

closed, as they were bound to do. On the other hand, are those advisers to be considered as private persons abusing their easy access to the representative of our Sovereign on account of their exalted stations? then the accusation must necessarily recoil on the latter, since he laid under no kind of obligation to follow their advice thus intruded upon him. What a vast difference between an Imperial Parliament and a Provincial Legislature! In the former the popular branch ever watchful, as in duty bound, over the acts of the Crown, possesses the inherent right to arraign the ostensible, constitutional and responsible servants and advisers of the Sovereign. When called upon to answer to charges exhibited against them, the latter are there at their places, and ready to account for the measures advised by them. They disclose as much as is compatible with public safety the motives that have dictated the measures, and generally carry conviction in the breasts of the members who are not under the absolute influence of the spirit of party. Thus continually watched and sure that no one act of theirs shall pass over unscrutinized, they keep always within due bounds.

In a Provincial Legislature the case is widely different. That the House of Assembly has the right, nay that it is its duty to canvas and present real and palpable grievances, no one can deny. But the representation must be void of any characteristic of party spirit or of personal animosity. It must be supported by undeniable proofs and completely substantiated. It must be fair, open and respectful, for respect and firmness are not incompatible. If such representation be the consequence of mere suspicion the motives on which that suspicion is founded must be clearly set forth, that they might be fairly and unpassionately investigated, or either the suspicion itself or the cause of it will not likely be removed. But woe to him who lightly exhibits charges which prove on investigation false and malicious; for he loses forever his claim to confidence. Here, we repeat it, we have no ostensible and, to the Provincial Legislature, constitutionally responsible servants of the Crown: Complaining therefore of bad advisers amount to nothing at all. It is brandishing a sword in the air. If there exist just grievances, they must originate in some defects in the general administration of the Province, which, altho' they might be the subject of representation to the Supreme Legislature of the Empire, cannot be redressed here. If there be some just grounds of suspicion against any influence considered as undue and baneful, let them be exposed, and mutual confidence must necessarily soon be restored. May that so much wished for object be yet attained before we close for ever eyes already dimmed with age, and may the dawn of that prosperity, which inevitably must be the result of harmony and good intelligence amongst the several branches of the Legislature and of the administration, raise in time yet for us to congratulate those friends and countrymen whom we constantly leave behind, and the most sincere wishes of

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