

principles of Government, in which the experience of the neighbouring States cannot be disregarded; he has violated all settled opinions; and perhaps, unintentionally, has most seriously checked the improvement of the province. These are grave and general charges, but they can be proved by the most precise and complete evidence. All true Conservatism in politics is in the process of being more weakened than it was between the years 1836 and 1842, for no man understands the system which is sought to be forced upon him, while he is assured that the usages and practices of the English Government in England are unfit for the political guidance of British subjects in Canada.

The dispute in which Sir C. Metcalf has engaged is expressed by the House of Assembly in an Address to him in these terms:—

“We, her Majesty’s dutiful and loyal subjects, &c., beg leave to represent to your Excellency the deep regret we feel at the retirement of certain Members of the Provincial Administration on the question of their right to be consulted, on what we unhesitatingly avow to be the Prerogative of the Crown—appointments to office; and further to assure your Excellency that their advocacy of this principle entitles them to our confidence, being in strict accordance with the principles embraced in the Resolutions adopted by the Legislative Assembly on the 3rd of September, 1841. That this House, in dutiful submission to their Most Gracious Sovereign, and with the utmost respect for the exalted station and high character of your Excellency, is most anxious to guard against any misconstruction which possibly might be placed upon the affirmative declaration of their opinion upon this delicate and most vitally important Constitutional question, and, therefore, most humbly beg leave to disclaim, in a negative form, any desire that the head of the Government should be called