

# The Montreal Herald

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**The Carleton Place Herald,**  
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**JAMES POOLE,**  
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To whom all communications, remittances, &c.,  
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## BRUTAL MURDER.

On Sunday evening, March 17, a man of the name of *McGuane*, and two other persons, all hailing from Chippewa, accompanied a young woman, near the Pavilion, at Drummondville, when the latter ran into McGuane's tavern, near the toll-gate, for protection, followed by her assailants. In their rage they pushed chairs, tables, without discrimination, when their victim at last succeeded in getting into the room where the landlady was sitting, and locked the door against the men. The assailants then broke open the door and proceeded with their work of destruction—Mr. McGuane immediately went out and solicited the aid of a German, who lived next door, to assist him in suppressing the rioters from doing further mischief, but no sooner had they returned and commenced to interpose than one of the rioters lifted up a leg of one of the destroyed tables, dealing a heavy blow upon the head of the unfortunate German, felling him to the ground, from the effects of which he died the next morning. The murderers then decamped (one on horseback) towards Chippewa. Assistance was speedily rendered, nearly all the male inhabitants turning out in pursuit, when a vigilant search was made for the murderers. One of them was traced, secreted in a house at Chippewa, but so soon as he heard the voices of his pursuers he leaped out of one of the back windows, and fled to the woods. Up to the time of going to press we had not learned that either of the villains had been arrested.

Since the above was written, we learn that an inquest was held on the victim's body, and a verdict of Willful Murder, returned against one of the party, named Callahan.

## THE SAN JUAN DIFFICULTY.

At the commencement of the present session of the Imperial Parliament, Lord John Russell stated that the question in dispute between the English Government and the United States, in regard to the Island of San Juan, had not then been settled, but that a proposition had been submitted to the American Government which he believed would remove all difficulty. The nature of the proposition did not transpire at the time; but we learn from Washington, on the question to any one of the Governments of Sweden, the Netherlands or Switzerland, for arbitration. The committee on foreign relations, it is said, has reported in favor of the latter power; but the Executive had not come to any conclusion.

The American Government has exacted a duty of 10 per cent on coal oil in its rough state imported from Canada. This is doubtless against the spirit and meaning of the Reciprocity treaty; but we have seen every year so many unwarranted restrictions and violations of that treaty, whenever it was thought conducive to any American interest; that it need not surprise us that they should exact the free import of coal oil in its native state. This course will be at first a little drawback to our Enfield mills operators; but it will result in good. In fact we are rather glad they have imposed such a duty on the raw article, because it will drive our oil diggers into setting up refining works here in the country, and so retain among ourselves the whole profit of its manufacture. Where, as otherwise the rough article would have gone to the States to be refined, and then sent back to us at a great advance in value. Coal oil is going to be a great article of export to Europe, and therefore it is important that we should have refiners, and make it ready for market ourselves, instead of shipping it off to be refined and re-exported to Europe from the States. The American Government did not intend to do as a favour; quite the reverse, when they put 10 per cent duty on rough coal oil; but it will turn out, the last thing for us. We only hope they will be dull enough to persist in it.—*Niagara Mail.*

**INDIAN CHARGE AFTER A MAIL COACH.**  
The Mesilla Valley Times records numerous depredations of the Navajo Indians all along the border, among which is the following account of a chase after a mail coach:  
"The fact that the Indians kept three horses, and were entirely destitute of fire arms, was the only thing that prevented the stage from being cut off and the inmates massacred. The Indians, to the number of 70, were discovered approaching the road from a passage in the mountains, with the evident intention of getting ahead of the stage. The driver, crowded the horses to the utmost, and succeeded in making such rapid headway as to avoid the attack from the whole party at once.

No more than twenty Indians succeeded in reaching the stage at the same time, and for the most of the way the attack was kept up by only from nine to twelve. They would come up, throw upon each horse, and dismount, leaving the animal lashed to the bushes, to be mounted in turn by others on foot. By these relays they succeeded in keeping a party of fresh men constantly around the coach.

