



NEC REGE, NEC POPULO, SED UTROQUE.

VOL. 12.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1830.

NO. 21.

THE LOWER CANADA WATCHMAN. No. XII.

Feci Judicium.

To SIR JAMES KEMPT, K. G. C.

SIR,—The Government of nearly half a million British subjects, to which you were unexpectedly called two years ago, and have just quitted, is a matter of too high importance to be passed altogether unnoticed. Having on former occasions summoned public attention to some acts of your administration, it is therefore my design at present to draw such a general sketch of it as may serve to perpetuate the remembrance of an event so prejudicial to the true interests of the British empire. I may be blamed and, perhaps, accused of timidity for not having done so at an earlier period, or, at all events, previous to your unregretted departure from the province. But I answer, that I was determined to remain silent until the curtain had entirely and forever closed from our view the performances of the first and most conspicuous actor of the drama; and that I dare any candid or upright mind who may have witnessed my humble labours in the cause of my country for the last three years, to charge me with either cowardice or time-service. I will do myself the justice to say, moreover, that during all that long period of disgraceful public measures and humiliating inroads upon the constitution of this province, I have been the ONLY individual who came boldly forward in the sacred cause of my country, and discoursed in the language of a free and independent BRITON of her honour and her rights. If, then, I have singly done so in the very face of her worst enemies, in defiance of the scowls of power, and at a time when democratic violence and tyranny, led and headed by yourself, had nearly swept away the landmarks of our freedom, surely this is not the time—this is not the individual to be upbraided or taunted with a dereliction of his duty. It is true that you will be far across the Atlantic before these observations can be publicly perused. But no distance is so great—no roaring of the ocean so loud, as to stifle the voice of TRUTH, or prevent the cause of JUSTICE from being heard, even by the unwilling ears of such governors as you have been, though surrounded and protected by the uproar and fury of a clamorous populace. Go, then, Sir, on the wings of the wind to your native country, never again to return to this much injured Province: present your duty and your official report to our Most Gracious Sovereign; and when you have done so, look back and listen to the maledictions of a loyal but neglected people, while I pronounce, on their behalf, and in their hearing, that you are at this moment the poorest, the weakest, the most pitiful and contemptible governor that ever left the Canadian shores!

You are said to claim your origin from no higher source than the peasantry of Scotland. I do not upbraid you with so humble a descent. It is of itself a proud title, when ornamented by a life of industry, morality, and public virtue, by which the natives of that country have been generally characterized, and which have raised many of her sons to the highest pinnacle of fame and honor, though I fear the name of KEMPT will not be found among the number. I introduce this circumstance in your history, merely to account for a fact in your after life, which no principle in metaphysical philosophy could ever prove, namely, an invincible propensity to herd and act on all occasions with the vulgar, instead of men of public virtue and reputation. After a youth of laborious subordination, a natural desire to improve your condition in life, and the patronage of an Abercromby procured you a commission and advancement in the Army. What services you have performed, or what laurels you have carved in that honorable profession, form no part of my present enquiry; but sure I am, that the trumpet of fame has never yet been attuned in their praise.—That you have maintained good terms with such, and so many of your superiors as retained the power of promoting your private interests, appears evident from the fact of their having done so as far as their authority extended. Yet we cannot forget that patronage frequently selects her favorites among those who are less remarkable for patriotism and other public virtues, than for those more common qualities, which, in the promotion of private ends, ministers to the basest and most unworthy passions of our nature. Some few years since, you succeeded to the government of Nova Scotia. The inhabitants of that colony are almost, if not altogether, a BRITISH people. Moral in their principles, industrious in their habits, wise and prudent in the management of their affairs, sober yet independent in their politics, fast in their attachment to the Mother Country, and educated as such a people ought to be, they are easily governed; and the hand must indeed be unsteady that greatly or often errs in the administration of their public rights. Bland manners therefore, and steady principles of action, seem to be all that is necessary to constitute a successful and approving government in that happy country. But that you have accomplished such a government can be no test either of your natural capacity for public rule, or the acquired talents of a statesman. If you have succeeded in giving equal satisfaction to your Royal Master, and to his loyal subjects in Nova Scotia, the event must be attributed rather to the indiscriminate visitations of fortune than to your own personal efforts; for, believe me, Sir, the God who made you, never intended you as a ruler over any portion of His people.

