That the course which you have pursued in the House of Assembly of Lower-Canada has this tendency and is therefore subversive of the rights of your fellow subjects, it shall be my humble endeavour to prove in this public address to you.

The Body Politic like the natural Body must have its several and respective Members; under whatever form of Government civil society may be constructed, it cannot subsist without its public functionaries. Those who are appointed to rule must of necessity be invested with sufficient power; those who are delegated to administer justice must be clothed with sufficient authority, and rendered independent of the parties whose cases they are destined to decide. Indeed in all the ramifications into which executive power may divide itself, it is the object of every wise Government, to place their Officers in those situations, in which the public shall have the best security for the due performance of their respective duties.

Under some Governments it has been deemed wise to keep public Officers in a continual state of dependance, but there it has sometimes been found that men of independent minds would not enter into the public service, to remedy this evil, other countries have given power to public functionaries, which has entirely placed them above constitutional controul, and left no remedy for misconduct, but a violation of the political frame of the society that had been so imprudent.

It is not my intention to enter into the wide field which this subject would present. I pretend not to say what is the best plan that could be devised to secure the public against the degrading effects of severity in the one case, or of arrogance in the other; but I say that the constitution of Great Britain has vested the right of appointing the several officers, which the public service requires, in the Crown; and that it is the first duty of the Legislature, to provide the Crown with the means of

supp

lieve their perf thes selve your can atte pow the

and the ever ann and and Gov