreigners can acquire and hold lands, and when naturalized, which takes place under very easy conditions, they enjoy the full privileges of natural born British subjects, in electoral and all other matters. The British Government maintains a small force in Canada and the neighboring Provinces for protection against foreign invasion, and for the maintenance and preservation of the fortifications of Quebec, Kingston, and other places, in the event of a foreign war. While, therefore, the connection of Canada with Great Britain secures her against all foreign aggression, she enjoys the largest measure of political liberty possessed by any people, and exercises entire control over her internal commerce, laws, municipal institutions, taxation, religion, and education. All her internal relations between government and people are those of a distinct and independent Nationality; her external relations are in a measure controlled by the mother country. Such is the connection which exists between the Imperial Government and her colonial offspring. It may now be said that it is the earnest wish, and even the aspiration, of every true Canadian, that this connection may grow to a more intimate union in all commercial relations with the people of Great Britain and Ireland, and in all sympathies which can draw fast and sure the bonds of friendship between distant nations of the same origin, government, and blood.

Canada was once a French colony, and until it was ceded to the British, possessed, exclusively, a French population. In that part of the Province which lies to the east of the Ottawa river, and which is called Lower Canada, the people are chiefly of French extraction. West of the Ottawa, or Upper Canada, is essentially British. The population of the province now exceeds 2,500,000. In some parts of Upper Canada there are large colonies of German and Dutch, and it is probable that not less than 30,000 Germans and Dutch are settled in different parts of the upper or western half of the Province. The rise and progress of cities and towns in Canada afford a curious and most instructive illustration of the expansion of the country, the development of its resources, the increase of its wealth, and the activity and energy of its people. Montreal is the largest city in Canada, and contains about 75,000 inhabitants; Quebec ranks next, with 55,000; Toronto third, with 43,000. The history of Toronto fore-shadows the history of other towns in Canada. In 1842, a period so recent that most will remember it, Toronto contained 13,000 inhabitants, in 1852, 30,763, and in 1853, 37,000. In 1851 the estimated value of property within the city limits amounted to 12,469,600 dollars; in 1854, to 19,540,000 dollars; in 1855, to 23,092,000 dollars; and in 1856, to 28,531,064 dollars, or more than doubling in value in six years. So also with the commerce of this city; in 1852, the value of imports amounted to 2,548,850 dollars, and of exports, 536,844 dollars, whereas, in 1856, the imports were valued at 6,954,628 dollars, and the exports at 2,205,332 dollars. Toronto is situated on Lake Ontario, and may be considered as the type of a thriving commercial Canadian Port on one of the great Lakes. One more example will suffice, and that one is taken