

were once convinced that they could obtain all the advantages they require, without an union of Upper and Lower Canada, they would join the other party without delay, as they are generally men who are, even perhaps to excess, devoted to the cause of liberty, and enemies of oppression and slavery. I feel confident that I could convince both them, that distinct legislatures for moderately extended provinces, are the best means of preserving general freedom, and personal rights; and the French Canadians, that it is greatly their interest to conciliate the opinions, and promote the prosperity, of the inhabitants of the townships. This, however, I must reserve till another time, as I have strayed from my subject. Reverting to it, after just noticing that the meeting at Glengary, where they are all Scotchmen, and many of them retired North Westers, seemed disposed to go all lengths with their *kintmen* here, I will only refer to the resolutions of the friends of the re-union, as they style themselves, held at Perth, and at Prescott. In the former, the obnoxious clauses in the intended union-bill, for the increase of the money-qualifications, for members of the assembly, and for the admission of any members of the executive government amongst the commons, unless sent there by the suffrages of the people, are deservedly reprobated; and moreover, seeing the absurdity of having two executives and one legislature, they desire to have but one general government for the whole. In the latter, whilst by one resolution they desire "to hold inviolate, the privileges of the representative body, in spirit and in form," by another they express their "high satisfaction," with the bill that was introduced into parliament, which certainly, most notoriously, went to violate, and even to abrogate those privileges, both in spirit and in form. Another resolution of this meeting, goes part of the way which I have gone, on a former occasion, in stating that, "from the relative geographical situation of the provinces, it is evident that a GENERAL CONGRESS, of legislative authority, having a common controul over both, is absolutely necessary for their prosperity; even admitting that the separate provincial legislatures, should continue to exist for the purposes of local and municipal usefulness." Here, I partly, chime in with them, although I should not be inclined to give to such a congress (a name too, by the bye, that I should wish to change to some other, such as a GENERAL COUNCIL for British North America,) any legislative authority, beyond such as each province that composed it, would be inclined to consent to; and I should be desirous to go still farther, and say that such a General Council, in which all the provinces, both such as now exist, and others to be hereafter erected, in proportion as population might increase, were represented, would be the best union, and bond of union, that could exist, both between the colonies themselves, and between