

ing ; what has already happened fully evinces, that however much such conduct deserves to succeed, and in ordinary cases, would be sure to effect the desired purpose, it will certainly fail here ; and if on the other, Government should decide upon giving up the matter in dispute, and agree to such an organic change in the constitution, as that the members of the legislative council, instead of being (as heretofore) nominated by the Crown, shall in future be elected by the same constituency as chooses the representatives of the people in the House of Assembly, who can tell the consequences of such a change ? Or rather what statesman, in the smallest degree versed in political history, or who has made forms of Government ever so little the subject of his contemplation, will not at once see, that the constitution of Lower Canada will by this change be made too democratic, and that if even now the Assembly be suspected of aiming at independence on this country, when there is a legislative council nominated by the Crown, which may be supposed inclined to thwart such ambitious views, when that council shall by popular election be identified with the Assembly in political sentiment, they will both concur in the same views, whatever they may be ; and that at all events, the new constitution of Lower Canada, intended by its framers to be a transcript, however faint, and a copy, however imperfect, of the English constitution, will become a republic, of which the King's governor will be merely the president ?

The great objection to such a change is, that the legislative council and the assembly, being elected by the same constituents, would be so completely identified, as to be really and in fact the same Assembly, and that