The retirement of the EARL OF DALHOUSIE from the government of this Province, to assume a more important command in INDIA, opened, by accident, a new

field to your ambition, though not to the increase of your honor. Your personal qualities as little merited, as your public services deserved so high a distinction as the civil government and military command of this Province. The manner of so important an appointment proves the fact; for it is well known, that it was only your vicinity to a vacant government, coupled with the notorious instability and want of confidence in the King's Ministers at the time in England, that could, by any possibility, have raised you to a station so far exalted above your highest aspirations. The peculiar and equivocal nature of the support which you received from ministry whilst in the actual enjoyment of office, must have yielded frequent proofs to yourself and your friends, that you were not the chosen medium of their intercourse with the people of this Province. And your very sudden and unceremonious recall will have, by this time, convinced you, that you had been as little confided in at home as you have been respected abroad. However, in little anticipation of so disastrous and humiliating a result, you came into this province with a settled antipathy to the public measures of the EARL OF DALHOUSIE, and a predetermined resolution to subvert them by all the means in your power, without knowing, or having any right to know, save through the distorted medium of envy, jealousy, revenge, and the vindictive insolence of faction, either the native usefulness of these measures or the support and countenance with which they had been favored by His Majesty's Government in England. Amidst the intoxicating vapour and outrageous joy peculiar to little minds when suddenly raised above their natural level, you thought that LORD DALHOUSIE had been altogether such an one as yourself, and that private views and popular displeasure were alternately the main springs of his actions. But you totally forgot how difficult a thing it is for a soldier of fortune like you, to distinguish between the native integrity of a high born chief, and the mean, vacillating, venal conduct of a supple fawn upon great men and high employment, for the mere sake of emolument. Had you, indeed, been intimately acquainted with the true character of the noble being whose administration you were so anxious to overthrow and outlaw: had you known the real integrity of his heart—the simplicity of intention, and purity of principle which regulated the whole of his long and arduous government in this Province—if you have the spirit of a man, or the honor of a soldier, you would rather have been shot from the cannon's mouth than tarnish one feature, or cancel one act of his patriotic purposes. But though born in one country, you and LORD DALHOUSIE were cast in different moulds. A closer parallel would add little to your honor, but still less to your fame. It would, indeed, leave his Lordship in the full enjoyment of all his most excellent personal qualities and public virtues; but you it would degrade and push back to your natural level and original obscurity. You not only endeavored to diminish the usefulness and obscure the fame of his Lordship's administration, but, contrary to an expressed solicitation, and a promised compliance, you shunned and neglected his friends, while you cultivated every opportunity to court the acquaintance, and promote the views of his personal, as well as public enemies. That you knew them to be such is unquestionable. A previous residence in this Province, in some subordinate military situation, whilst it brought you into contact and acquaintance with those on a parallel footing with yourself in society, enabled you to obtain a general knowledge of the inhabitants at large, together with their modes of thinking and acting. It therefore, in covering the enemies of LORD DALHOUSIE with the mantle of your newly attained patronage, you thought you were clearing a path to a government of smiles and universal approbation, you greatly deceived yourself. The enemies of his Lordship were the enemies of their own country, as well as of the British institutions established in it; and I dare to say, you have by this time discovered, that it was more easy to warm these serpents into life and action, than defend yourself from their stings. Depend upon it, Sir, that a government administered as LORD DALHOUSIE'S was, on the clearest construction and soundest principles of our constitution, is not one that will easily admit of an entire change of measures and men, as it may suit the purposes of such a vain, cunning, jealous, and intriguing patron of demagogues as you are. Without principle, no government can be maintained: Without uniformity of action, no government can be secure: Without consistency, no government can be respectable; and without men of virtue and integrity to guard and guide it, no government can either be useful or durable. Should you be of opinion that you have secured to this Province, during your residence among us, a government boasting of all that is fair, and just, and upright, and consistent, I do sincerely wish you joy of a discovery which has hitherto eluded the eager researches of the best friends of the country. You may continue to console yourself in a conviction so vain and imaginary; but woe to those who are doomed to endure the reality. But I have discovered a key to all this contempt for LORD DALHOUSIE'S measures, and promotion of his enemies. "Why," said a gentleman high in authority in Nova Scotia, lately travelling in this Province, "Why did LORD DALHOUSIE visit that Province as Governor General, or in any other capacity, during the administration of Sir James Kempt?" This was, indeed, a question, which, though it could not be well answered, threw much light on your vice-regal reign in Canada from beginning to end, and at once opened an uninterrupted path to the very inmost recesses of your heart. We now behold all

