

The elections being over, all those who were anxious for a continuance of the Constitution and maintenance of the connexion of the Province with Great Britain, Chap. XXXV. 1834.

cord throughout the Province, and caused blood to be shed at our heretofore peaceable elections;—they have arrested the improvement of the country and the amelioration of its laws, which were rapidly and successfully advancing, by the aid of an united Legislature, from 1828 down to the moment of the attacks on the established Constitution;—and, finally, they have brought the people of the Province into a state of uncertainty and disquiet as to their future fate, and excited a spirit of individual and national animosity before unexampled amongst His Majesty's subjects in Lower Canada, threatening long and dangerous struggles and excesses.

"These are facts, public and notorious, which may be colored, but which no one will venture to deny.

"But they have not only usurped authority which was not given to them, and produced all the consequences before stated; they have excited to sedition, rebellion, and treason. Their ninety-two resolutions of last winter are a long declamatory address to the passions and prejudices of the majority of the people, whom they formally designate and class in these resolutions as of "French origin," in contradistinction to "British or foreign origin." They grossly insult and falsely accuse individuals, public authorities, and whole bodies of men, in aid of their attempted usurpation on the established Constitution and the rights of their constituents. They tell the people that they have been subjected to 'a long series of injustice and oppression' under the British government,—that allegiance and protection are co-relative obligations,—refer to the example of the United States,—and finally threaten to seek a remedy 'ELSEWHERE,' if their demands are not granted by the British Parliament. If there is a man of unsophisticated mind and common honesty, who has read, or will read, the ninety-two resolutions, and say, before God and man, that such is not the bent and character of these resolutions, then I will consent that these latter allegations against the members of the late House of Assembly should be taken as not proven.

"If they are proven, they add to usurpation and breach of trust, the guilt of falsehood, calumny, disrespect and insult of individuals and lawful authorities, and excitation to rebellion and treason.

"Yet, in the face of all the public and acknowledged evidence against the authors of these violations of duty, they have been acquitted by the majority of the electors qualified by law, throughout the Province. *Judex damnatur quia nocens absolvitur.*

"The judges and the judged, restored to mutual confidence, are now rejoicing together. There is, fortunately, yet subject for rejoicing in Canada. British capital, and the substantial advantages allowed by the mother country to the trade and industry of the Province, still give to its property and labor double the value