

*First Report.*

of pensions, places, sinecures and reversions—bestows the revenue on persons who never deserved remuneration—encourages and sanctions a general system of extravagance in every department of Government, such as is never witnessed in a well ordered state—introduces that secrecy doubt and mystery into the ordinary affairs of a country which is so injurious to the interests of the whole community—promotes to offices of power and trust unworthy and improper candidates, and passes over unnoticed the meritorious and deserving—despises the poor and the industrious settler—considers aristocratic connexion as always superior to talent and good character, and sacrifices to private interest and advantage “the public good.” Such are the usual consequences of an unequal and imperfect state of the representation in a representative system of Government, in which Representative Houses become powerful engines for increasing and consolidating the strength of an Aristocracy of Wealth, at the cost of the community.

*Province of Quebec divided.—Constitution of Upper Canada.*

The Province of Quebec was divided into two Colonies in 1791. By an Act of the United Kingdom Parliament passed in that year, commonly called the Constitutional Act, Upper Canada became a separate Government, and was authorized “during the continuance of” that “Act,” to make laws for its peace and welfare, by and with the consent of a Legislative Council and House of Assembly, the former of which was to be chosen by His Majesty, its members holding their seats for life, or with hereditary titles of honor descendible according to the course of descent to be limited in the royal letters patent; while the latter was ordered to consist of such representatives as might be chosen by the Freeholders of Counties, and certain classes of the Inhabitants of Towns, to be formed, divided and limited according to a proclamation of the person administering the Government at such time as the said act should be carried into effect.

*Constitution of U. C. not founded on the natural rights of man.*

The Constitution thus conferred upon the Colony by the Parliament of Great Britain, was not submitted in the first instance to the Colonists for their acceptance, nor is it at all bottomed upon the principle of the natural rights of the people. It was not yielded as a right to freemen but bestowed as a Royal favour upon Colonists; and to this day the animating princi-