

intemperate predication, by which his lordship has been advised to stigmatize the virtuous and firm endeavours of the Canadian house of representatives, to hold fast their constitutional check upon the rapacity, peculation, and extravagance of the executive, as "an unreasonable and violent party-spirit." The insult is felt and appreciated; but need not further be noticed or retaliated, for it is not in the nature of noble minds to trample, even upon an inveterate and vindictive foe, when "fallen from his high estate."

Thus, perhaps, ought to be the place to notice the ridiculous stories, circulated from the New York Albion, of lord Dalhousie being intended for the government-general of India. Lord help us! Lord Dalhousie governor-general of India! There goes more to make that stuff, Lorenzo.

Then you can minister with your alchemy. And perhaps too here might be the place for noticing the rumours that are afloat of an intended combination of all the British American possessions, with a royal duke at their head, as viceroy. If such a plan were sufficiently liberal to lean to each province, (creating other intermediate provinces, as the geographical and other circumstances of the territories might require,) its own independent and local legislature, and admitting of a representative system by provinces, in forming a vice-regal council, or grand colonial senate, or congress, it might be eminently conducive to the general prosperity of the British empire, as well as to the separate and individual interests of each integral part of the system. But there is too much political castle-building in such a project, to suppose it either conceivable or practicable, in the present day.

There is an unfortunate complexion which always accompanies the acts of those who are self-willed, and arbitrarily inclined to set up their own despotic opinions, against those of testimony, even when they do right. This is exemplified in two of the last acts of lord Dalhousie, before his departure, which, though in themselves proper and required, lost all their grace, efficacy, and honour, by the motives that led to them, and the manner in which they have been performed.

The appointment of the young, inexperienced, and irresponsible, Wm. S. Sewell, the son of the chief justice, as sheriff of the district of Quebec, was not only the subject of much animadversion at the time, but was *seriatim* objected to, and petitioned against, by the house of assembly, upon grounds which the commonest sense must have perceived were irrefutably strong. Yet his lordship pertinaciously maintained the young man in his office. Now Mr. Sewell's state of health, it appears, is such that he is under the necessity of leaving