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Latest from Ottawa.

NEW LOCAL CONSTITUTIONS FOR UPPER CANADA.

BY SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

Ottawa, Friday, June 29.

I hear that the Local Constitutions for Upper and Lower Canada, respectively, are nearly ready at last, and will be submitted to Parliament on Tuesday next. I cannot vouch for the accuracy of every part, but, from what I have gathered in various quarters, am led to believe that the following will be found a pretty correct outline of the scheme that will be proposed:—

In Lower Canada the system will remain very much as at present. The electoral division for the Lower House will be as now; and the Upper House will be a nominated body of gentlemen residing within and possessing a certain property qualification within the electoral division for which he is nominated.

In Upper Canada there is to be but one Chamber. The Lieut. Governor is to be appointed by the Confederate Government, and he will have a veto on all measures passed by the Chamber—but a two-thirds vote of the Chamber will override the veto. The constitution will not provide for the appointment of any departmental officers—the Local Parliament, when established, will determine the number and duties of these functionaries. The Lieut. Governor, immediately on his appointment, will nominate Cabinet Ministers and organize the Legislative Chamber.

The Legislative Chamber of Upper Canada is to consist of eighty-two members, that is, seventeen more than at present. The seventeen seats, I understand, are to be distributed as follows:—

Town of Chatham	1
Town of Ouelph	1
Town of Brantford	1
Town of Peterboro'	1
Town of Belleville	1
Town of St. Catharines	1
Toronto University	1
Indian District of Algoma	1
County of Huron	1
County of Bruce	1
County of Perth	1
County of Grey	1
Kent and Lambton (between them)	1
County of Peel	1
York and Simcoe (between them)	1
County of Frontenac	1
County of Renfrew	1

This may not be the exact arrangement, but it is not far from what is proposed, I fancy. Perhaps a township adjoining the towns to which members are given may be brought within their respective electoral divisions.

The new Local Constitutions will come into force the moment the Imperial Parliament has passed the Act necessary to give them existence. The Lieutenant-Governor will form a Confederate Cabinet Council—a Confederate Parliament will be called and put in operation under the advice of that Council, Lieut. Governors will be appointed in the several Provinces, under the advice of that Council, and the Lieut. Governors so appointed will proceed to form their respective Cabinets, and organize their respective legislatures.

It will be quite competent for the same person to represent his electoral division in the local as well as the Confederate Legislature.

Royal Lyceum.—Last night, the play was produced in a very creditable style.

upon the House and the country has been articulated by Mr. Galt's extraordinary financial scheme—by a scheme which, if framed for the very purpose of delaying and endangering Confederation, could hardly have been more admirably adapted to that purpose. The frittering away of precious time by delaying the resolutions relative to the Local Governments from day to day, and from week to week, made it very likely that we should not get the Imperial Act this year, but Mr. Galt's policy renders that a certainty. If that policy is persisted in, it will be quite impossible for Canadian delegates to go to England for some months, and the present opportunity to complete the Union of the Provinces will be lost. Confederation will be laid over for another year, and, for aught we know, for a much longer time. The whole question will be exposed to the chapter of accidents, not only here, but in the Lower Provinces, and strong as is the popular feeling in favour of Union, there is no saying that next year it may not be again delayed by some cause as unexpected as that which now balks the Unionists of British America on the eve of victory.

This new scheme of Mr. Galt's involves not merely a breach of faith with the Unionists of the Lower Provinces, but it is also a gross violation of the compact made at the formation of the Coalition. The Upper Canada Reformers consented to the Coalition for a specific purpose—for the accomplishment of a great constitutional change. It was agreed that all diligence should be used in completing that work; and that the Coalition should cease when its policy was carried into effect. In the meantime, all questions upon which the two parties to the Coalition might differ, were as far as possible to be left in abeyance. Yet in defiance of that understanding, Mr. Galt seeks to use a majority obtained by the Coalition to pass measures utterly distasteful to the Reform party. He seeks to take advantage of the anxiety which the Reform party in Upper Canada feels for the success of Confederation, to force upon them measures which otherwise could not possibly be passed. Such an attempt to utilize their patriotism and their fidelity to the Union cause for the furtherance of his own wild schemes, is a poor return on the part of the Finance Minister for the cordial and disinterested support which the Upper Canada Reformers have given him and his colleagues during the past two years.

For all this—for the breach of faith towards the Governments of the Lower Provinces—for the violation of the compact of 1864—for the wilful delaying and imperiling of Confederation—there is not the slightest excuse of any kind. Whether Mr. Galt is acting from an inordinate desire to force his crochets upon the country, or from some secret motives of policy—he certainly has no public motive for his strange course. The plea of necessity coming from a man who begins by boasting of the extraordinary prosperity of the country, and by declaring that in spite of a large exceptional expenditure he has a considerable surplus in the treasury, is almost too ridiculous for serious discussion. Mr. Galt, who used to get along so famously when he had deficits recurring year after year, taxes public credulity too far when he declares that he is compelled on the occasion of the first surplus he ever had in his life, to change the whole commercial policy of the Province, to add a million a year to the burdens of the people, and to issue Government notes to the ex-

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