

which Col. Bouchette, has deemed it right to deviate from the path followed by his countrymen, as he calls us.

He does not conceive, as we do, that an union, on equitable terms, would be destructive of our interests, or derogatory to our privileges; and the following is the manner in which he pleads the cause of his union. He would not approve of an union, whereby the representation of both provinces would be equal, but Lower-Canada ought to have fifty, when Upper-Canada has forty representatives, the propriety of which proportion,* he attempts to prove by arguments drawn from a multitude of geographical details, and superficial calculations, which it would take up too much time to enter into.

He would, indeed, have a few trifling scruples, as to some other clauses of the union-bill, but they disappear when he considers the multifarious advantages which would be attained by such a desirable object as an union. The following are, I conclude, the clauses of secondary import, to which he alludes.

1. The postponement for one year, of the elective franchise of our electors.

2. The qualification of £500 property, which every candidate, is required to possess.

3. The right which the governor would have of sending four executive councillors to sit in the house of assembly, with all the privileges of the members, except that of voting.

As to the language, he seems inclined to let it continue to make its appearance in the debates, and in the journals of the house, but he does not express himself at all clearly on the subject.

These, therefore, are points of secondary import. We will, indeed concede, that they are not so exceedingly destructive of our interests, as that upon which Mr. B. has enlarged; but it must be allowed, that all these points united may, and ought to, carry consternation amongst all true British subjects in this province. What, in fact, must be thought of these four executive councillors? Alas! if it has happened already, that some members of our assembly have shewn themselves so weak and vacillating, upon the occasion of having to decide a question in which the interests of their constituents was concerned when the Executive has shewn itself opposed to it; and if sometimes interest, sometimes ambition, and sometimes the fear of giving offence, have caused the scale to preponderate on the side of government, in opposition to the voice of duty and patriotism; and that even in the presence of those whose interests they had

* How Col. Bouchette could set out with so absurd a proposition, taking his own data, that if 450,000 inhabitants in Lower-Canada, have 50 members, 200,000 in Upper-Canada, ought to have 40, is inconceivable. L. L. M.