

They could appeal to no ancient prepossessions, to no traditional fame, and to no prescriptive rights. They had not even the resource of wealth or Family connexions, or personal endowments in any superiority to other Gentlemen of their own Class in Society. Power never was, or could be presented in a more crass, unprotected, and invidious form.

The consequence was such as Mr. Fox had foreseen. The Representatives of the People assailed the Nominees of the Crown with the utmost possible animosity, and advantage. The Council defended themselves by lofty assertions of their own rights, and by courting the alliance of the local and the European Government. In the struggle which ensued the Assembly plunged into many reckless measures assured that they would be counteracted by the Council, and would have no immediate practical consequence but that of increasing the unpopularity of their opponents. The Council rejected such Bills and heated by the dispute, advanced far beyond the limits which moderation and foresight would have prescribed. The extent to which this conflict was carried, may be illustrated by the fact, that in about 10 Years the Council of Upper Canada defeated very nearly 400 Bills sent up to them by the Assembly. The necessity of some fundamental change in such a system as this would scarcely seem to demand any formal proof. If such proof were wanting it might be found in the fact that the settled state of Public opinion in each