

of public opinion in England, to be judged, not by the acts of any party, but as a whole ; and no public man, possessing any claim to patriotism, would seek, by parading our sectional difficulties and disputes, to gain position in Canada, through the disparagement of his country and her acts in England. I will venture to add only one remark, and that is called for by an impression which I find to exist as to the political course taken by our French Canadian brethren in Canada. During the entire period from 1849, to the present day, the French Canadian majority from Lower Canada, has been represented fully in the Cabinet ; and with their active concurrence in the initiation and progress of every measure, and supported by their votes in Parliament, all the great reforms I have recited, have been carried.

In conclusion, I venture to express my conviction, that whatever may be the future destinies of Canada, her people will always value as their most precious right, the free and liberal institutions they enjoy, and will cherish the warmest sentiments of regard towards the mother-country, from whom they have received them. The future may change our political relations ; but I feel sure the day will never arrive when Canada will withhold her support, however feeble it may be, from Great Britain, in any contest for the maintenance of her own position, as the foremost champion of civil and religious liberty.

LONDON, 1st January, 1860.

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