

in the assemblies of the provinces. The civil and criminal laws of England are in force in the Territories, so far as they can be made applicable; and the Lieutenant-Governor and assembly have such powers to make ordinances for the government of the North-west as the Governor-General in council may confer upon them; but their powers cannot at any time exceed those conferred by the constitutional Act upon the provincial legislatures. There is a Supreme Court composed of five Judges, appointed by the Ottawa government and removable upon the address of the Senate and House of Commons.

The Court has within the Territories, and for the administration of the law, all such powers as are incident to a superior court of civil and criminal jurisdiction. The Territories are represented in the Senate by two senators and in the House of Commons by four members, who vote and have all the other privileges of the representatives of the provinces. In this respect the territories of Canada enjoy advantages over the United States territories which are not represented in the Senate, but have only delegates in the house of representatives without the right of voting. Year by year, as the population increases, the people must have their political franchises enlarged. The time has come for introducing the ballot, and the inhabitants are an exceedingly intelligent class, drawn for the most part, so far, from Ontario and the other English provinces, and are in every way deserving of governing themselves in all local matters, with as little interference as possible from the central authority.

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