

we discover the admirable balance of our mixed Government. The three branches severally possessing peculiar and exclusive means of action, and yet dependent on each other—separate and distinct in their rights and powers, and yet deriving active and efficient strength only from union: in their co-operation they may be called *omnipotent*—in divided action, *powerless*. It is truly delightful to analyse and contemplate this broad basis of British Liberty; to see reduced to practice that theory which many ancient sages, in their extreme admiration of its form, considered as Utopian—too good ever to be realized in experience.—But to return:

Do we find our Legislative Council every way adapted to the position *they* should occupy in the Colonial Constitution? Certainly not. If popular claims and prerogative rights were to meet in them, with even a preponderance of the former against the latter, we are bound to presume what the result would be. The inclination towards that power, to which they daily owe their Legislative being, would, in the event of a conflict between popular and prerogative claims, inevitably bias them towards the Crown; and then, as it is only *from the Crown* they derive their office, and as it is only on their *official duties* that they found any claim for provision, how shall the *People* be called upon to contribute that provision? The popular branch having the *sole and exclusive right of originating supplies*, it cannot be expected that that body would appropriate monies for such services, unless their constituents were consenting; and it may be safely asserted, that *the constituency of this Province will never consent to any appropriation for the Legislative Council as at present constituted*. Apart from the considerations of dependence above stated, there are other circumstances which would defeat any claim by the Council for such remuneration. If they are of that standing in wealth and influence which they are supposed to be, as the *Aristocratic Representatives* of the Province, the pittance of £50 *per annum*, which is the greatest