its movements in the proper light. The warm and generous hospitality with which the kind-hearted people of Nova Scotia greeted LORD DALHOUSIE on the occasion alluded to, and the spontaneous joy which pervaded all classes on the arrival once more among them of their late Governor and BENEFACTOR, could not but embitter a heart so deadened to all the charities of rural and domestic life as yours has ever known to have been. The cordial welcome that gleamed in every eye, and the responsive beam of gratitude peculiar to conscious integrity at so interesting a moment, must instantly have produced their usual effects in the mind of such a jealous and revengeful by-stander as you were. And is it to a mean spirit of injured pride like this we owe all the evils we have endured in this Province from the very outset of your career to its termination? If it is, we have reason to thank God that your administration has been so short, and that you have been succeeded by a Nobleman who will neither sacrifice his honor to his private feelings, nor be moved from the path of his duty to his King and Country, by the violence of party, however enraged. And yet, notwithstanding this exposure of the real sentiments of your heart, you have the audacity to call LORD DALHOUSIE your friend, and the hypocrisy to correspond with his Lordship in that sacred character! I have no access to know what the tenor of this correspondence may be, and if I had, I trust that I am endowed with sufficient honor to conceal it; but whatever it may be, and however hollow and insincere on your part, I may safely appeal to yourself, that so far as respects his Lordship, all is manly, up-right and unequivocal. It is his nature to be so; and, perhaps, before you have been long a frequenter at Downing Street, you will find that his more enlarged experience will have afforded you counsel as valuable as his prognostications with respect to your government in this Province, have proved true and cheering.

The first overt act of your administration, was in strict conformity to the principles of a man actuated by sentiments so unworthy the representative of Majesty as I have just alluded to. LORD DALHOUSIE, ever conscious of the integrity of his heart, and the strict performance of his duty, instead of abjuring that public discussion as well as controversy which constitutes the very soul and life's blood of our glorious constitution, not only coveted but encouraged it; and I do not think, that, in the whole history of Canada, there is a single given period in which the constitution was so generally studied, and our rights, as a free people, so clearly ascertained as during the administration of this constitutional governor. But this high advantage of the liberty of the press, and the freedom of political discussion, which perpetually acts as a censorial check on all who are in power, were privileges and immunities which you, in the indulgence of your passions, and in the plenary exercise of your delegated authority, could neither understand, palliate nor endure. Mystery and darkness appeared to be the atmospheres most congenial to your disposition, and you perhaps imagined that the orderly-book of the field could be introduced into the cabinet as the safest and most expeditious mode of giving laws to a free people. Accordingly, when the publishers of a Quebec newspaper of high and reputable standing, communicated to the public the ceremony of your installation to the government of this Province, and made use of the following expressions:—"In the Council Room on this interesting occasion, we understand a letter was read from Mr. HUSKISSON, late Secretary of State for the Colonies, in which he informed SIR JAMES KEMPT, that on the recommendation of HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE, he had laid SIR JAMES'S name before HIS MAJESTY, as a fit and proper person to be appointed GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF of this Province; and that HIS MAJESTY had been pleased to sanction the appointment." You so far forgot the high station in which you had just been placed, and the dignity due to it, that you ordered the Editor to be called into your presence, and severely reprimanded him for communicating to his readers a FACT! You had no objections that the public should be informed of your newly acquired honors, and blazoned abroad in all the paraphernalia of official pomp; but, with that littleness of mind peculiar to men of your unexpected good fortune in life, you could not endure to be told that you owed any thing to the "recommendation" of LORD DALHOUSIE; though you must have been perfectly well aware of the correctness of the statement in question, and that the communication alluded to itself could at any time be produced in evidence against you! You, too, informed the Editor that you could carry on the government without his assistance, and commanded him to refrain from any observations in future with respect to your system of doing so. But in this attempting to gag the press, to use a common but an appropriate term, you forgot that no free government can be well administered without popular discussion, and that, in this land of liberty, the press is the best safeguard of the rights of the people. I am sorry to add, that this early and unceremonious interference with an immunity which has ever been considered inalienable and inherent among British subjects, struck the conductors of the English periodical press of this Province with a panic-fear, from which they do not yet appear to have recovered.

