

of the whole people will be the guiding star of all public measures. Each may miss something of what they have been accustomed to desire, but both will find all that is essential to good Government. It is some proof of this, that several of the leaders of both parties are united in support of the Government. They have been charged with having proved false to their principles, but it will be found on close investigation, that the matters which they have respectively yielded weigh but little against those which they have gained. They must have been actuated by the spirit of faction rather than patriotism, if they had refused to support the Government on this common ground.

III.—We shall now notice some objections that have been made to the administration of His Excellency the Governor General.

Some objections have been levelled at the Act for re-uniting the Canadas; two of them are peculiar to the Lower Province—namely, *the equality in the number of members for each Province, and the debt of Upper Canada being charged on the united Province.* To the first of these objections it has been well answered, that the Act of re-union is framed to suit a period of several years, and in this period Upper Canada will, from the more rapid increase of its population, at least equal the Lower Province in numbers; so that this objection is but temporary at best, and would never have been raised by any enlarged views of the course of affairs.

To the second objection it has been replied, that the public debt of Upper Canada has been contracted for public works, which equally benefit both Provinces, and therefore if Lower Canada pay her share of the debt, she receives her share of the benefit. Every man knows that it is the trade of the Upper Province that forms the chief part of the commerce at Montreal and Quebec, and has mainly built up those cities to their present strength. And this trade is increasing beyond all precedent, the wharves and store-houses of Kingston having been crowded for the last two years with produce for export by the St. Lawrence, until the forwarding merchants had to give public notice that they were unable to receive any more freight. Now the public works of Upper Canada have aided or produced this increasing trade, which by its transit and management enriches the Lower Province, so

that it is only fair that the latter should bear a part of the expense from which she is deriving increasing benefit. Yet we do not rest the case here, but contend that to charge the debt of Upper Canada on the united Province is a measure of strict justice; because similar improvements, involving equal expense, are required in Lower Canada; and when these shall have been completed, they will, of course, have been charged on the United Province, and Upper Canada will *then* pay her share of the cost of public works in Lower Canada, just as the latter will *now* pay her share of the former's debt. Thus the balance will be rectified, though it may now incline to one side. The fallacy of the objection we are noticing lies in this, in supposing that no public works are required in Lower Canada, whereas they are required there, and on a scale equal to those of Upper Canada. Construct these works in the Lower Province, and both Provinces will then have contributed equally to the public works of the united Province.

Another objection to the Act of re-union respects the civil list, both as to its amount, and its constitutionality. In considering the amount of the civil list, the same prospective view of the progress of these Provinces must be taken as was with respect to the representation. Under the increasing prosperity of the country, and increased emigration to it, Canada may be expected to double her population in about from twelve to fifteen years. Hitherto, Upper Canada has doubled in about eleven years, and Lower Canada in about twenty; so that the increase we have calculated on may certainly be expected. Now, long before this increase has taken place, the civil list will be too small. When the population and revenue have increased from fifty to a hundred per cent. the business of the country will have increased in the same proportion; and though Government expenses will not increase in equal ratio, the heads of departments and their chief expenses being provided for, yet increase they certainly must, or the public business must be neglected; for none will suppose that the present government establishments could do twice as much business as they now do. By taking into account, then, that the civil list is framed for a period of several years, and that during those years population and revenue will greatly increase, it will be seen that, though the amount