

Orangemen made so much disturbance at this time, that he was forced to change the direction of his journey. He crossed the border into the States, and afterwards returned and sailed from Halifax for England.

In 1860, the Prince de Joinville, third son of Louis Philippe of France, came to Canada for a while, where he received marked attention from the French.

In 1861, Prince Jerome Bonaparte, nephew of the great Napoleon, also journeyed thither and enthusiasm was everywhere noticed in his reception by the people.

The Liberal leaders of Upper Canada continued their demand for a change in the constitution that would give them a greater popular representation. Mr. Foley, one of them, said that, unless such change was made, a civil war would result, like that which was then raging in the United States.

Mr. Loranger defended the cause of Lower Canada. He protested against the principle of popular representation. Rather than repeal the union he desired a separation of the province from England. From this time certain leaders of the French began to cherish the design of a national province, which might be developed into an independent principality.

John A. Macdonald came forward with a plan for confederating all the provinces as a means of healing the troubles between the English and French. He frightened the Liberals of Upper Canada, who wished for a dissolution of the union, by pointing out that the Ottawa Valley, with all its richness and population, was so intimately connected by ties of trade and community of interest with Lower Canada, that, in case the union ceased, that part of Upper Canada would join itself to Lower Canada and cause Lower Canada to preponderate.

The Sixth Parliament was closed by proclamation, June 10, 1861.

Oct. 26, 1861, Sir Edmund Head was succeeded by the Viscount Monck as Governor.

In the autumn of 1861, the government of the Southern Confederacy, formed by those states of the United States that had seceded on account of violation of their charters and rights by the majority in the North, represented in the general government, sent two commissioners to Europe, Mason and Slidel. They took passage on the English steamer Trent, but were arrested by Capt. Wilkes of the United States warship Sam Jacinto, who, in spite of the protection claim-

ed under the British flag, hurried them off to prison.

The British Government demanded apology and the return of the prisoners, but in the meantime prepared for war and sent troops to Canada to be ready for what might occur.

The United States Congress that had at first passed a vote of thanks for Wilkes, when it was known that England meant to have her rights respected and had the power to avenge them, disavowed his conduct and restored the prisoners to British protection.

The Canadians had armed their militia, also, expecting war to result. The sentiment of Canadians from this began to incline in favor of the Southern Confederacy.

Lord Monck opened the Seventh Parliament March 20, 1862.

Conformably to the warlike aspect of affairs, the military commission in this parliament recommended the division of the province into military districts with the establishment of an arsenal in each district. But there was a great apathy among the Canadians. They did not care to be burdened with a military establishment, and, above all, they dreaded the expense. Goldwin Smith spoke of abandoning Canada to itself, since it was willing to invite hostilities from the United States by its defenceless condition. Mr. Cartier resigned from the ministry. Another ministry was chosen, this time among the Liberals, who seemed to be in great force. The chiefs of this ministry were J. S. McDonald and L. V. Sieotte, who took oath of office May 24, 1862.

The policy of this ministry was to gain the wealthy class of manufacturers that was coming into existence, by augmenting the tariff in their favor.

At first the tariff had been assessed to raise a revenue to pay off the debt and expenses of government. But by putting up the price on certain articles, the tariff enabled the manufacturers to earn greater wealth at the expense of the vast body of the people. They became now a powerful plutocracy and sought to preserve the monopoly of the market by encouraging a greater and greater tariff on all imported goods.

Delegates from the Maritime Provinces met at Quebec to discuss the opening of the Intercolonial Railway and communication with Canada and the Northwest.

This Liberal ministry, however, rapidly fell in public esteem. The manufacturing monopoly was not yet powerful enough