

constitution. It remains to be seen whether it will work well under the new machinery, and according to its theory, as laid down by Montesquieu, de Lolme, Blackstone, Adams, Hallam, Millar, and other writers of eminence, who have almost exhausted language in eulogising the English constitution. What they eulogised was evidently a very different constitution from the actual one, as administered by King, Lords, and Commons, before the year 1832.

I am one of those, my Lord, who believe that the new constitution will work well, and with renovated vigour, in consequence of the changes wrought by the Reform Bill. But I am also of opinion, that the constitution is now sufficiently democratic, and that any change, more especially the projected alteration in the House of Lords, would be highly injurious; would, in fine, at no distant period occasion the abolition of monarchy, and substitute a republican form of government in its place.

Although, my Lord, these observations may appear digressional from the principal subject of this letter, yet they will be found, I think, closely connected with, and illustrative of it. I now proceed, with your Lordship's permission, to inquire into the Constitutions, (both political and judicial,) of the different British Colonies.

The Canadas are, I believe, the only Colonies which have two Councils, the executive and the legislative,—both of course, appointed by and removable at the pleasure of the Crown. All the other Colonies have but one Council, called simply *the Council*, but exercising legislative functions; in some, as the Upper House, where there is a