

asked to be so permitted, are all motives which (if you have had cause to hate Dalhousie and Aylmer) will treble justify your hating Gosford; which if you have accused the former with sufficient unanimity, energy and perseverance, to see yourselves rid of them after long years of suffering, make it your duty to accuse the present Governor with sufficient unanimity, energy and perseverance, to rid yourselves of him without much delay. Long before now, indeed, he should have left the Province if there had been any honesty or truth in the declaration which he repeated to every one he met on his arrival, that if he should not acquire the confidence of the country; if he should not effect great reforms; if he should not re-establish contentment, he would not await the arrival of a frigate to set sail, but would throw himself into the first timber ship which would leave Quebec. Hope must be long lived with this man, if he imagine that the niggardly reforms which his flatterers report he has the good intention of trying, when he arouses from his long lethargy, will be such as to gain him great thanksgivings. We are aware, by the answers which Lord John Russell has given to our demands for reform of the positive evil he has done; the good that he meditates is still an impenetrable mystery or a gratuitous fiction.

You have demanded, in the proportion of 90,000 to 10,000, that the Legislative Council should be elective? No! replies Lord Gosford's echo; that the Executive Council be responsible to the Commons of the country! No! that a tribunal worthy of public confidence should take cognizance of the malversations of Judges and other prevaricating employes; No! that the usurpations of the British Parliament, by its acts of internal legislation for us, be repaired by the repeal of those acts; No! It would take me from this to to-morrow to detail in this way all your just demands, and all the refusals which hatred and intrigue have prepared for you, through the intervention of the most useless Commission that could have ever been imagined. Well! then—do all these unjust refusals change your determination to have those Reforms? No. Do they give the man who

has recommended these refusals title to your esteem—to your money? No. When he goes away, what then will take with him? Our money? Yes. Of good opinion? No. He has long been seen that such must be the issue of an administration which, in its first year, has already brought forth for you more bitter fruits, for itself more humiliations, than its odious predecessor had devoured during the whole time of his continuance in office. He has received them in hand from all parties, and from all shades of opinion. As to what concerns the people, he has allowed good laws, without number, to perish in the Legislative Council, without the slightest effort to save them. You have a knowledge of his lamentations, his bitter regrets, his unjust reproaches against your Representatives because they did not give your money to him, nor to the other officials, whom he did not consider deserving of it. No person could have more tender, more sensitive bowels of compassion, more exquisite sensibility for the cravings of the official horde, nor heart more steeled against the sufferings of the people. Is there a single man amongst us all who has the knowledge that the expression of the faintest regret, of the slightest reproach, escaped Lord Gosford's lips, at the unconstitutional refusal, by the Legislative Council, of the bill appropriating £40,000 for the advancement of primary education? No. A feeling of unbridled hate, brutal persecution, most brutified ignorance, saturate the skulls, ulcerate the hearts, of those who could resolve to shut the schools on 40,000 children assiduously in going there, and disposed to profit by them. Everlasting execration fall upon these detestable persecutors of the people who have committed this irreparable evil! Gosford and his associates are the confederates. Not one word of disapprobation did he express against the enormous injustice, which weighs not the luxuries of a few officials too highly remunerated, but on a whole people; one of the first necessities of the industrious classes. On the contrary, an effort is made to palliate the atrocity of the misconduct, in the Commissioners' report in the big book, which will soon be known by a name already familiar—"the Book