This running fight was kept up for more than nine miles, and the Indians succeeded twice in stopping the stage; and ran it out the road several times. They wanted the side driver in the thick with an arrow, but not seriously, and also one of the mules in the lead. There were five men in the stage—three passengers, and the conductor and driver. All were armed with revolvers but there was only one gun among the party. They kept up a constant fire while the Indians were in range, and are confident they killed three, besides wounding many more.

Religious liberty of the most unrestricted character has been proclaimed at Naples. All former concordats and treaties with Rome are abrogated, and ecclesiastical power is limited to the punishment of ecclesiastical offences merely.

A new twenty-horse power steam vessel is being built for Mr. Livingstone, the African traveller.

## THE EMANCIPATION OF THE SERFS.

The Nord says:—  
"Our correspondent at St. Petersburg sends us to-day, an account of the closing sitting of the council of the empire, held on the 25th ult., upon the question of the serfs. It was decided that the latter should receive their personal liberty, and that all the relation between them and their proprietors should be at once broken; that the peasant on each property shall receive the enclosure, that is, the house they inhabit and the kitchen garden attached to it; that they shall be allotted them, to a price fixed by the Government, the fourth of the quantity of ground which was fixed in the plan elaborated by the commissioners, that is, from one to two hectares, according to the provinces. This allocation is obligatory, the other territorial arrangements are optional. The imperial manifesto will publish these decisions already printed at St. Petersburg, but it will not appear in the present work, which is that of the Russian Emperor, and which will take place in Lent, in about fifteen days, perhaps, at a time of meditation and sobriety for the Russian people, the opportunities, there is no need to point out."

By a decree of the present Government of Naples the two concordats are solemnly annulled and declared void. All persons of whatever creed are declared equal before the law, and ecclesiastical have no longer any peculiar exemption. All monastic orders for either sex cease to be recognized by the Government. The same fate has fallen on benefices of all kinds without cure of souls, and on all chapters of collegiate churches. The property of these religious houses is taken into the hands of the Government, and is to be charged, first with popular education, next with the augmentation of the salaries of parish priests, and with the relief of the most needy members of the clerical body. The fabrics are to be employed for school purposes, among which infant and evening schools are not forgotten. But large and sweeping as is the change, the interests of the present inmates have been cared for. Those who wish to continue a monastic life are to receive a pension, which is to be augmented by one-sixth if they reside out of the cloister. No more novices are to be admitted.

The Detroit Advertiser of Saturday says that a likely boy, apparently about 13 years of age, got on board the express train over the Great Western Railway, on Wednesday night, at London, and came as far as Chatham. He told a very pitiful story of the sufferings he had endured as a slave in one of the Atlantic counties of Virginia. He succeeded in gaining the sympathies of most of the passengers in the car, and closed the account of his trials by passing his cap around, into which was dropped quite a sum of money. Among other things, he said that he had just escaped from slavery, having fled Virginia on the 13th. And yet, remarkable as it may seem, this "fugitive boy" was greeted by quite a number of little children, who were holding up their thumbs to his nose, while he seemed to be making a kind of fan with his hand, which was pointed at the retreating train.

## IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

New York, March 24.—The Herald's Washington despatch says the President issued orders yesterday to Major Anderson to put his command in readiness, to evacuate Fort Sumpter. The plan is said to be that Major Anderson salute his flag, and embark on board a war vessel despatched there for that purpose.

No opposition will be made by the Charlestonians.  
The Cabinet was said to be considering on Saturday, despatches received from Lieut. Slemmer who states that unless supplied with provisions soon, he will have to abandon Fort Mifflin.

