

matter so deeply affecting the welfare of this country. In presenting his remarks upon the composition of the local legislatures, unaccompanied by the preliminary observations upon the theory of Parliamentary Government with which he had intended to preface them, the writer is conscious that they must unavoidably appear to be meagre and imperfect ; but as time will not admit of his entering into the general subject at the present moment, he prefers to run this risk rather than to withhold altogether the observations that have occurred to him as suitable and appropriate at the present juncture.

It may be remarked, in the first place, that inasmuch as the separate Legislative bodies for Upper and Lower Canada are intended to deal exclusively with local affairs, and are to be subordinate in jurisdiction and authority to the Federal Parliament, it would seem to be desirable that they should each consist of a Single Chamber, as being more efficient and economical for the purposes designed, than a Legislature which should comprise Two distinct Houses. The existing legislative institutions of the Colony of New Zealand are framed upon this plan, and consist of nine " Provincial Councils " for separate localities, which are subordinated to a General Assembly, consisting of a Legislative Council and a House of Representatives. And as a