

courts—was known to be a Tory, and selected by a Tory Government, a consideration by no means hostile to his influence with the French Canadian party, who had little reason to be pleased with the Colonial policy of the whigs.

Sir Charles brought with him a suite composed of persons exclusively of the same political principles as himself;—Lady Bagot, too, would establish a Viceregal court, so long needed, and the absence of which had been severely felt by the leading families; the daughter of Lord Mornington and the niece of the Duke of Wellington would, it was thought, be a fitting head and example to the female society of the Province. The arrival of Sir Charles was hailed with delight and acclamation; his tour of the Province was the pageant of a conqueror; wherever he rested he was met by addresses, one of which, presented by the reformers of the town of ———, concludes with the prayer that His Excellency, with that spirit of liberality which had actuated his great relative, would carry out and perfect that plan so nobly projected by his predecessor, and bring about the full establishment of Responsible Government. His popularity was much increased by his personal appearance, tall, elegant, and commanding, his pride was free from hauteur and his condescension from servility and far removed from that self-satisfied style which wounds in place of ingratiate; his conversational powers were of no mean order, and in their exercise he was open, affable and entertaining.

It is not our part to enter into any debates as to the political events which took place during the short time that Sir Charles was among us, many troubles and cares beset him, his family griefs were great; one section of the Canadian press kept up a constant series of the most violent personal attacks, and to such an extremity was this plan of warfare carried that for some time previous to his resignation such journals were carefully kept from his view; his health gradually failed, and after holding office for a year he retired, and a very short time after died, hurried to a comparatively early grave by circumstances over which he had no control, paying a heavy price for his indecision and mistaken ideas of the people he had to govern.

The great change was effected in the Government during the month of September, 1842, when Mr. Draper resigned his post as Attorney-General, being succeeded by Mr. Baldwin, while Mr. Lafontaine who had returned from exile, replaced Mr. Ogden. Mr. Killaly and Mr. Harrison retained their places, as did also Mr. Daly and Mr. Hincks. The latter gentleman was a necessity, for at the time we do not believe there was a man of the party fit to assume the duties of Inspector-General; the Crown Lands having been offered to one of the most prominent actors in the scenes of 1837, (Mr. Girouard) and being refused, was given to Mr. Morin. It was natural to expect that the complex of this Cabinet