

advised and aided the former : first to degrade himself and his high office, next to force the country into rebellion, and lastly, to perpetrate his own irrecoverable ruin. This is no mere prejudice or illusion with us. We challenge investigation as to the tone, animus, and object of these missions of 1836, and of 1844, and they must be found identical. Moreover, there are many references, both in the publications of Sir Francis, and those of Sir Charles, as to the position of parties, and the history of the country, which could never have been made by either of them without assistance. If it be admitted that the data for these references were furnished them, then we contend that the falsehoods and slanderous imputations must have been supplied to them also, by some grovelling, low-minded man, unmindful of the honor, dignity, and good name of the unfortunate dupes who placed themselves in his power, and with a seditious disregard of the dignity of the Empire.

To Mr. Draper, then, the sly, deep, back-stairs Fouché, rather than to the rough, bold, impassioned Danton Hagerman, we must look as the originator of this system of gubernatorial agitation, in which the Representatives of the Queen are made the cat's-paws, and malice and detraction the next most effective agents. The whole Compact school have adopted the policy, and made it the theme of their adulation. They do not hesitate to say, "give us the Governor, and we can always beat you at the polls!" They are right in this respect, if their axiom be true, "that every thing is fair in politics." We can only reply, as we did in 1836 and 1844, "give us the sober second thought of the People, and we'll beat you and your Governor." We have had two trials, and it is quite possible, under the tutelage of Fouché, that Lord Elgin may favor us with the third and last; but we hope better things, and are now doing what little in us lies to divert so great a calamity.

The agitation conducted in person by Lord Metcalfe, was no more successful than that carried on under the auspices of Sir Francis. They were both contemptible failures. Sir Francis nominally obtained a large majority in the House, but it dwindled so far away the first Session, that he and they managed to get into some most ludicrous squabbles before its close. Never had any Governor contrived to become so thoroughly unpopular with the Tories, in so short a time. Lord Metcalfe was denied the short-lived satisfaction of obtaining even a nominal majority in the contest which he waged. Giving Montreal, Halton, the Third Riding of York, Middlesex, and Oxford, the Representatives to which they were by law entitled, where would have been the *unit* which his Lordship haggled so closely to his soul, as the sole indication to Englishmen that his constitutional administration was successfully carried out, in which all the prerogatives of Mr. Attorney General Smith's written constitution, had been abundantly