

owing amendment

port of his amend-
ed hoped and exp-
and sage counsels
on a measure of ex-
press more than a ho-
ment. He expres-
sion of the Prov-
until all portions of
upon an equal foot-
n he believed that

in what particular
resolution consid-
Province were in-
aed. He did not
to the discussion
unity when the
ight immediately
ouncil, but hoped
n in the Act, the
n the Union. His
ed under two head-
resentation and the
ch language in ad-
respond to the ad-
of the province are
got rid of their
on. Member said he
hen it was an open
w of the land, he
to make it work
ought some modifi-
fund necessary.

If the hon. member
the address bars
details of the act
under discussion
But I find from
y's published com-
a speech from the
and are bent on this
it be well to ques-
has been put to a
matter is made a
or can express his
time, it is to be hop-
islation given und-
rial Parliament, will
The hon. member
but if the Lega-
to express its
or "hope" or "a-
to express what
debar any from giv-
expression of opin-
er opportunity. No
on is necessary for
sider that if on the
which has receiv-
sh Parliament and
use the expression
"we shall appear
Act of Union. I
will be allowed to
ion and if after this
must seek from the
rial Parliament such
necessary. For these
mber will not pres-
sion.

of the house wish
r that of Mr. Jol-
"for we think with
ave great hopes and
has been publicly ex-
great credit is to be
ve the administrat-
ame I have no objec-
contrary opinion
m. At the present
endment in the ma-
preserved in the pro-
ion will work well.

is not brought forward in detail, I am not
sured to say I will go with it through thick
and thin, but the amendment appears not called
for. It seems to go ripping up all
the differences and disputes, we must for-
get the present or prove ungrateful for the ben-
efit of the Imperial parliament. He hoped it
could not be pressed to a division.

Speaker—I should have been prepared
to meet the objection had been pressed
upon the modification. "we trust that such
will be the result." But now it would come
under the sage counsels of the parent gov-
ernment, none of the topics will be excluded
from the Act of union comes under consider-

ation.—Explained.—I never intended
to say any thing which would refer as to
the future. I have reference to the present, to
the present occurring for the first time. It
is similar that the Lower portion of Cana-
da will not be represented in the same pro-
portion as the other division. Next as to the
division of that portion of the population which
is of French origin. I cannot conceive why the
arguments should not be written in both
languages. Both people should be considered
as one family, on a perfectly equal footing;
and to make the union work
it would have the enactment modified.—
I wish to refer to the past, I speak to
you now before us, drawn I am persuaded
by the feelings of the Imperial Parliament,
most satisfactory it would seem to all parties.

Fergusson.—Because I feel our decision
is pronounced on a most important point,
we have arrived at a period when we
must not bury them in oblivion yet refer
to the past, because we are at a crisis
of great moment. I wish now that
nothing should be thrown over board ex-
cept principles; I would yield any thing but
the principles of Britain, as a British colony. I
deprecate the offering of objections now
by doing if it do not actually throw a
obstacle to the Union Bill, does so virtually: if
I vote I shall oppose the amendment.
I hope that the honorable member will see
the wisdom of it: not to shut the door a-
gainst discussion on a point on which the hon-
orable member feels sore: for the good of the
country we ought not to divide.

Speaker.—I think it will be allowed
to rise to make a speech. I had not
intended to address the council on this subject.
I hope that the speech of his Excellency has
been a great practical benefit as could
be conferred on the country. He has
his character as never Governor did
at this time of distress in Eng-
land, the Province which he will govern
in a short time, he has promised us English
troops and fortifications.—
proof of the sincerity of his pledges:
from the considerations of ambi-
tion, from all that actuates an
ambitious man! Since the Act of Union has
been introduced, it cannot pass without discus-
sion. Some honorable members have said they
refer to the past: I do not refer to
the past, but to the future.—
I think the government would take
advantage of any portion of the peo-
ple they may think are now subjected,
whom they little know the man under whom
they honor to serve. But can it be an
advantage that he is invested with the privi-
leges of a British subject? If any have hith-
erto been ignorant of his position under the Act
of Union, they will now understand. That will be
the pride of the people of Lower Canada
who ignorantly thought that the provi-
sions of the Act of Union were intended as the
penalties for past events. I deny
it may be the opinion of some, but such

is not the principle of the Government.—
The French people of Canada, are in a coun-
try inhabited by British races, I do not restrict
my expression to Canada, but extend it to the
great country, on which this borders. The
English race have expelled all others from
the soil, and happily for all to the extinction of
war. All others have faded before this race,
or have united in one great stream and will go
down as the successors of British origin. We
wish Lower Canada to be as ourselves. What
as to their language. The restriction for them
and for ourselves is an advantage. Have they
any hopes, that here, with millions on millions,
of a people, which every year, every day, are
filling up this country that they can out num-
ber these?

