mount of patronage been about to be placed at the disposal of the executive by the custorns bill and certain other similar bills introduced into the legislature last session, and had not the long iffness of Sir Chirles Wetcalfe's lamented predecessor reduced him to the mere signmanual or cipiter in the gove no ment, and left it therefore enthely in the hands of a party without control or check .-The unchecked exercise of party patronage for six months and upwards, was found to be a gratifying and advantageous accession of power to the leaders of a party, and it appears to have presented to them so golden a harvest, as absolutely to have blinded them (as gifts blind the eyes of even the wise) to a fundamental article of their formerly protessed creed, and to have allured them uncon sciously and under the extraneous influence of party applications and threats, into the adoption of a contrary article, and at length into the avowal of it as a principle of government-especially through the lips of Messrs. Sullivan and Hincks, who have been less remarkable for wisdom and prude ce and consistency, than they have been for zeal and ability. But the health and vigour and aristidean sense of justice entertained by Sir Charles Metcalfe presented a serious " antagonism" to this uncontrolled exercise of exclusive party patronage-especially in view of certain patronage bills pending before the Legislature, which had been prepared during the days of council supremacy and royal weakness, doubtless with the confident expectation that the authors of them would enjoy the uncontrolled advantages of the power which those bills conferred. They, therefore, seem to have hit upon the expedient of reducing by "stipulation" or "understanding" Sir Charles Metcalfe to the amanuensis or eipher condition to which Sir Charles Bagot had long been reduced by sickness. The expedient, however, did not answer the purpose anticipated, but produced an explosion which blew down its authors. To have come before the country upon this new policy of governing upon the principle of party patronage, instead of the principle of equal justice to all classes of Her Majesty a Canadian subjects, would have blown them from the people as promptly as it had blown them from the Sovereign. They, therefore, by another species of political alchemy, incorporate (as I have shewn out of their own months in pre vions numbers of this discussion) the hitherto exotic doctrine of exclusive party patronage as an element of responsible government itself; and thus go to the legislature and the country upon the principle of responsible government, and exhibit the representative of the Sovereign as an enemy to that system, not withstanding he has, from the beginning, declared his undevirting adherence to it, and has, as I think has been proved to demonstration, recognized it as fully as his impagners themselves,-llence the anomaly of the present discussion. And hence the attempt by misrepresentation and party confederacy to beat down the most Catholic and impartial

Governor that Canada ever had. Hence the cry, "up with Sir Charles Bagot, and down with Sir Charles Metcalfe," when of neces sity the only virtue of Sir Charles Bagot dur ing the last six months of his nominal administration was passive, as he was not up at al!, could not get up, but his council alone were up; and the crime of Sir Charles Metcoffe was that he would not be down without being put down - that he would not be by consent what Sir Charles Bagot had ocen by disease, -a mere name for the use of his Council .-Mr. BURKE says-" We know that parties must ever exist in a free country. We know too, that the emulations of such parties, their contradictions, their reciprocal necessities, their hopes, and their fears, must send then, all in turns to him who holds the balance of the state. The parties are the gamesters : but Government keeps the table, and is sure to be winner in the end." But (as has been shewn in preceding numbers) one of Mr. Burke's "gamesters" in this instance was not willing to leave the "balance of the State' in the hands of the Sovereign, but claimed "balance of state," "table," "game" and all for themselves.

How strongly every principle of such par-

tyism on the part of executive officers stands

condemned by the above quoted passages

from a sound headed American writer on No

ral and Political Science, as also by the late Whig President of the United States in the words quoted in the oreceding number. Let an enlightened English writer speak to the same effect on the Duty of a Minister of the Crown. Gisborne says-" In the disposal of honours and emoluments, the good of his count y will be his ruling motive That principle he will openly and uniformly avow; and will be anxious to exempt himself by all reasonable precantions from the suspicion of being influenced by the sinister affurements of ministerial or private convenience. There are few methods by which a Statesman can render more essential service to the community than by a judicious exercise of his patronage. 'Consistent simplicity of conduct on this point, manifestly combined with personal disinterestedness, will not only secure to him self rational confidence and esteem, and conciliate to his measures that general layour and approhation, which in the hands of an upright minister become the means of accumplishing the noblest and most beneficial designs; will not only contribute to excite every subordinate officer to a diligent and faithful discharge of his duty but will tend to revive and invigorate public spirit in every part of the Kingdom; to call forth emulation in

virtue; to diffuse an ardour of patriotism,

which spreading through every class of the

community, every deportment of the State,

every branch of the public Service, will pro-

duce effects truly great and gloriums. There

are likewise other advantages resulting from

a stendy adherence to the principle, of which

he will himself seap the peculiar and immediate comfort. He will thus preclude his sup-

porters from every estensible plea for taking

offence wh themselves, isting circui then from p rejection of him the rese filling up i recommendi the post wh a step, to b cutive depar men, whose suited to the to discharge merit, in wh whatever si The opera

policy in th ment, would the country aspirations (enterprise, classes of its propelled by sive partyis rility and o energies an ness of a c eruptions in association, party prose party riotin the life puls it will beat itic, and par and public out the who selves will b and even announces sion as the itself no bet racy armed secrecy are oaths of oth policy wou of which al legitimate agai st som fostering pa ing the rulbe the lifedeath of the tion; its n means of g more than fish party c would be fe power an in more regar tism, not b but because sway not o societies, s tiply, but t be the grea man would ning would employmen

rath of obs