

“ had been very much occupied with the sittings of criminal Courts, both at Quebec and Montreal.”

Here it is worthy of remark, that during upwards of a year subsequent to the arrest of these individuals, the private prosecutor was occupied, *not* in attending “ the sittings of criminal Courts at Quebec and Montreal,” but in acts of unprecedented violence and depredation, which were only checked by the Prince Regent’s proclamation, and by the measures prescribed by His Majesty’s government for enforcing it; and then, instead of returning to this province with the special commissioner, to meet the accusations against him, and to establish his charges against others, “ *the evidence in support of which he alone possessed,*” he went on a tedious and circuitous journey for his own private purposes and did not get to Montreal till February 1818; whilst his Lordship’s subsequent occupations in the criminal Courts of Lower Canada, whether as a public informer, or private prosecutor, could afford no valid answer to persons complaining of a grievance in the delay of justice.

Dragged at length into the arena by the determination before alluded to of the Governor in Chief, to consider the parties imprisoned as entitled to liberation, if proceedings were not