

English Whig, would be a passport to every office of emolument or consideration.

He was grievously mistaken, and unceremoniously undeceived.

He found the Canadian people, headed by the then Canadian ministry, fully cognizant of their rights, proud of the enjoyment of them, and quite as ambitious as himself, or any other mighty liberal from the mother country! The ministry were inaccessible. They turned a deaf ear to his entreaties.

Then was exhibited a remarkable scene, worthy the attention of every Canadian politician.

Lord Metcalfe's ear was gained. Canadian Reform was represented as widely different from English Whigism. Hints were thrown out, of revolutionary tendencies; and although the measure pointed at was simply the suppression of secret Societies, (a laudable measure which had already become law in the mother country,) the Governor became alarmed; anxiety grew into suspicion, suspicion into open resistance, resistance merged into an unhappy quarrel.

Having quarrelled with his ministry under erroneous impressions, Lord Metcalfe became their determined opponent, and, imitating Sir Francis Head, became a writer, and the leader of a party. Patronage and power, promises and threats are wonderfully potent: they won him the elections, after an arduous struggle. He found himself in a position to choose a plastic ministry, who would probably be supported by a majority of four! Then, he ceased to emulate Sir Francis Head, and began to adopt the policy of Lord Sydenham.

Opposition members, whose counties were practicable, were astonished to find themselves the objects of Government favor; but they swallowed the pill, and did not even make a wry face. The longest period which the law permitted, was allowed to elapse ere the Parliament was convened. Much work was done in that short time—work that secured the temporary triumph of Mr. Draper, but prepared disgrace and disaster for the party which he headed. Lord Sydenham's administration had proved, (and that formed by Lord Metcalfe is on the point of confirming that evidence,) that political intrigue may triumph for a time over political honesty and steadfastness of purpose, but that the former must in the end succumb before the unwavering phalanx of a determined foe.

Three times, this game played by Lieutenant Governors, and Governors General has briefly succeeded, only to be followed by an accumulation of disaster and disgrace, and by adding fresh power to the popular party.

Three times the true voice of the people has been smothered, only to verify the words of the Roman lyricist—

*"Hoc fonte derivata clades
In patriam populum-que fluxit."*