

and the public may be favored through the medium of the moderate and impartial "Canadien," or the veracious, classical, and elegant "Vindicator," with a pompous account of the inauguration of John Arthur Roebuck, Esqr. M. P. and Agent of the Assembly, in England, into the high and honorable office of Lord Rector, or to use a more republican phrase, President of so illustrious a College of Blockheads—truly

"The force of fancy can no farther go."

I now come, Sir, to your grand and crowning effort of the Session, namely your Speech on the "Answer of His Excellency to the demand of the House for their contingencies." Distinguished as you are for your marvellous powers of invention, and known as you have ever been for your capability of misrepresentation, this was an effort even beyond yourself. What shall we say to the opening assertion—"that the House had for many days proceeded with great calmness and moderation in the discharge of its duties." Let us take some of its acts as a specimen. It elected you its Speaker,—struck His Excellency's Speech of last Session from its Journals,—answered the Speech from the Throne by ridiculous and impertinent Resolutions,—imprisoned a high public functionary of the Crown for refusing to break his official oath; and lastly, grossly abused and insulted the Head of the Executive. This, Sir, is a perfectly new definition of "calmness and moderation," and is not, I believe, likely to be a very generally received one. You ask with much *naïveté*—"what reasons had the Governor for suspecting a violation of the promises made by the House of Assembly?" I answer several, and very cogent ones. His knowledge of the men who compose it—the total want of public honor and principle displayed by the majority, and the fact of his having been formerly deceived by them.—These, Sir, would, I believe, be considered by any rational man, as amply sufficient grounds for doubting even "The honor of the Representatives of the people." You state in the same Address that the "Local Legislature was left to make laws relative to Roads and Bridges alone." What a blessing, Sir, would it be to the country, if for once, you had spoken truth. The records of the Colony would not then have been disgraced by the "Act for the subdivision of the Province into Counties,"—The "Militia Laws,"—The "Acts of Incorporation,"—that premium upon ignorance,