

10. Reduction of lawyers' fees;
11. Free trade;
12. Direct taxation;
13. Amendment of the Jury Law;
14. Modification of the Usury Laws;
15. Abolition of Primogeniture;
16. Secularization of the Clergy Reserves and the abolition of the rectories.

The term "Grit" was afterwards applied to the Reformers generally, and especially to the followers of George Brown. But in the beginning Brown had little sympathy with the new party and supported LaFontaine and Baldwin to the last.

At the same time in Lower Canada a radical party was formed, following the lead of Papineau, in opposition to LaFontaine. A group of Papineau's followers among the younger men, called the *Parti Rouge*, advocated a programme including universal suffrage, the repeal of the union with Upper Canada, the abolition of the church tithes, the election of the Upper House, while some of them openly advocated republicanism and annexation with the United States. In 1850 Papineau made common cause with MacNab and his party in voting against the government. To add to the difficulties, Brown of *The Globe*, commenced an outcry against Roman Catholicism and all its works. LaFontaine did not believe in the policy of secularization, while Hincks and Baldwin voted for it.

This difference of opinion did not strengthen the hold of the Ministers on their majority. In Lower Canada the Reformers wanted the Seigniorial Ten-