Gen. Bragg is in command of the Confederate forces near Fort Pickens, and notifies Lieut. Slemmer that supplies cannot be landed at the Fort without a permit from Jeff Davis.  
Several vessels of war, belonging to the federal government are off Fort Pickens.  
Henry Winter Davis' nomination of minister to Russia, will be sent to the Senate in a few days.  
Office seekers seem to be on the increase, who through the departments much to the interruption of business.  
The removals in the civil service will be numerous. Four to five hundred applications by letters are received daily.  
Detective Kew, of Washington, has seized and retains, by order of the Court, bogus and counterfeit notes on twenty-seven banks, amounting to \$267,000.  
Surgeon Fox arrived there to visit and report to the Administration on the condition of Fort Sumpter. He was permitted to go either, accompanied by Captain Harstein, Congressmen Holmes says Mr. Seward desires to say to the people of Charleston he was for a peaceful settlement, and would do everything in his power for an amicable arrangement; also that Scott gave similar assurances, and that the President favours such policy and the majority of the Cabinet desire the evacuation of Fort Pickens.  
Mr. Hale moved in the Senate to take up his resolution for the election of officers.  
Mr. Nesmith recognized the doctrine that to the victors belong the spoils. The only question was, when the dead were to be scalped, and the wounded stripped. He knew the Administration was very much embarrassed by throngs of countless spoliation department he repaired thither and found every avenue leading to the office of every secretary and head of bureau, crowded by old and young men, long, lean, and gaunt men, and fat men, and by men with full heads of hair, and by bald-headed men. It was said here fiddled while Rome was burning, but here were thousands of office seekers, fighting for the love and fishes, while the Government was being destroyed. Considering the present exigencies of the country, he would turn the federal bayonets against the office-seekers. Going to one of the public offices on business for Oregon, a gentleman from Illinois took him for an office seeker. He was standing in the crowd. Said the gentleman to him, "I have feared that little matter; you will get the post-office." Some men were born to greatness; others have honors forced upon them, and he was about to be located in the interior of Illinois, in an office he did not desire.

Sir Arthur Cotton, an eminent engineer in India, says that to produce cotton in this country successfully, will require irrigation by means of canal communication with rivers.

New York, March 25.—The Herald's Washington correspondence says—it is believed the programme of the administration in regard to the evacuation of Fort Sumpter has been altered since the departure of Col. Lamont. It is now reported that the evacuation is to be conditional. Lamont is to examine the stock of provisions, and the supply sufficient to maintain the troops in there. He will deliver the President's order to Major Anderson to evacuate the fort. It is said that the Government has received that Texas has sent commissioners to New Mexico, Arizona, Sonora and Chihuahua, to induce the people thereof to join the Southern Confederacy, and the mission, it is said is regarded favorably.

Despatches from Fort Pickens state that the garrison is short of provisions, and can hold out but a short time.  
None but official communications is permitted at Pensacola, and the squadron can neither reinforce the fort or furnish the supplies.

Appearances indicate that the Government before long will be compelled to abandon Fort Pickens to the secessionists.  
The Times' correspondence says—I have just received a despatch from a gentleman in Charleston, who reached Fort Sumpter this morning. He states that he found Major Anderson taking an inventory of everything preparatory to leaving the fort. He is, it seems, allowed to exercise his own judgment as to the method of leaving.

The steamship *Karnack* from Havana and Bahamas has arrived.  
The *Champion* from Aspinwall with California mails of March 1st, is coming up the bay.

The *Karnack* left Havana on the 15th and sailed on the 20th. She passed the steamship *Star of the West* on the 19th on the great ocean.

The *Champion's* news is anticipated. The revolutionists had gained several successes in New Grenada, including the capture of the government flotilla at Magdalena.

She brings Valparaiso dates to Feb. 16th, and Callao to the 13th. Nothing new.

## GAME PROTECTION CLUB.

At a meeting of the Cobourg Game Protection Club, held at the Globe Hotel on Friday evening, the 12th inst., the following officers were appointed for this year:—  
Mr. James Cameron, President; Mr. King, Vice-President; Mr. W. M. Phillips, Secretary; Mr. B. Treasurer; Messrs. Wm. Richardson, T. Battle, and H. Rennie, Standing Committee for Cobourg; Mr. H. Maxwell, for Rice Lake; Mr. Prothro, for Presque Isle. It was moved by Mr. James Cameron, seconded by Mr. Prothro, that a petition be got up and presented to both Houses of the Legislature, to have the sixth clause of the present existing Game Act for Upper Canada amended as follows:—(No ducks, teal, or pigeon be hunted, taken or killed, between the first day of May and the first day of August in any year; said amendment to apply to all that section of Upper Canada east Long Point on Lake Erie.)

