

which, had it been directed to evil, would have deluged Canada with blood—made her soil the battle-field of contending factions—and perhaps have led to her ultimate disruption from the Empire. As it was, instead of fostering the embittered elements which were at his command, his whole energies were bent to their removal; and it is not too much to say that the unanimity which now exists is greatly owing to his counsels and his exertions. But what gave him this power? What brought it about, that a man barely past the meridian of life—who had led no great army—who had guided no revolution—who had discovered no world—who had made no startling invention—should yet have received the tribute of profound respect, from the sovereign on her throne to the humblest municipality of his country—whose death should have caused an expression of universal regret? You will find it was the simple result of a good education well directed—of continued industry well applied—of noble sentiments nobly expressed—and of a broad generous philanthropy—the consequent result of all combined. His was not the meteor mind which startled by its irregular brilliancy—it was the steady burning light which gave proof of the most careful attention. Deeply versed in all the knowledge of the past, watchful of all the movements of the present, philosophical in his reflections, practical in his suggestions, cosmopolitan in his views, and careful in his preparation, it was truly said of him:—

“Nihil tetigit quod non ornavit.”

As an essayist, as a political writer, as ever ready to give his services to any good cause, without reference to creed or race, he leaves a name which few will equal; and as an orator he realized, more than any one I ever heard, Homer's description of that great man, if it may be applied to one so young,

“Τοῦ καὶ ἀπὸ γλώσσης μέλιτος γλυκίων βέεν αὐδῆ.”

His case has been prominently brought before you, because his success *was the result of industry*. Go and do likewise.