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That his Excellency's avowed practical policy in the administration of the Government, is precisely that which was professed by the late Councillors twelve months ago, and which has been demanded by all shades of Reformers during many years.

"That the policy of government now advocated by the late Councillors is that which they have heretofore repudiated, and which must prove injurious to the intellectual and moral improvement, the happiness and best interests of the people of Canada.

As to the nature of his Excellency's avowed practical policy in the administration of the government, his accusers,—in the tract published by the Toronto Association, quoted in the fifth number,—represent it thus:—"The Governor declares in almost every one of his answers to addresses, that the appointments are to be made without reference to party considerations." The sum of all his Excellency's declarations is, that the government shall be administered impartially, without reference to religious creed or the population—that the appointments to office shall be made upon the ground of qualifications to render efficient services to the state, and not upon the ground of party connexions.

Proof in detail upon a point so well known and so universally admitted, is as unnecessary as it would be to prove that it is light at noon day. Such I assume then to be the Governor General's avowed practical policy in the administration of the Government—the principle of justice as its basis, and IMPARTIALITY as its rule of practice. That a Governor should be held up as an enemy to the country for avowing such a principle and rule of government, is one of the most extraordinary phenomena of Canadian history.

The next point is, what was the principle and rule of government formerly professed by the late Councillors, and I may add by the Reformers generally? The Upper Canada section of the late Councillors (and I have written throughout for the people of Upper Canada; I have never pretended to understand or judge things in Lower Canada,) have always professed the adherence to the principle and rule of government avowed by the earl of Durham and Lord Sydenham; and the late Councillors of Lower, as well as Upper Canada, have professed their adherence to the principle and rule of government proclaimed by Sir Charles Bagot. The favourite phrase and avowed doctrine of Lord Sydenham was, "*equal and impartial justice to all classes of her Majesty's subjects.*" It is known that Lord Sydenham professedly acted upon this principle not merely in legislation, and his appointments to office throughout Upper Canada, but in the selection of his Councillors. It is known that Mr. Baldwin took office under Lord Sydenham upon that principle, and came before the electors of Upper Canada, under the auspices of Lord Sydenham—as an officer of his Lordship's (even as to the composition of his Council) non-party government. In confirmation of this, I beg to state the following facts. When Mr. Draper and

Mr. Baldwin (the former Attorney, and the latter Solicitor General) were announced as candidates previously to the elections of 1842, Mr. Hincks, then Editor of the *Examiner*, denounced Mr. Draper and supported Mr. Baldwin, and yet professed to be favourable to Lord Sydenham's administration. In consequence of this, as my views of Lord Sydenham's policy were known, I received a letter from one of the officers of his Lordship's household, containing the substance of the following paragraph, (including the capitals) in an article written in reply to Mr. Hincks headed "On opposing and supporting the government," published in the *Guardian*, April 15, 1840.

"Now, we assert advisedly, that the Governor General attaches EQUAL importance to the return of Mr. Draper and Mr. Baldwin: and that opposition to the one as well as the other, under whatever pretence it may be got up, is EQUAL OPPOSITION to the Governor General's administration. Parties and party spirit have nearly ruined the country; the object of the Governor General is, to abolish parties and party feelings, by uniting what is good in both parties. Therefore, the moderate of both parties, who possess superior qualifications to others, ought to be supported; and the violent extremes of both parties ought to be rejected as the enemies both of the government and the country. Adopting this course will be supporting the government; pursuing the opposite course will be opposing the government. Every man has a right to support or oppose the government as he chooses; but every man ought to know when he is doing one or the other." "We assure our readers and all concerned that both the Attorney General and Solicitor General are *bona fide* government candidates, and that opposition to either of them is opposition to the administration of the Governor General."

Such was the avowed principle and object of Lord Sydenham's administration, of which Mr. Baldwin would be doing more good for his and my native country, were he promoting the same object now, instead of fanning the flames of party conflagration by means of the Toronto Association. I think there is precisely the same or even stronger ground for the people of Canada to support Sir Charles Metcalfe now, than Mr. Baldwin had to join the administration with Mr. Draper, and Mr. Ogden and Mr. Day, in opposition both to Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Lafontaine.

But look at that principle and rule embodied in the whole composition of Lord Sydenham's Council and in the entire administration of his government and mark the sentiments of the *Reform Press of Upper Canada* respecting it. The following description which I gave of it at the time of Lord Sydenham's death, has been admitted on all hands to have been correct; "It has been said of his Lordship, as it was said of the earl of Chat-ham, that he 'had made an administration so checkered and speckled—had put together a piece of joinery so crossly indented and so whimsically dove-tailed; a cabinet so various-