Mr. T. Battle, who will be the duty of the Committee appointed by this Club, to follow up by prosecution any information made to them of any infringement of the Game Law of Upper Canada.

**DEATH OF AN OLD PERSON.**—On Sunday last the 10th instant, Mrs. Hester Bailey died in this town, at the advanced age of one hundred and nine years! Mrs. Bailey was a colored woman, born in Kentucky, and had lived in Canada for several years past. She was, we believe the oldest person in Chatham.—*Planet.*

The Russian Government having sent over £10,000 worth of old worn-out copper coin to be sold in England, Messrs Vivian of Swansea became the purchasers, and found such a quantity of gold in it, that they have got £225 worth of the precious metal out of every £100 worth of copper; thus, besides other profit, making \$16,000 by the bargain.

The Confederate States advertise for tenders for a loan of \$15,000,000 to be secured by an export duty of one-eighth of a cent per pound on cotton, which is calculated will extinguish the loan, principal and interest, in ten years. The rate of interest is eight per cent. The success or failure of the attempt to negotiate this loan will be a pretty sure indication of the hold of secession on the Southern mind.

**A GENEROUS PRESENT.**—The Prince of Wales does not forget Canada. We have pleasure in stating that he has just sent Mrs. Hatt, daughter of Colonel de Salaberry, and Mrs. Laura Secord, £100 sterling each, as a mark of sympathy for their labors in their straitened circumstances.—*Advertiser.*

**THE LUMBER SEASON IN MAINE.**—The *Macchia* Union says the lumbering teams on the Macchia and neighbouring will not procure more than one-half or two thirds the quantity of lumber that they would with a more favorable winter.

## PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.  
REPRESENTATION BY POPULATION.  
The Speaker having read the eleventh paragraph:—  
"That we shall not fail to give our best consideration to the various subjects on which His Excellency has touched in his Speech; and that we unite with His Excellency in offering an earnest prayer that God will aid our councils, and will bless our people with His choicest gifts."

Mr. Ferguson said he was under the necessity of offering an amendment to this paragraph of the address. He deplored the necessity. He was surprised that no reference had been made to the census, when so much complaint had been made in Upper Canada in consequence of the injustice of the present Representation Act. Surely the time had now arrived when something should be done to rectify the inequalities which exist. The subject even touched the representatives

notice which had been given by the member for Portneuf. He regretted that he should have had to do what was the duty of the Government, to propose an act of simple justice to Upper Canada. The Attorney General had done much to reform the law of Lower Canada; and to do justice to Upper Canada he might have been expected to take action in the House of Assembly, to remove the injustice which had been heaped upon Upper Canada for ten, fifteen, or twenty years. He had hoped to have been relieved from the necessity of moving a resolution which was a direct expression of want of confidence. No doubt there were between three or four hundred thousand more inhabitants in Upper Canada than in Lower Canada. The Government demands a reform. Do gentlemen in Lower Canada claim to be superior to Upper Canadians; Upper Canada is the envy and admiration of both sections of the Province. Certainly Lower Canada did not improve in the same ratio as Upper Canada. He represented some twenty thousand good and lawful souls. He complained as much of the inequalities of representation in Upper Canada, as between Upper and Lower Canada. He wished to see some small constituencies blotted out, and a proper influence given to the populous counties, which had grown so rapidly during the last few years, and which contributed so largely to the revenue of the Province. There were no doubt the rights of the people of Lower Canada would be infringed. The Government of the Hon. Geo. Brown gave every guarantee that the rights of Lower Canada should be respected. And the sense of justice in Upper Canada would prevent any invasion upon the rights of any section of the people. Mr. Ferguson then moved the following resolution:—That while this House will give its best consideration to the various subjects upon which your Excellency has touched, it cannot close this Address without recording its regret that your Excellency was not advised to allude to the Census of the people which has been recently taken, and which this House cannot but consider a question of Parliamentary Reform, based upon the numbers and wealth of the people, irrespective of the line of demarcation which distinguished the Eastern from the Western section of the Province prior to the Legislative Union of 1841."

