

their convictions by
tion sympathies and
m.] Their former
created by the too
mode of speaking of
ial interests of the
ther of which could
e of the other. But
mind those who had
political course with
been the language
subject; but that,
ast certainly to un-
agricultural inte-
doctrine to be this
ere, all the great in-
mutually dependent
was not by the de-
could be promoted,
as certain would be
intelligent farmers by
[Cheers.] He said
to the gradual disper-
and the more thone-
ance which had been
selves, as well as
main aiding them,
ere gaining and cen-
valuable accessions

use had been further
sition to which the
ed their opponents,
o heard him, nay, ad-
ade of politics in the
ult that it was im-
done more for their
present had done, if
adequate to the high
rich they occupied
ers.] The remarks
ence to the personal
s of the Government
by all that had been
score, and would add
resent Premier, the
Upper Canada, no
ot than himself. But
nt, were far from be-
dministration, either
s of government, or
constituted Govern-
suspected that even in
was deemed desira-
ke a useful minister.
an Administration, to
able of performing the
are entrusted by the
hem the confidence of
large mass of it.—
ry basis of the whole
then, he would ask,
ons that the present
at was the portion of
Province which pro-
ot say the necessary
confidence at all?—
the public press, they
sly condemning them
since the imputation
been indignantly re-
list of Tory denoun-
usly collected by one
ers.] First, as to the
whether the ministry
[Great Laughter.]

Then, could much more be said as respect-
ed the Tories themselves? Passing by
their mode of dealing with the Adjutant
Generalship and the late Solicitor Gen-
eral of Upper Canada, there were the
University and Clergy Reserve questions.
These, to go no farther, had sufficiently
shown what little pretensions the Ministry
had to represent Tory opinions upon these
great questions. But it was perfectly prepos-
terous to talk of their doing so—the Tories
themselves did not pretend it. True,
they always rallied to the rescue to keep
them in office, but it was for no love they
bear them, but as all knew, and indeed as
they themselves avow, from a fear of the
advent to power of the dreaded Reformers.
[Cheers and laughter.] Then as
to the moderates, or at least those who
claimed to be such *par excellence*. They
all recollected that the University Bill, or
at least a *University Bill*, yes, a liberal
Univer-
sity Bill, was by them made the
great topic of promise during the last
struggle. Sir Charles Metcalfe and liberal
measures, and above all, Sir Charles Met-
calfe and a liberal University Bill, was
dropped in our ears from one end of the
provinces to the other. Well, the clap-trap
cry had its effect, and the electoral victory
was achieved in a great measure by means
of it. And how have those who rallied to
the cry been treated?—Sold! regularly
sold. [Cheers and laughter.] It de-
served no better name, and he felt con-
vinced that a large body of those who had
been captivated by it, were equally con-
vinced of the truth of what he said.
[Cheers.] Then, had the changes that
had taken place in the Administration
since the elections given those parties any
greater reason to be satisfied with the man-
ner they had been treated in the general
administration of affairs? Had not every
new shuffle of the Ministerial cards tend-
ed directly to a diminution of their in-
fluence and the increase of that of ultra
Toryism, which, be it remembered, these
very gentlemen had been formerly, nay,
during the very contest itself, as loud in
denouncing, ay, he really believed more
so, than the Reformers themselves?
[Cheers.] Two Inspectors General are
selected from the ranks of those most hos-
tile to the very measure that the moderates
had ever professed to have most at heart.
And when a new Solicitor Gen. is wanted,
notwithstanding there being within the
circle of Ministerial supporters profession-
al talent, which one would suppose might
easily have been commanded, and which

stood pledged to the very measure in
question, the mantle of Ministerial prefer-
ence discredited upon one as avowedly and
consistently opposed to it as was perhaps
to be found within the range of the pro-
fession. Such were the sources of satisfac-
tion from which those who had supported
the present Ministry on the grounds of
what they called *moderation* were left to
draw their consolation. [Cheers and
laughter.] They surely then could not
but see how much more they had in com-
mon, with the opposition than with the
Ministry which they had lent their aid to
create, and which could not stand a day
but for their support. He thought he had
said enough to demonstrate that the Min-
istry were, at all events, not entitled to the
confidence of the *Moderates*, and he be-
lieved they did not possess it. In what
quarter then were they to look for those
who supported the present Ministry, as re-
presenting their opinions, or endeavoring
to give effect to their views? No where!
[Cheers.] Such then was the position to
which this great Province was reduced,
that it had a Ministry possessing the real
confidence of no one, abused in far less
measured terms by those who voted for
them than by the opposition itself, and
which, but for the fear of that opposition,
could scarcely command half a dozen
votes beyond the magic circle of office,
and none beyond that of direct Minister-
ial influence. [Cheers.] He asked, was
that a creditable state of things for any
party concerned in maintaining it? Was
it not, on the contrary, one in which it was
obvious that the great interests of the
country must be sacrificed, and from
which, therefore, all must ultimately suf-
fer? [Cheers.] And at what time is it
that this position of things comes upon
us, and how have these Ministers dealt or
attempted to deal with the great questions
which have agitated the public mind, and
in which the public interests are so deeply
concerned? In consequence of a great
change in the policy of the parent state
the country has been placed in an entirely
new position as regards her Agricultural,
Commercial, and Manufacturing interests.
Have the present Ministry, either by the
strength which they command, the con-
fidence they inspire, or the manner in
which they have met this great change,
shown themselves in any way equal to the
crisis? Have they in this, any more
than in any other, met the reasonable ex-
pectations of any portion of the communi-
ty in regard to it? It is true they sent a