

the regulations of the community from which it held. To ascertain the propriety of dividing the provinces required a degree of local knowledge, which he did not possess; but he should take it that the measure was convenient. An attempt to join people dissimilar in law, language, and manners, appeared to him highly absurd; to join too the conquerors and the conquered must give rise to much unpleasant feeling, and many invidious distinctions. Such a measure would appear to him to sow what must be most fatal to the establishment of a new government, the seeds of discord. This geographical distribution then was in his opinion highly convenient. The upper colony was chiefly inhabited by emigrants from America: these then were desirous of the English constitution. Let the Canadians have a constitution formed upon the principles of Canadians, and Englishmen upon the principles of Englishmen. Let them be governed upon the nature of men, the only wise foundation of all governments; and let there not be adopted any wild theories, more unknown than the north-west coast of America. In this point of view he approved of the division, as accommodated to the circumstances of the country, and the natural prejudices of the inhabitants. He recommended that system of government which tends to promote the union of the good of the individual and of the public, in opposition to that which attempted to methodize anarchy. He admired the division; no, he did not possess sufficient local knowledge to admire it: but he could at least say that he did not disapprove of it. Situated as he was, in a state supported by no party, there was a voice which cried to him, beware. In the short time during which he remained in parliament, and it would be but a very short time, he would, however, support those principles of government which were founded upon the wisdom of antiquity, and sanctioned by the experience of time. On the present bill, necessary as it was