

sible, to obtain evidence. Witnesses having a full knowledge of facts became suddenly oblivious, and refused to testify to the truth, while my adversaries were over-supplied. People who are ignorant of the class out of which jurors are taken may be incredulous, but these are not slight evils,—and so long as elections are to be carried as they are, by enormous lying, these evils were and are likely to be aggravated.—When Governors from Europe induce men, as I was induced, to take side against the majority, they expose those men, being colonists, to unnumbered difficulties, beyond the reach of which European Governors and their satellites soon place themselves by leaving the country. Thus, then, my position became not merely painful, but fraught with danger ; and I resolved, if possible, to undeceive my French Canadian countrymen—Such was the motive, such the object.

Quebec, 23rd May, 1855.

The then pressing danger, the immediate cause of a proceeding intended to deprecate French Canadian animosity, has not altogether subsided.—Subsequent events have also had their effects. In 1775, and before that memorable period, a conviction, co-extensive with the then thirteen colonies, had taken possession of the native mind. It is a conviction, forced upon that of the undersigned, that the Colonists, born in Europe, supported by European sympathies and interest, enjoy many advantages which were then—as they now are—denied to the Provincial, born in America.

According to Montesquieu, honor is the principal of monarchy, an axiom attested by Governor Sir Francis Head in one of his admirable state papers. The incidents related below in connexion with their *result* point, however, to a different conclusion—That *result* recorded in the Portrait Gallery by an able contemporaneous political writer, proves at least that there are exceptions to the rule.—The account there given of that *result*, *however incredible, is true!* After he had sacrificed his professional prospects, to fill an office tendered for his acceptance in reward of services previously performed, the undersigned was legislated out of that office. The facts are avowedly common place enough, but the consequence is surely extraordinary.

Remembering the first Continental Congress and the revolution of which it was the germ, English statesmen cannot