Let them look forward fifty years from the
present; can they compare with the British popu-
lation. Let them not maintain the struggle
as they would not entail on themselves or their
children the reality of what they now fancy.
I say if they wish well to their children they
should adopt the language of the country with
which they are united. Next as to the differ-
ence of amount of population, I deny the infer-
ence made. It is not an unfair apportionment,
the representation should be on a principle that
will endure. The present is not an ephemeral
measure: it is for the future. If the difference
be an actual difference as to number, to under-
stand the position of Upper Canada, let them
see the extent of its territory, its resources; let
them travel through it, observe its products;
then they will believe that the inequality com-
plained of is but that of a day. Why follow
in the fatal course hitherto pursued, why always
going back to first principles until we arrive at
new resolutions. Why always debating on the
executive to the neglect of all practical good in
forwarding education, communication, emigra-
tion and the improvement of the country. Of
what use is it that the Lower Canadians should
always look at this point when they see all in-
equality must immediately vanish.

Why this struggle for a language which
(without meaning offence) must be to
their disadvantage. Its prevalence would
make a real inequality if we wish to be uni-
ted. Highly as I think of the French lan-
guage, much as I admire it, (identifying it
with that polish of mind resulting from a
French education) yet its adoption as pro-
posed would be disadvantageous, at the same
time we provide for its use in the legislature.
With every proper allowance for the cour-
tesy for which they are distinguished, and
every praise which they inspire, yet we
must feel agreed, that the attempt to perpet-
uate distinctions must end in disappointment
and discomfiture. Why not give up in a
spirit of amalgamation—why hold on to the
vain hope! Never let them forget that they
came from France, for the French name is a
patent of nobility,—but let them assume
the privileges of British subjects without
jealousy or bad feeling. If they succeed, if
they preserve their distinctions, they will be a
distinct race among a large people. I appeal
to them in the spirit of love and regard for
them, to submit to regulations that have
been introduced. The time will come,
when the sincere and benevolent intentions
of the British Parliament will be understood,
and they will see that one language and an
equal representation has resulted for the
benefit of their children.

Mr. De BLAQUIERE. It is painful to protract
this discussion. I hope we shall not divide;
but if driven to this position, I feel called
on as an inhabitant of Upper Canada to say,
that the imputation of inequality is not put
fairly; because, if you object that it has not
the population which the Imperial Parliam-
ent seems to ascribe to it, how is it that
the other division has the majority. Upper

Canada has not those advantages of situa-
tion and communication which belong to
Lower Canada. I affirm, that it is dangerous
for the honorable member to base his objec-
tion to the act of union on population, because
this would turn against themselves. Give
us those advantages—give us the means to
come in communication with all the world—
give us the means of exerting the energies
of Upper Canada. On the objection of lan-
guage: If it were not for the amalgamation
of languages, it must be remembered the
English would not have come into exist-
ence. If the French do not amalgamate, it
must predominate.

Mr. QUESNIL. I glory in being a British
subject. I value the privilege beyond all the
world. But I would have all to understand
the laws under which they live. Now two-
thirds of the French Canadians cannot read
their own language. Education must pre-
cede the adoption of a new tongue. I hope
the time will come when all will speak the
English language. As to representation, I
complain of inequality. When Upper Cana-
da has twenty millions to our one of popula-
tion, let her have twenty to one in represen-
tation.

The CHAIRMAN (in French).—This discus-
sion is premature. We think with his Ex-
cellency and should be very glad to turn an
expression so as to show our opinion. What
will it express when altered? Certainly our
confidence in the result. But as the mea-
sure is an experiment we have to express a
hope only. For these reasons I support the
amendment.

Mr. — I entirely concur with the hon.
member. As a sincere friend to the French
I give my advice to the hon. member who
has moved an amendment. The expres-
sion of the speech, and the echo in answer,
if we wish to make way with every feeling,
should be adopted.

I think the greatest mistake of Pitt, was
the separation of the Colonies, the sooner
the better the people are united. I hope to
see the most desirable events resulting
from the union.

Mr. JOLLIETTE (in French.) Because
the eyes of England are turned upon us as
it is expressed in the speech, the measure is
an experiment; accordingly we have to expres-
our hope. The Union I believe is good: for
that reason we should promote its working.

The first amendment (of Mr Quesnil) was
now put and lost.

Mr. SULLIVAN.—As to the second amend-
ment. The alteration of an expression
should have been made in committee: if
made now it would seem as if we had aban-
doned our opinion of the Union.

Mr. DeBLAQUIERE explained. The chair-
man of the Committee had objected when
the address was in Committee and had pro-
posed an alteration by the insertion of 'hope'
or 'think.'

The CHAIRMAN (in French.) I objected
in Committee? I said the expression was too
positive, I understood that it would be dis-
cussed more fully when the report was
brought up.

The amendment was then put and lost.

The 14th or last paragraph was then pas-
sed. The house then resumed.

Mr. SULLIVAN moved that the answer to
the address be engrossed to day if that could
be effected. It was expedient that the an-
swer should be presented in the same week
in which the address had been delivered:
also that his Excellency should be waited
upon to know when he could receive the
answer.

Mr. JOLLIETTE rose to renew his objection
to the before mentioned expression in the
concluding paragraph.