

cations, which he found a task, not only laborious to himself, but unsatisfactory to those whom he addressed, who, in reading the Constitution, had been fascinated with it, as containing an increase of freedom and frequency in the choice of Representatives, and affording an interesting experiment of the effects of, what they called, an improvement of the British Constitution, applied to a people of foreign origin. While those correspondents acknowledged the existing evils and embarrassments alleged by the Writer, they were more disposed to ascribe them to mismanagement in the Executive Government, than to defects in the Constitution, or misconduct in the House of Assembly. This disposition convinced him, that a more comprehensive review of the political experiment, than his avocations then permitted, would be requisite to satisfy his friends, as to the expediency of the changes contemplated by the Union Bill, which, in the meantime, had been unfortunately postponed, by the opposition, on general principles, of SIR JAMES MACINTOSH, who does not appear to have had the necessary information, nor the practical knowledge, which would have enabled him to pass a correct judgment, upon a measure calculated for the redress of grievances, in a Province so peculiarly circumstanced as LOWER CANADA.

The Writer long reflected upon this subject, and sedulously watched the progress and developement of the Constitution, in the popular branch, before the present crisis of affairs. The exclusive domination of the French Canadian Leaders in the House of Assembly, and the unlimited and fanatical support which they obtained last year from their Electors, *enjoying universal suffrage*, were grave topics of conversation and just cause of alarm among the friends of the Government, and of the Colonial connection with Great Britain; but many of them ascribed those results to the personal characters of the Leaders, and erroneously asserted, that their removal would speedily restore harmony,

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