

appointment of salaried commissioners, whose interest it is to prolong the discussion and widen the breach?

17. It has been stated that the French Canadians have their religion, their property, and their civil laws, secured to them by the highest authority on earth, and that they can not be taken from them without a breach of faith of which it would be next to treason to suspect the British government capable; but if the same breath gives and guarantees another right, (that of a separate legislature) along with those thus said to be unalienable, is it not equally a breach of faith to take away that other right?

18. If one chartered right be taken away, who shall guarantee that others will not equally be destroyed?

19. How do the people of Upper Canada feel on the subject of the union; and do they not suppose that the complete removal of the seat of government into Lower Canada will be prejudicial to their interests?

20. As population and settlement increase and travel westward, will it not be necessary, in another generation, to remove the seat of government, if the whole of the country is to be under one provincial government, still farther than even York?

21. Or would it be more convenient, and more consistent with true policy, to keep the present two provinces separate, and afterwards erect a third, or fourth, and place the whole, in conjunction with Nova-Scotia, New-Brunswick and Newfoundland, under a kind of federal congress, as the medium of communication with, and the organ for the exercise of, the imperial government of the mother-country over the whole of these territories?

22. Is it not true that the legislative assemblies of Upper Canada have, upon the whole, been found to be almost entirely subservient to ministerial influence; and will not therefore, the addition of so large a number of members, mostly devoted to the crown, operate to the perfect annihilation of every principle of independence in the united legislature?

23. Is it not seditious to attempt by inflammatory language to rouse one part of the king's subjects, in defiance of the royal authority to take arms against another, and do themselves right by physical force, and at the point of the sword, against those who they conceive are acting unjustly by them?

24. If so, are not Mr Stuart's expressions (as reported in the papers) at the late meeting of the Unionists, viz. 'In the mean time a progressive increase of population in the two provinces, conjoined with political circumstances, might urge them to terminate their differences by a resort to violent measures' and it was not too much to anticipate that, without a union, the growing causes of animosity between them, should render the exercise of the just and natural claims of Upper Cana-