

"I beg gentlemen to reflect that postponement is not remedy—that this matter must be brought to an amicable adjustment, or that hostilities will be the result—that the parties in this controversy must either separate in perfect kindness, or resort to the ultimatum of sovereigns. I ask if it be wiser to put this man forward in the front of this controversy, than to place ourselves in the commanding, honourable, generous position I have endeavoured to point out? For my own part, I am entirely willing—nay anxious—that this man should go from among us—that the controversy should be carried on between the sovereigns of the United States and Great Britain—and I submit cheerfully to the result. I trust—since this question has come here—that our actions may be such as to put it in the power of the Executive Government to give this man a safe-conduct to his sovereign.

"Let us have the controversy on the merits of the case, in regard to which the whole civilized world will coincide with us. If, therefore, this call is made on the Executive, I trust it will be qualified in the usual manner, in order that he may not be obliged to respond, if he shall deem it to be inconsistent with the public interest to do so—for although we may command him, yet this is a point on which he should be left to judge for himself, on his responsibility as a chief magistrate. But after all, that, in my judgement, is not the best disposition that may be made of the question. The part that belongs to us is evident. It is to correct the error in the existing law—and I, therefore, move,

"That the subject be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report a Bill providing for the entry of a *nolle prosequi* on the indictment against Alexander M'Leod, and for his safe-conduct.

In conclusion, we would call on our fellow-countrymen to rouse from the disgraceful apathy recently evinced in this extraordinary case. If Mr. M'Leod is now safe, as we trust he is, it will at least wipe off some of the stain and obloquy justly attaching to us for our criminal indifference. The spirit of our fathers cannot be dead; an insult offered to an Englishman by a foreign power, is an insult offered to the whole nation, it must be atoned for, or resented; and we cannot have become so degenerate as to view the loss of liberty which M'Leod has sustained as a subject not demanding the fullest and most ample reparation. We hope our call will not be made in vain, but that a strong expression of public sentiment, of British sentiment, will be the result. The noble Canadians, who crushed, by their own efforts entirely, an attempted rebellion, and gallantly repelled a foreign assault, deserve some consideration at our hands, but it is not by leaving them at the mercy of the assailants they routed, that this consideration should be manifested. But we forbear; we trust we have said enough to induce every Englishman to do his duty, and remove the reproach which must attach to the country by its silent submission to an outrage offered to one of its defenders.