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these require the organization of a County Committee which will have power to add to its number, whenever it shall become useful to do so. A couple of persons in each parish might suffice to establish an auxiliary Committee in each. If a similar system of organization be established in a great part of the province, it will introduce unanimity and concert in our efforts, which alone can render them efficient. It is according to a sketch of the plans of Ministers, as explained by Lord John Russell's Resolutions, that we propose the measures of reformation detailed at this moment. These resolutions will be followed by a series of resolutions which may modify them singularly, and render them worse or less wicked. The more severe measures will be necessary according to the character of the crime. Under all circumstances, a numerical meeting of Delegates elected at the County meetings, ought to sit in Convention at no distant day, to point out all the elements of the evil which would result from Parliamentary interference, and in that manner, with weight and authority, the necessity of additional measures the best adapted to destroy such an object. All the members of the Assembly, and of the Council, who shall have participated in the meetings at which the People act, shall enter into combination against corruption, who will give their adhesion thereto, and hold of right be members of the Convention. Some would wish that these members should form that Convention. In ordinary times, and for the business of legislation, which they must transact with the other co-ordinate branches of the Legislature, they are perhaps in sufficient number. In extraordinary circumstances, when there is a question of assuming responsibility of proposing measures which at first cannot have other sanction than a public confidence, these persons are perhaps not sufficiently numerous. They desire the assistance of the knowledge and patriotism of colleagues whom the County meetings will furnish. It is difficult, moreover, to expect to assemble all together. Many who in the past would unhesitatingly maintain the rights of the country, because they have special obligations from that purpose, are themselves themselves with the duties of citizens and soldiers.

form the same duty in a meeting to which they would not be summoned by proclamation. Some might be of opinion that in petitioning Parliament for reforms in the constitution, we had recognized the competency of that tribunal, and invested it with the right to decide, as *dernier ressort*; that it is not for us any longer to examine if its decisions be just or iniquitous, but that we must submit thereto; judgment having been pronounced. The individual who has been often at law, will have frequently received from his lawyer nothing better for consolation than these sorrowful words, and he will say that we must bear the wrong inflicted on our country with the same resignation that he supports the evil of an unjust judgment. Such a man would not meet a CONVENTION in which it would be maintained that a nation has no other Judge in last resort but God, and that to no authority on earth can it delegate the right of unjustly judging. The Executive, and all its creatures, would intrigue and argue from the absence of a part of the members from such a Convention, that the meeting of a portion and not of the whole, would nullify its recommendations until they would be abated, confirmed or negatived, in regular session. But a part of the people—and in my opinion the great majority will not permit itself to be degraded and plundered—will not wait, in order to protect itself until the Executive shall choose to call the Parliament together. The people will appoint by special elections, those whom they will find disposed to adopt immediately defensive precautions; who will be disposed to meet and adjourn; to such period as shall be determined on, not by the Executive, but by the progress of encroachments in England. Some of the persons here present should therefore be chosen as Delegates to meet for that purpose; those of the Representatives and members of the Council who plan yet, are of opinion that we should shortly redistribute in Convention on the new distribution in which Lord John Russell's bill is about to place us! I have now finished my subject—the contents of the English revolution in 1688, now known to Scotland, and the rights therein established in relation to hereditary monarchy and popular representation.