Att. Gen. Cartier thought that the hon. member for Simcoe ought to have given some precedent for the changes he had advocated. At the proper time he would be prepared to discuss the question. But such a resolution was out of place and out of time, when moved as an amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the Throne. He thought that the hon. gentleman's thirty minutes' talk would justify him in withdrawing his resolution on the present occasion.

Mr. Craik seconded the motion, saying that Representation by Population had been demanded again and again by Upper Canada, and denied until now he thought it could be no longer. But should it continue to be denied, he could assure the honorable gentleman in the Treasury Bench that the day was coming, and was not far distant either when from Sandwich to Gaspe a cry would be heard which, unless they obeyed it, would overwhelm them. (Hear, hear.) The question was of importance not to Upper Canada alone, but to Lower Canada, and to use a common but forcible expression, could no longer be "kicked" by the Legislature.—(Hear, hear.)

The question having been again put, Mr. White said he had expected before the vote was taken, that the Attorney General West would at least have said something on a question of so much importance to the country. His silence was strange, particularly when it was remembered that when in opposition he was himself very strongly in favor of the self-same principle. But the Attorney General since he had had a seat in the Treasury Bench, and enjoyed the emoluments of office, had changed his mind, and thrown aside the principles he formerly avowed. The Attorney General was not consistent. He had endeavored to find a way out of the difficulty by saying that this was not the time to consider the subject. If he was honest in his avowal, he would have gone a step further and given his supporters and the House an assurance that if this was not a proper time, there was a day coming when he would take the question up with a view to its settlement on the equitable basis proposed in the amendment. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. John Cameron said that although he intended on this occasion to vote against the amendment, he could assure the House that he was strongly in favor of the principle it asserted. (Ironical cheer.) It would have been better had he endeavored to find a way out of the difficulty by saying that this was not the time to consider the subject. If he was honest in his avowal, he would have gone a step further and given his supporters and the House an assurance that if this was not a proper time, there was a day coming when he would take the question up with a view to its settlement on the equitable basis proposed in the amendment. (Hear, hear.)

A despatch from Denver City says:—The gulch mines in the Blue River county are making some big strikes already this Spring, and there is quite a rush in that direction. There is a perceptible increase in the amount of gold dust in circulation.

agreed that the principle affirmed in the resolution should be substantially adopted.—(Hear, hear.) So strong and universal is this feeling that no man can be found in Western Canada who will venture to seek the suffrages of any constituency without acknowledging the correctness of the principle, and pledging himself to vote for its adoption. If I am not mistaken the two honorable gentlemen to whom I have alluded are pledged to support this measure.—To-night, being called upon to fulfil their pledges, they are placed on the horns of a dilemma. If they faithfully discharge their duty to their constituents, they must vote for the resolution; and in so doing they sacrifice the gentlemen now on the Treasury Bench. If they vote for the Treasury Bench, as I believe it to be, they are prepared to save the Ministry at the sacrifice of their own pledges, and of their own promise solemnly made to their constituents at the hustings. (Hear, hear.) Their apology

not brought up at the proper time and in a proper manner, the true interpretation of which is, that it should be introduced at a time when they could vote for it without endangering the position of the Ministry. I have no patience with those or any other gentlemen who attempt to shield themselves from the charge of inconsistency under excuses of this kind. I think the hon. gentleman who is the mover of this resolution, will find some difficulty in satisfying the country as to the consistency of his course. If we are to believe his declarations on the floor of the House this evening, the importance to the country of the principle involved in the resolution, is of such magnitude, that no Administration who refuses to grant it, should be continued in power; yet, in the face of all these declarations, what has been the course of the honorable gentleman? Was he not, during the last three sessions of Parliament, giving his vote and influence to keep the present Ministry in office; and during the whole of that period have the Ministry refused to recognize or adopt the principle for which the member for South Simcoe has this evening so warmly contended; have they not upon every occasion voted down, just as they will do with the motion now under discussion, and then the mover of the resolution will, as formerly, give them his support to the end of the session. The gentlemen on the Treasury Bench have themselves, upon a future occasion, most solemnly declared that they would not be made to, to remove the difficulties that exist between both sections of the Province. Why then have they not indicated in the Speech from the Throne what changes they are prepared to suggest? They have again and again ignored the principle for which this side of the House has so long contended, and have always refused to grant it. (Hear, hear.) They might depend upon it that they could neither impose by such a subterfuge upon this House, nor upon the constituencies they were accountable to. (Hear, hear.) He was unwilling to detain the House longer on this often discussed subject, for he knew there were many gentlemen who wished to speak upon it. He should have said that he then because it maintained a principle which every Upper Canadian was bound to support, and which every Lower Canadian should see it was his interest to concede; for Lower Canada had more to fear from a dissolution of the Union, if it must come, than Upper Canada. (Cheers.)

