

self disappointed, and almost his dying breath was an expression of bitterness at the evident failure of his plans.

Many had enlisted themselves under his banner in the hope that the British Constitution would be immediately and fully transplanted to Canada; that some new photographic process had been invented, by which experience and thought could be naturalized; it had been previously engrossed on parchment and shipped to Canada as a panacea for all our Colonial evils, it had, however, failed. The problem set by 1791,—1837 had solved in fire and blood, "the thing" which Baron Mayere had so often taken up and laid down again, had proved of no value; it had, in fact, been worse than useless. The division between the two Provinces was becoming every day more marked; again the wit of Lords, Commons, and Cabinets, was invoked to try a new remedy, and Lord Durham was delegated to inquire into our grievances, and lay down a plan for their removal. Surrounded by a brilliant staff he shot across our horizon and fell.

The next selection was Charles Poulett Thomson, and to his hands was intrusted the task of carrying out a measure to which both sections of the Province were opposed, and to which the British ministry but a few years before had declared they never could consent; he came—he saw—he conquered. The Union Bill was carried, fenced round with what were thought would have proved safeguards of Imperial rights; but these same safeguards put one very much in mind of the paper shields which the Chinese offered to our artillery; before every attack it has crumbled away till nothing has been left save our loyal attachment to the throne of England to show that we are a British Colony; the Conservative principle exists more as party cry than as an inspiring motive to action.

Not a few of our Statesmen, Lord Sydenham among the number, were wont to deprecate republican principles, and yet in singular antithesis the tendency of these political acts was the gradual assimilation of our customs to those of the American republic.

Scarcely had Lord Sydenham's first Parliament passed the address, in answer to the speech from the throne when the difficulties commenced; the leanings of the Governor General were certainly not Franco-Canadian, and with that party Mr. Baldwin and his Upper Canada friends were too intimately connected to promise much of future peace; nay, public report has it that on more than one occasion, Lord Sydenham pretty broadly hinted to the administration that if they did not feel at liberty to carry out his plans he must find those who would. The great boon of "Responsible Government" was one of the fruits of this Session, and was embraced in a series of resolutions introduced by the Honourable S. B. Harrison.

Lord Sydenham's death was a truly melancholy one, and deeply was his loss mourned by the Province, men of all parties, forgot his errors,