

of our Church, or new colours floating over us expressive of a new attitude of defence or aggression. We want no new principles introduced into its spirit or government which would be repellant to men of any shade of politics, or even have politics assume such an aspect and prominence as to be obnoxious to men of the weakest consciences, or to the most ardent and devoted lovers of a pure and spiritual church. But we want that power which God has given us, and for which he holds us responsible, so at command, as to be used irrespective of political party; when the peace and happiness of our country require it,—when the religious and moral interests of the people demand it,—when extravagance and corruption in the administration of public funds become intolerable,—when our educational rights are withheld,—or when the connection of this country with the British Crown is endangered.

We are inclined to think that the state of political morality has not been lower for many years in Canada than at present; nor can we discover much to encourage the hope, or presage the coming of a purer or more elevated state, from the men entrusted at present in conducting the affairs of the Province, and fully as little from those who have been long struggling for their positions. We advance no opinion of censure or approval of the present Ministry, for whilst we cannot discover any great virtue in the best of their acts, we do not see in acts of their's, most condemned by their opponents, the results of any disease peculiarly malignant in themselves; we rather think the disease that induces pervades the political body at large,—and perhaps they are neither more nor less than a truthful representative of the whole. We therefore prescribe the introduction of a more invigorating and purifying element—the religious and moral—as the remedy for many of the ills and wants of our country. We would then have at the head of our affairs men of elevated principles—of strong religious convictions, and pure morals; men who can respect themselves, and respect the people; who are competent to rule, and who will use the power with which they might be entrusted for the good of the country.

It is an evil incident to the state of society in all new countries where there are Representative Institutions to have the most needy and corrupt, the most eager and most successful aspirants for offices of honour and emolument. On the other hand men of good morals and incorruptible principles are frequently modest and unassuming, but possessed of great self-respect, and who will not stoop to the abject position of begging and bribing, and promising what they would not, or could not perform, to obtain the suffrages of men. Nor would this be necessary if the public mind were sufficiently well informed, and the public morals sufficiently