Your method of putting a stop to the legal proceedings instituted in our courts of law against the licentiousness of the press, was equally summary, and ten times more dangerous to the stability of government and the general welfare of the community. We can never forget in this province the violent censure which the giddy and pro-

sumptuous, instigated by a base faction, originating in the House of Assembly, were perpetually pouring forth upon the administration of LORD DALHOUSIE, and particularly towards the close of it; and this at a time when all his public measures had not only been dictated, but approved of by his Majesty's government in England. A hireling press, rendered doubly inflammatory by pecuniary aid and contributions from individuals who were not only the personal enemies of his Lordship, but the avowed champions of a system of government purely democratical, soon took up the theme, and repeated the seditious chorus so far and loud, that the uttermost corners of the province were nearly agitated into open revolt by the insidious but corrupt fascination of the sound. Honest unoffending individuals suddenly became alarmed for their persons and property. But better informed members of society looked to the uproar merely as a subject demanding the intervention of the legal tribunals, to lay it for ever at rest; and after a long interval of meek but stern endurance, JUSTICE did at last stretch her authority over some of these base-born sons of disaffection. That main pillar of the State, a Grand Jury, found no less than about ten true bills of indictment against different private individuals and publishers of newspapers, for sedition and libels against government of the most dangerous and infamous description. The report of the Attorney General of the Province, with respect to these prosecutions, made to you on the 20th October, 1828, somewhat more than a "little month" after your arrival in the Province, must have made you well acquainted not only with the nature, but the absolute necessity of the proceedings in question. "This is a document, which, for manliness of purpose, honest fulfillment of duty, impartial record of circumstances, veneration of our excellent constitution of government, fidelity of detail, precision of expression, and undeviating correctness of principle throughout, has never certainly been surpassed in this or any other country. In these publications," says the honorable and learned Attorney General, "the conduct and measures of Government, and the proceedings of the courts of justice, were grossly misrepresented and calumniated, and the acts of both, within the limits of their legal power, in most important particulars, were held up to the public as illegal and unconstitutional, and in such language as was calculated to incite opposition to their authority, while the person at the head of the government, was openly aspersed, vilified, and made the object of indecent personal attack. Of the urgent necessity of putting a stop to these publications, no doubt could be entertained, as government, however leniently and justly administered, could not continue to subsist, if it could be thus perseveringly attacked with impunity." Yet, notwithstanding this clear and picturesque view of the danger of government, and universal contempt of the laws, suborned by a seditious and malevolent press, you assumed the right of dictating a new and unheard of line of conduct to his Majesty's Courts and Attorney General; and, "after giving the subject your best consideration," you instructed the latter "not to proceed in any of the cases of libel, until further instructions should be given to him." Of course, as you originally intended, no such instructions have ever been heard of, and all the proceedings in question remain to this day an obstructed and dilapidated monument of one of the most high-handed and despotic acts of power that ever emanated from a British Governor. But the deed itself was worthy of the mode in which it had been perpetrated. In your despatch to the Colonial Secretary of the 27th February, 1829, you say, "I entertain a hope that I should have had the honour of receiving from you before now, some intimation of the views and intentions of His Majesty's government relative to these suits, to guide my own proceedings respecting them. I have not, however, been favored with any such communication from you, &c." Your instructions to the Attorney General not to prosecute "these suits" are dated the immediate preceding day, namely, the 26th of February, 1829; and, with the shameless audacity peculiar to the most unprincipled leader of a faction, rather than the dubbed and knighted representative of Majesty, your Secretary is directed to communicate a FALSEHOOD to the Attorney General, and commanded to say, that "under the INSTRUCTIONS which HIS EXCELLENCY HAS RECEIVED, he deems it necessary to direct you not to proceed on any of the cases for libel, until further instructions shall be given to you." After such an exposure as this, there is an end of all confidence in either rank or station. What then are we to think of a BRITISH GOVERNOR, a GENERAL in the Army, and a KNIGHT GRAND Cross, who, to gain some private end,—such, perhaps, as the favorable opinion of those despicable demagogues, the Vigers and the Papineaus of Montreal, would at once compromise the honor of his veracity, and inflict a wound on the laws of the province, which has never had a parallel in colonial or imperial history! But, Sir, the interruption of the course of legal proceedings in the manner above detailed, is a serious crime not to be lightly passed over, and one for which you may yet, notwithstanding your present supposed security in the hollow and unstable approbation of a versatile faction, be made to tremble even at the head of an army. The *ex post facto* approbation of Sir George Murray, would then avail you nothing; and be assured, that neither yourself nor all the Generals and Adjutant-Generals in the service could deprive a free people of their just and undoubted rights. As administrator of the Government of this Province, you little knew the limits or extent of your prerogative, if you supposed for one moment, that

