

respectable form, a higher Canadian literature, was the Rev. Dr. McCaul, still among us, engaged in the same work; not now single-handed, so to speak, but surrounded by compeers of the first class, all "minding the same thing," seconded, too, more or less, by a younger generation scattered throughout Canada, who, having received from such hands the sacred torch of learning and light, are ambitious, it is hoped, to pass it on, trimmed and brilliant, to their successors.

I next make an extract from a volume of a very miscellaneous character, published in Montreal in 1860, bearing on its title page, in addition to the real name of the author, the *nom-de-plume* by which he had previously been extensively known, viz., "One who has whistled at the Plough!" This work is entitled, "The Conservative Science of Nations; being the first complete narrative of Somerville's Diligent Life in the Service of Public Safety in Britain." The mass of the book consists of matter with which Canada has little concern, but the passage which I quote relates to Canadian affairs. It criticises, it will be seen, the tone adopted by the editor of the *Quebec Mercury* towards the Canadian French, and hints that the politics of that paper are, in his opinion, "small," i.e., somewhat narrow in their range. He also gives his views on the Science of Political Economy.

"Of difficulties in governing Canada, on which you remark with emphasis, I do not," the Whistler says to the editor of the *Quebec Mercury*, "as a stranger, presume to speak beyond this, that the unenfranchised working class of Britain does not inherit an enmity of race, language and religion, against the throne, church, laws and constitution. If you see no difference between the French Canadians who are enfranchised here and the unenfranchised men of Britain, I do. You date the difficulties of Canadian Government from the advent of the Whigs to power at the Reform era, 1830, 1831, 1832, and rail at me for being their ally, while I call myself a Conservative. Sir," he then shrewdly observes, "the difficulty in governing Canada dates from the 13th of September, 1759. Difficulty of government is a penalty of conquest everywhere. Not all the wisest or sternest Tories ever born to the inheritance of power, could govern Canada by a compulsory sword and proscription of race, as you seem to desire, in presence of the United States and of free institutions in Britain. As for Radicals, Whigs, Tories and