

rial document,—it
 or was any record
 e arrangement be-
 respect to which
 is perfectly indif-
 ow, what does the
 when His Excel-
 House for infor-
 t the expression)—
 of no such agree-
 document of such a
 was plainly a mis-
 ency intimated no
 is, it will be most
 ver his Excellency
 e House for infor-
 as follows:—
 transmit as much
 by the House as I
 bond or agreement
 Executive Coun-
 does there exist
 of such a nature,
 said Council.”
 possession of the
 made the unfound-
 ir Report. Any
 n—any man who
 uring the truth,
 His Excellency
 House, that offi-
 r any document
 that he by no
 e idea, that “no
 existed;” on the
 ated the reverse,
 objection to its be-
 was ready to as-
 mitted Mr. Sulli-
 mitee and state-
 ng the matter.—
 concealment he
 d the committee
 without this new
 the Lieutenant
 man, he had no
 he asked was,
 ly told, and no
 upon it. Much
 iver having ex-
 ert, to state who
 why was he un-
 use he suspected
 d be made by
 mation. [Hear,

hear.] But it would be a mere waste of time for him to attempt further to show how utterly impossible it was for any imputations to be fairly cast upon the character of His Excellency with regard to that transaction. What he had said had not been for the sake of convincing the Committee, or those who were already determined to sustain the report, and all the slanders contained in it—but to show to the country the real nature of a transaction which had been so shamefully misrepresented for party purposes. [Hear.]

He had detain'd the house a long time, but he hoped that the vast importance of the subject would form for him a sufficient apology. He had felt a deep and thrilling interest in the question before the house, and although he had no doubt as to the course which the majority would pursue, and that it would be of no avail for him to argue against the decision which had been already determined on, yet that regard which every patriotic man must feel for the prosperity of the country in which the interests of himself and his posterity are at stake, rendered it impossible that he should say less than he had. The subject was an exciting one, but he had endeavored to confine himself to a deliberate consideration, and calm discussion of its true principles and merits, and of those prominent features of the Report which, from their connexion with the main question, seemed to possess some importance. He hoped that he had accomplished what he proposed at the commencement of his observations. He had noticed the origin of the Executive Councils—he had pointed out their legitimate functions, and how far their existence was identified with the Constitution. He had shewn the real responsibility of Colonial Government; and had made it obvious that the system advocated by the late Council; and in the Report, if indeed it might be called a system, would completely remove that responsibility from where alone it could safely rest, and would introduce in its stead, a mere ideal responsibility, subverting the best interests of the country, and annihilating in it every vestige of British rule. (Hear, hear.) And now he would close his remarks by expressing his deep regret that men should be found occupying the important and distinguished places of representatives of a patriotic people, who could abuse the trust committed to them, and avail themselves of their parliamentary privileges to traduce the character, and misrepresent the conduct, of an honest, up-

right, disinterested, straightforward, able, and truly patriotic a man as ever was entrusted by Britain's Monarch with the government of any Colony of the Empire.—(Hear, hear.)—a man whose only study was to maintain alike inviolate the prerogatives of his Sovereign, and the indefeasible rights of the people, (hear, hear;) whose most ardent desire was, to carry out in all their extent the benevolent designs of one of the most indulgent and patriotic Kings that ever wore the British Crown, [hear, hear;] and who still would persevere in accomplishing the important work entrusted to him, amidst all the obstacles which might be thrown in his way. [Hear, hear.] Yes, such was the individual against whom all the vituperative language of that labored Report was directed;—such was the individual who, it might be almost said, *immediately* on his arrival, is accused of crimes and offences which, if true, ought not only to depose him from his exalted office, but ought for ever to close against him the door of civilized society. [Hear, hear.] He would not give that man credit for much strength of understanding, or honesty of principle, or goodness of heart, who would not decide that there was some other object kept in view, by the framers and advocates of that Report, than the investigation of constitutional principles. It spoke not the calm and dignified language of virtuous patriotism, but that of an unworthy and factious attempt to embarrass the administrator of the Government. That would be traced by every candid man in almost every paragraph, and it would produce in the country a very different effect from that which the supporters of it appeared to anticipate. [Hear, hear.] He supposed that hon. members were resolved, however, to try the experiment. Well, let them do so. They had of course power to stop the supplies necessary on carry on the Govern't in an advantageous manner; but there was another power from which theirs was derived; and it was for the people to decide whether it was for the peace, welfare, and good government of the Province that the Courts of Justice should be impeded in their important proceedings,—that the public offices should be shut up, and that the industrious farmer and mechanic should suffer from the suspension of all internal improvement. Yet such every hon. member knew must be the inevitable result of stopping the supplies.

But this, notwithstanding all the evils that would result from it, would undoubtedly be