you had the power of stopping at pleasure the ordinary course of justice with the same impunity that you might wheel a battalion of soldiers into line during a birth-day review. It is a prerogative which the KING himself, in all the plenitude of his power, does not and never did enjoy. I would have you to know, moreover, that the offence of which you have been guilty, is a crime well known and equally well defined by the laws of this country, and for which you may be indicted and tried at any time. It is denominated *Premunire*, and is described in the law books to mean the introducing of a foreign prerogative or power into the land, and creating *imperium in imperio*, which your mandate to the Attorney General unquestionably effected. But be the nature and description of the offence what it may, it is well known among lawyers that the ONLY mode of staying proceedings in criminal cases before conviction and judgment, is by a *nolle prosequi*, which is granted or entered by the Attorney General, either when, in case of misdemeanours, or civil action is depending for the same cause, or any improper and vexatious attempts are made to oppress and injure the defendants, as by repeatedly preferring defective indictments for the same supposed offence. Chitty, vol. 1. p. 478. But here I drop this part of my subject, and leave you to beware of the consequences of an unjustifiable intervention with the course and purity of our legal administration. Had your predecessor dared to commit such a deed, I am well aware of the length to which his enemies would have carried their complaints against him. But you have discovered a path to popular favour, which LORD DALHOUSIE never sought for, and would be the last man on earth to penetrate even were it strewn with roses without thorns and laurels without blemish.

I have already at considerable length, and particularly in the first five numbers of these papers, spoken of the illegal and unprecedented manner in which, during the last two assemblies, Mr. Papineau was appointed Speaker of the Commons' house of that body. It is not, therefore, my intention at present to renew a controversy the cause of which has reflected such a degrading disgrace on the province at large, and will be an everlasting stain on the character of its legislature. But having lately looked deeper into the share which you must have had in the final appointment of the Speaker, and, perhaps, made some discoveries not altogether befitting a man of honour, far less the King's representative, I have deemed it improper to pass the subject entirely unnoticed in this place. You are aware, then, that on the meeting of the Assembly, on the 20th of November, 1827, LORD DALHOUSIE, on very just and legal grounds, refused to sanction the election of Mr. Papineau, as Speaker of the lower house, and that his lordship remanded that house for the purpose of making choice of "ANOTHER PERSON" to be their Speaker. You are also aware that instead of doing so, they persisted in declaring Mr. Papineau duly elected, and positively refused to proceed to the election of another. In this state the Assembly was prorogued, and did not meet again until you called them together in November, 1828. It was now made a subject of considerable discussion, how you could get over this delicate and difficult question. But for him, who, in his heart envied the character, and in his conduct sought every mean that could be devised for the purpose of bringing discredit on the Government of LORD DALHOUSIE, it was easy to discover a remedy. In a cloistered conversation of nearly a whole day, with Mr. Papineau, in which the whole of that nobleman's administration was discussed and animadverted on in no courtly terms, you came to the determination of receiving Mr. Papineau as Speaker elect on his own terms! But, Sir, in doing so, you overlooked the important fact, that you were compromising the constitutional rights of the Sovereign whom you represented—that, if you could at all receive Mr. Papineau as Speaker without a new election, either in conformity to the directions of LORD DALHOUSIE, or new ones from yourself, the injunction to the house of Assembly to proceed to the choice of "ANOTHER PERSON," could never be erased from the journals of the legislature, without your participation in the grossest deception, and most wretched dereliction of the trust reposed in you that ever disgraced any public character—and that, therefore, you could only receive Mr. Papineau and approve of his election as Speaker, either with a lie in his throat, or the declared and avowed instrument of a breach in our constitution, thus rendered irremediable and a recorded precedent for any future assembly that may choose to take advantage of it. By your acceptance and approval of Mr. Papineau, you have afforded the high sanction of your character and station to both; and from that moment you became identified with the worst enemies of your country and its unparalleled constitution. Should you ever sit down to count the cost of so great a sacrifice of name and duty, and should you find, as undoubtedly you must, the balance to be against you, be assured that neither Mr. Papineau, nor any of his friends and partisans in this province, would advance one single approving opinion to extinguish it, however much you may have favoured them, and, in the vain hope of aggrandizing your own popularity, intrigued with them. When I formerly wrote on this subject, I took you for an "honest man and a brave soldier." The latter quality I am still willing to concede to you, for physical courage may exist separate from any intellectual endowments; but no one can be an honest minister who parleys with faction, and lowering himself from the dignity of a King's Vicegerent, becomes the boon companion

