cient measures for the good government of the people, the advancement of the education, the morals the enterprise, the commerce the wealth, the happiness of the country. Upon these grounds and with these objects of honourable rivalship and mutual emulation, statesman will, in exact proportion to their ability, skill and success, command the confidence, support, and gratitude of their fellow subjects, and be benefactors to their common country. This is my theory of patronage; this is my theory of the duty of the Executive Officers; this is my theory of the practical working of "party government;" this, I believe, is the true theory of good government; while the vicious system of party patronage and party proscription is dangerous alike to the throne and the people, and the prolific parent of numberless vices and evils in a community. Lord Brougham has well said (and the history of Canada proves it) that " Party undermines principles, destroys confidence in statesmen, corrupts private morals, unites sordid motives with pure, produces self-deception, destroys regard in truth, promotes abuses of the press, gives scone to inalignant feelings, paralyses the public councils, promotes treasonable proceedings."

III. THE DUTY OF LEGISLATORS .- The duties of a legislator are, in several respects, common with those of an Executive officer. If it is the duty of the latter to advise measures and acts for the public good, without respect to party, it is the duty of the former to support them. If the Executive councillor, on being elevated to that position, should faithfully and impartially consult the interest and happiness of his country as a whole, and not regard one section of it as his " enemies, and the other section of it as his articled confederates, the legislator should do the same. The representative of a country, or town, or being invested with that character by the major vote of his fellow freeholders, should lose sight of parties for or against his success, and be the faithful representative of his country or town, and not the merc agent of a party in it. It is not, however, my intention to write an essay on the general duties of legislators, but to advert to two particulars affecting them involved in the present discussion; namely first their duty in preserving the constitution unimpaired, by maintaining inviobly the pre-rogative or rights of each branch of it-secondly, their duty respecting organized poli-

tical parties.

It has been remarked by Dr. Palfy, that "There is one end of civil government peculiar to a good constitution, namely, the happiness of its subjects; there is another end essential to good government, but common to it with had ones—its own preservation. Observing that the best form of government would be defective, which did not provide for its own permanency, in our political reasonings we consider all such provisions as expedient; and are content to accept as a sufficient ground for a measure, or law, that it is necessary or conducive to the preservation of the constitution." One part of the duty of

a legislator is then to preserve the constitution. As in the removal of one corner stone, the whole edifice would be overthrown, so the weakening of one branch of our mixed constitution endangers the whole of it. The Crown is one of the fundamental pillars of the constitution; and without its prerogutives it is like Samson shorn of his hair; or like a body without life. To deprive the crown of its prerogatives; or what was the same thing, to paralyse the exercise of them, is to convert our monarchial government into the worst kind of democracy-a democracy which embodies all the evils of ordinary democracies without their chief excellencies. Mr. Roebuck professes to be a democrat in theorythough he professes not by any violent means to apply that theory to England-but he does to Canada, as the reader will see from the appendix, No. 4. Mr. Roebuck is therefore listened to with enriosity in the House of Commons. I myself heard him say, in commencing a speech in favour of establishing elective corporations in Ireland, that " he did so because it was one step towards carrying out those great principles of free government to which he bowed implicit assent." He, therefore, as their voluntary patron regarded it as no discourtesy or misnomer to term his clientel 2 in Western Canada, " democrats." knew that their "stipulation" or "understanding," if sanctioned, would effect what I have sliewn it did involve-democratic independence. But such is not the duty of a Canadian Legislator. The preservation of the monarchial constitution is one of his first duties at all times-and his first duty when any branch of it is invaded. On this point I will do no more than employ the authoritative words of Mr. BURKE to his Bristol constituents, and on an occasion too, when, as he says, he received only one Tory vote, but was supported by the Whigs and Dissenters supported by the Whigs and Dissenters against a Tory candidate. The following are not only his own words, but his own italies and capitals: " The distinguishing part of our constitution is its liberty. To preserve that liberty inviolate, seems the particular duty and proper trust of a member of the House of Commons. But the liberty, the only liberty 1 mean, is a liberty connected with order and virtue, but which cannot exist at all without them. It inheres in good and steady government, as in its substance and vital principle." "To be a good member of parliament is, let me tell you, no easy task; especially at this time, when there is so strong a disposition to run into peritous extremes of servile compliance or wild popularity. To unite circumspection with vigour, is absolutely necessary; but it is extremely difficult .-We are now members for a rich commercial city; this city, however, is but a part of a rich commercial nation, the interests of which are various, multiform, and intricate. We are members for that nation which, however, is itself but a part of a great empire, extended by our virtue and our fortune to the farthest limits of the East and of the West. All these wide spread interests must be considered; must be comp sible. We a and surely we free constitution intricate, and We are mean true regal r forms the ke noble and we pire and con up of balance thing. As s it which com

Mr. Burk " appael from on it made ought at this of every con: In this man stituents sev like a partiza constitution, principle, at these great a preserved, a and that the secured in 1 pre-eminenc necting prin

In every is been made t the constitut ed upon the the Crown h cised; nothi charge of the have gone which have to so insidio that which Governor C half of the fa province mi cause they I ed an accou: according to in this case, mitting ever which is kno rany Sir Chi and his aceu have the rig so fully rec the replies o es which hi never has th so much and nada, as in t of Commons but a delibe pull the "ke monarchial sent Toront Governor C ment of the

The other
I beg to r
Days of pol
tical corrupt