Hon. Mr. Thibault said that by such speeches as some which had been made, the adoption of the principle of Representation by Population would not be promoted. It was no longer to be denied that the desire for that measure has become universal in Upper Canada. The time had come when Lower Canada must say whether it would or would not be granted. Let the truth be told. When a measure passing in this House adopting the principle of Representation by Population, it would be resisted to the death. Bloodshed would be the result. It is true then that we should part, but let us part in friendship. Let us have Dissolution pure et simple. His friends had precipitated this crisis by departing from the safe principle of the Double Majority. Lower Canada would be no longer safe. In a Federation of the British Provinces, He (Mr. Thibault) was surprised at the tone of the Attorney General's speech. Once he had said that his government was opposed to Representation by Population. Now he can only state his personal opinions. The Government is obliged to maintain two faces, one for Upper Canada and another for Lower Canada. The motion he had entered on the Notice Paper was placed there in all sincerity, for it would be impossible to maintain the Union. You want an arrangement. Well, the Double Majority is the only arrangement possible. With that we may be united and secure in our Union. The Attorney General's speech was once a warm advocate of that principle, but he has found it to be his interest to discard it.

Mr. Burwell said the sentiments of Upper Canadians were strongly in favour of Representation based upon Population as regards the two Provinces. If he believed that there was one principle more deeply rooted in the minds of the people than another, one political improvement more desired, it was that the people of Upper Canada should be represented in proportion to their numbers as compared to the population of Lower Canada. It had been the subject of public discussion for a number of years past, and in every county of Upper Canada as in the Legislature of the Province, and he believed that he was correct in saying that a very large majority of members from Upper Canada had pledged themselves directly or indirectly in favour of that principle. He was quite certain that before long the pressure of the people of Upper Canada would be so great that the Legislature cannot withhold from them that which they claim to be their just rights, and at the same time they would maintain that the principle would be equal justly whether it applied in favour of Upper or Lower Canada, in proportion to population, so long as the Union continued to exist. Public attention having been so long and so pointedly called to this question, it was deeply to be regretted that the Ministry had not seen fit to advise some allusion to be made to it in His Excellency's speech, at the opening of the Session, and it was particularly to be regretted that the part of Upper Canada, when the census was nearly completed, shows so clearly the preponderance of population is greatly in favour of that part of the Province. The resolution before the House was in some respects objectionable as by its tenor, Representation would be based upon wealth as well as Population. Whereas it must be conceded that numbers (as has heretofore been contended for) would be the more equitable principle upon which representation should be based as regards the two Provinces.

Mr. Wilson said a variety of subjects had been referred to in the Speech from the Throne, of far less consequence than that which formed the subject of the resolution, and it was extraordinary that in this, the

last session of this House—when the census was almost complete, and when the general result of it must be perfectly well known—no allusion should have been made by His Excellency to so important a question which agitated the whole people of Upper Canada. (Hear, hear.) Hon. gentlemen on the other side said this was not the proper time to discuss the question—that it should form a substantive motion, when it could be discussed on its merits. This was one of those evasions which these hon. gentlemen were so ingenious in devising, when they sought to escape the expression of an opinion on a subject which pressed them too closely. But this was precisely the time for the settlement of this long pending demand, and he trusted whatever the result of the motion might be, that the different constituencies of the country would know how their representatives in this last session had dealt with the rights which had been delegated to them. (Hear, hear.) Now, it was quite clear there was a

