

who seek to crush him, justice demands that in the hour of his trial and affliction he should receive the aid his conduct on the occasion referred to fairly entitles him to.

We see by the *Quebec Gazette* that Col. Guky has addressed several letters to His Excellency Sir E. Head, on the injustice of slighting native Canadians. We think where native born Canadians can be found qualified they ought to have precedence, but not otherwise. The letters alluded to, however, are too long for our columns, and we must only content ourselves with the notice of the noble conduct of Col. Guky we have here given.

9th December, 1860.

Extract from "The Canadian Political Portrait Gallery," published in most Canadian newspapers.

COLONEL GUGY.

He quarrelled with his family and he quarrelled with the Government, and he quarrelled with the press*, and he has always taken either the aggressive or the defensive with skill, pertinacity and pluck.

He was a member of the Parliament of Lower Canada, and *fought the battle of British interests with a steadiness which earned him the undying hatred of the French. He has always been tory and pro-British to the back-bone. In that he has never varied. He was active in suppressing the rebellion of 1837-8 and earned a reputation in both for humanity and bravery.*

Towards the latter part of Lord Metcalfe's reign and in the commencement of Lord Cathcart's, when the Oregon question began to move us from our propriety, it was proposed to reorganise the militia, and Mr. Draper's administration thought this a capital opportunity to show their political power. Accordingly, under this pretext, they managed to get quit of Col. Bullock in the Upper Province and of Col. Guky in the Lower, and, after an ineffectual attempt to hook Sir Allan McNab, who was too big and too active a fish for them, secured the Parliamentary interest of Col. Macdonald and the *national influence of Col. Taché.*†

* The first imputation is not a fit subject for public discussion---but the third grew out of the second. An Englishman is understood to have a freehold in his office and is not to be turned out to starve, unless he commits some offense. None could be imputed to the subject of this notice, and it became necessary to enact a Statute to abolish his office, re-enacting it with a slight modification. The Government then quarrelled with him---not he with the Government, and his offense consisted in this that he was not silent when fatally injured. *His quarrel* with the press amounted to this, that when the journals subsidized by the Administration, to *justify its act*, libelled him, he vindicated himself and punished them.

† A French Canadian.