

placing absolutely and unconditionally as is understood, at the disposal of the Assembly, the important Revenue by means of which the Civil Expenditure of the Province was previously defrayed. By this increase to the power derived from great numerical superiority in the Assembly, have been superadded the irresistible weight and influence necessarily conjoined with the exclusive power of appropriating the revenues absolutely and indispensably requisite for defraying the Civil Expenditure of the Province, by means of which the Executive Government has been rendered entirely dependent on the will and pleasure of the leaders in the Assembly for its very existence, and public authority both administrative and judicial, from the Governor in Chief, and the Chief Justice of the Province to the most humble individual in the scale of office, has been subjected to their interested, partial, vindictive, or capricious control.

If any doubt could heretofore have been entertained as to the design and tendency of the proceedings of these men, that doubt must have been removed by the Resolutions passed in the Assembly on the 21st day of February, 1834, containing divers false and scandalous imputations of so general a nature as not to admit of answer or investigation, against the character and conduct of His Majesty's Government in this Province,—against the whole body of its Officers, Civil and Military,—against the Judiciary and the second Branch of the Provincial Legislature,—against a large portion of the Inhabitants of the Colony engaged solely in the duties and pursuits of private life, and against the British Government generally as respects this Province since the Cession of of Canada to His Majesty by the Crown of France.

These Resolutions passed by a majority of 56, of whom 51 were Members of French origin, against 24, of whom 17 were not of that origin: They formally class and enumerate His Majesty's subjects in this Province as persons of "French origin" and of "British or Foreign origin," the former of whom are erroneously stated as consisting of 325,030 and the latter of 75,000 souls.

The Address to His Majesty and to the two Houses of Parliament, wherein these Resolutions are embodied, and which have been transmitted to England, claims a revision and modification, by the majority of the people of this Province, of the Constitutional Act; an extension of the elective system contrary to the prerogative of the Crown and the British Constitution, for the purpose of vesting the appointment to offices of honor and profit in the said majority of the people; the election of the second Branch of the Legislature, now appointed by the Crown for life, in virtue of the aforesaid Act; threatening at the same time the British Government and Parliament with the example of the late Colonies now the United States of America, and insisting upon being supported in the demands contained in the said Resolutions, that the people of this Province "may not be forced by oppression to regret their dependence on the "British Empire, and to seek elsewhere a remedy for their afflictions."

In furtherance of the views of the framers of the said Resolutions and Address, the said Resolutions were, shortly after the close of the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, printed and distributed in great numbers throughout the Province at the public expense; and certain Committees were therein invited to be formed, to aid in giving effect to the same, under a pledge of the "honor of the Representatives of the "people," to reimburse the expenses of the said Committees, or to such persons as might advance money to them.

The party already referred to, composed of certain Members of the House of Assembly, of French origin, has for several years past, as already stated, and as is well known, taken advantage of every opportunity,—both by Speeches delivered in the House of Assembly and elsewhere, and through means of Newspapers under their controul, to excite the ancient national prejudices of the inhabitants who are of French origin, against their fellow-subjects who are not of that origin; and particularly by the aforesaid Resolutions printed and distributed as aforesaid, and by meetings and Committees in support thereof, they have in fact so operated upon the prejudices of persons of their origin, as to excite a great number of them to frequent public expressions of hatred, and threatened violence to those not of the same national origin.

In consequence of these machinations and others connected with and resulting from them, it has come to pass, as might have been looked for under such circumstances, that at the late General Election, (as the Poll Books kept of record according to Law will shew,) majorities consisting of persons of French origin have chosen nearly the whole of the Members who are to compose the House of Assembly for the ensuing four years, of persons of that origin who have publicly approved of the said Resolutions, or pledged themselves to their support.