sustained by the people of the Upper Province. This had been admitted by His Excellency and his present advisers, and it was too apparent to be denied. In such a case there must be some remedy. Now what he asked was, a greater representation to be granted to that people who were greater in number, and greatest in wealth, and who contributed the most by far to the public service. There was a difference at the time of the Union between the number in the two sections of the Province. The advantage of numbers was then in favour of the Lower Province, and yet there was an equality of numbers from each Province. But there were special and exceptional reasons which he need not now repeat, for this arrangement then, which did not exist now, and that can be no precedent therefore for applying the rule under such widely different circumstances against the Upper Province at this day. But it was said that gentlemen on the Opposition side had actually abandoned this righteous demand of a greater representation. There never was a greater perversion of facts.—(Cheers.) It might be that a separation of the Provinces had been more prominently demanded of late than an enlarged representation, but this had been not because this latter demand was abandoned by the Opposition, but because of its pernicious rejection by the gentlemen on the Ministerial side. (Hear, hear.) The claim for an enlarged representation had never been abandoned, but always been warmly contended for, and now at this time. (Hear, hear.) He must in his turn observe upon the singular conduct of the hon. gentlemen from Wexford and Victoria, and some others of the Upper Canada members, who were eternally prating of their being in favour of the principle of this resolution, and yet, oddly enough, were always voting against it. (Hear, hear.) They might depend upon it that they could neither impose by such a subterfuge upon this House, nor upon the constituencies they were accountable to. (Hear, hear.) He was unwilling to detain the House longer on this often discussed subject, for he knew there were many gentlemen who wished to speak upon it. He should have said that he then because it maintained a principle which every Upper Canadian was bound to support, and which every Lower Canadian should see it was his interest to concede; for Lower Canada had more to fear from a dissolution of the Union, if it must come, than Upper Canada. (Cheers.)

Hon. Mr. Thibault said that by such speeches as some which had been made, the adoption of the principle of Representation by Population would not be promoted. It was no longer to be denied that the desire for that measure has become universal in Upper Canada. The time had come when Lower Canada must say whether it would or would not be granted. Let the truth be told. When a measure passing in this House adopting the principle of Representation by Population, it would be resisted to the death. Bloodshed would be the result. It is true then that we should part, but let us part in friendship. Let us have Dissolution pure et simple. His friends had precipitated this crisis by departing from the safe principle of the Double Majority. Lower Canada would be no longer safe. In a Federation of the British Provinces, He (Mr. Thibault) was surprised at the tone of the Attorney General's speech. Once he had said that his government was opposed to Representation by Population. Now he can only state his personal opinions. The Government is obliged to maintain two faces, one for Upper Canada and another for Lower Canada. The motion he had entered on the Notice Paper was placed there in all sincerity, for it would be impossible to maintain the Union. You want an arrangement. Well, the Double Majority is the only arrangement possible. With that we may be united and secure in our Union. The Attorney General's speech was once a warm advocate of that principle, but he has found it to be his interest to discard it.

Mr. Burwell said the sentiments of Upper Canadians were strongly in favour of Representation based upon Population as regards the two Provinces. If he believed that there was one principle more deeply rooted in the minds of the people than another, one political improvement more desired, it was that the people of Upper Canada should be represented in proportion to their numbers as compared to the population of Lower Canada. It had been the subject of public discussion for a number of years past, and in every county of Upper Canada as in the Legislature of the Province, and he believed that he was correct in saying that a very large majority of members from Upper Canada had pledged themselves directly or indirectly in favour of that principle. He was quite certain that before long the pressure of the people of Upper Canada would be so great that the Legislature cannot withhold from them that which they claim to be their just rights, and at the same time they would maintain that the principle would be equal justly whether it applied in favour of Upper or Lower Canada, in proportion to population, so long as the Union continued to exist. Public attention having been so long and so pointedly called to this question, it was deeply to be regretted that the Ministry had not seen fit to advise some allusion to be made to it in His Excellency's speech, at the opening of the Session, and it was particularly to be regretted that the part of Upper Canada, when the census was nearly completed, shows so clearly the preponderance of population is greatly in favour of that part of the Province. The resolution before the House was in some respects objectionable as by its tenor, Representation would be based upon wealth as well as Population. Whereas it must be conceded that numbers (as has heretofore been contended for) would be the more equitable principle upon which representation should be based as regards the two Provinces.