of demagogues and political declaimers. I proceed to make a few remarks on your conduct with respect to the great Finance question of this province. Had this been a question which solely depended upon the mere adjudication of your own individual pleasure, instead of the authority of an act of Parliament, and the directions of a Ministry responsible for their actions, I have no doubt but, like every other question over which you conceived yourself to have had the complete control, it would long ago have been resigned into the hands of the Assembly, to deal with it as they might think proper. Fortunately for the province, with respect to this question, you were never permitted to rise in political rank above the humble medium of communicating the minister's despatches to the legislature. Yet even in this poor capacity, you did all you could to break down the only barrier that remained between the rights of the crown and the pretensions of the Assembly; for not a vote did the latter pass upon this subject, but you thanked them, and not an act did the legislature convey to the foot of the throne but you sanctioned, however much at variance with law, however much at variance with the minister's instructions, however much at variance with the principles of the constitution, however much at variance with your own messages to both branches of the legislature, and derogatory to the well defined and universally recognised prerogatives of your royal master. But you did still more. You affixed the King's authority to Bills which did not come legally or constitutionally before you. The two sessions over which you presided, were characterised each by a Supply bill, which, to say nothing of its tenour, found its way through the Council in a manner the most infamously illegal that ever disgraced a public body of men or legislators. I have in former numbers gone into particulars with respect to both these bills, and drawn public attention to both the men and the measures that gave them being. I shall only in this place remind you that the first was passed only in consequence of a "DOUBLE VOTE" given by the Speaker of the Legislative Council, when he had no right to vote at all; and that the second was passed by a maneuver of the same wily gentleman, who, after it had been lost in a committee, came down next day reinforced by a Bishop, summoned in from under the table, and by a poor contemptible majority of one vote, got it through the house. And you, Sir, on your own mere authority, without consulting your King, his ministers, or any other power under heaven, save the desire of rendering yourself still more popular with the majority of a violent and factious Assembly, appended the royal seal to these unconstitutional bills, passed in so extraordinary a manner. You cannot plead, in extenuation of your conduct, that you possessed any instructions from the Colonial Minister, vacillating, fawning and timid though he be, finally to sanction these bills. That great military Knight had too much good sense & too much of the cunning dexterity of office about him, to give you instructions of a tenour contrary to the celebrated Messages which he directed you to lay before the legislature; and I therefore take it for granted, that you were as much at liberty to refer the bills in question home for his Majesty's approbation, as in passing them into a law, merely to gain your own private ends, and save your popularity. Had you adopted the former course, it is true that you would have suffered considerably in the opinions of the renowned champions of the people; members of the Assembly; but I can assure you, that you would have established this far a character for integrity and consistency, which no Assembly or legislative body on earth can now confer upon you: But Sir George Murray, Anteus like, has taken the whole of our fiscal concerns on his own shoulders, and, after spending a whole session in the manufacture of a bill, which, for unconstitutional compromise and absurdity surpasses any thing of the kind ever before heard of, has promised that the ensuing parliament will produce a measure big with grace and importance to Canada. Does Sir George really believe that it is possible for the imperial parliament to pass an act appropriating a single shilling of the revenue of this province which will not experience the same fate that the celebrated 14 Geo. III. c. 83. has done? If he does, he will find himself lamentably disappointed. For who can shut his eyes upon the fact that so much money set aside for certain purposes, or, in a word, for paying the civil list of this province, by an act in the reign of William IV. can be objected to on the very same grounds and on equally good principles as by a law passed in the reign of his royal father? Yes, and will be objected to; and that by the same body of provincial legislators who have so long, so seditiously, and demagogically trampled alike on common law and acts of parliament in order to set aside the only statute that stands between them and the entire and independent rule of this distracted and thrice unhappy Colony. My advice to both yourself and Sir George Murray, is, to ponder seriously at your first interview on this important question. If you can really devise any measure by which the minds of the still loyal people of this province can be pacified, and guarded from all future fears with respect to this long pending question, let it be immediately adopted and put into stern and determined execution. If not, let us revert to our constitution as it stands, without any legislative or official cobbling; and should the irrevocable order come to put the laws in force, according to their true intent and meaning, woe be unto those who will be so rebellious and fool-hardy as to withstand it. There is a true British spirit in the