

bly have hitherto shunk from advancing beyond the general statement that the Council must be Elective.

But M. Morin, their Agent before the Committee of 1834, explained their views on this matter. He declared that the Councillors should be chosen by the same Constituents as the House of Assembly, and that there was no necessity for any qualification at all, altho' the House was willing, in deference to European prejudices, to allow that no person should be eligible who had not an Estate in Land of at least £300 per annum.

Now it is scarcely necessary to show that this project is at the least as crude and as ill digested as that which it would supersede. It proposes in effect that there should be two Houses of Assembly, differing only in this,—that one of them would have the exclusive power of the purse. From such an arrangement nothing could result but that the Council would become contemptible and noxious to the highest degree. All men of weight and ability with influence enough to be chosen at all, would be Candidates for Seats in the Assembly. Places in the Council would be obtained and sought only by a subordinate and inferior order of persons. The Council must either submit to act a secondary part, and to subscribe to every resolution of the other House, or they must enter into a race of popularity with it. Each Body would vie with the other in the extravagance of their Biddings for popular applause. Each would vindicate it's claim to favor