He had little doubt however that Upper Canada would exceed Lower Canada in wealth as much as it will be seen that she exceeds it in population. If this just right should be null and void, the people of Upper Canada, other constitutional changes would be sought for; changes which will secure to each Province the control of its own local affairs without infringing upon the rights of the other. Either a dissolution of the Union pure and simple must take place, or the principle of Federation must be adopted. He thought that the advantages sought would be better secured by the place of Federation, which at the same time would be more consistent with our relationship to that glorious Empire to which we are so firmly attached. The principle of Federation once adopted for Upper and Lower Canada, could be extended so as to embrace the British North American Provinces and some of our Western territories, should they be inclined to avail themselves of the connection.

The elective principle could then be adopted to the fullest extent in each Province, from the Governor down to the lowest officers should the majority of the people so desire. A central control such as a Federal Congress to take charge of matters in common to all would be a consequence that must almost necessarily follow—the executive head of which would be the representative of royalty in this country a leading and practical statesman appointed by the Home Government. This could be made practical, this would secure to all their rights, and this, Sir, it is believed, would be conformable to British constitutional principles. And it is thought, could be made less expensive than our present form of government as now administered. Hon. J. S. MacDonell said that in relation to the question now before the House, he occupied the same position to-day that he did seven years ago. The agitation for Representation by Population was originated by the Tory party, and harmonized with a policy which aimed at domination, by the employment of pretences of loyalty and brute force. He saw years ago, and the leaders of the party with which he was associated saw also, that the advocacy of a change in the representative system, urged as a menace against Lower Canada, would separate the Reformers of Upper Canada from their natural allies, and create the very condition of things which evidence had been afforded in the course of this debate. No sooner had the representatives of the old party secured the reins of power than they achieved the dangerous doctrine they had adopted for effect, and as it was then taken up by a section of the Western Reformers, the effect had been to unite interests formerly hostile to each other, and force Lower Canada into agonizing submission to the Upper Province. As a consequence, it had happened that the interests of Upper Canada had been for years sacrificed, her rights ignored, and the majority subjected to the minority. Countless injuries had been sustained by Upper Canada in consequence of the premature and hostile advocacy of Representation by Population. The Reformers of Upper Canada, as a case should have been made out before the question was raised. It should at least have been ascertained that Upper Canada possessed a population out of proportion to her representation, before a change was demanded. But before a preponderance had been established—before any accurate knowledge of the relative population of the two sections had been ascertained—the issue was raised, which had deprived Upper Canada for several years of any voice in public affairs. Had a little moderation and patience been shown, the evils which we now saw—the unfortunate feelings which were every day developed—might have been averted.—When Lower Canadians were told beforehand that certain changes in the representative system were necessary, for the express purpose of compassing their political extinction, how could they be expected to concur in such a scheme? They would have been false to their trust, traitors to their country, if they had not opposed the design. It was a satisfaction to him to reflect that he had, from the first, cautioned the Reformers against the course which had been pursued. And because he had maintained his own consistency and the traditional policy of the party, he had been accused of unfaithfulness to his principles; and there had been an attempt made to read him out of the party, with which he has been so many years associated, by men of yesterday, who had been pitchedforked into that House by the Reformers against the course which had been pursued. And because he had maintained his own consistency and the traditional policy of the party, he had been accused of unfaithfulness to his principles; and there had been an attempt made to read him out of the party, with which he has been so many years associated, by men of yesterday, who had been pitchedforked into that House by the Reformers against the course which had been pursued. And because he had maintained his own consistency and the traditional policy of the party, he had been accused of unfaithfulness to his principles; and there had been an attempt made to read him out of the party, with which he has been so many years associated, by men of yesterday, who had been pitchedforked into that House by the Reformers against the course which had been pursued.