

In reference to the toiling and industrial classes, Huntington occupied a distinguished and anomalous position in the Legislature. While some members considered that their duties appertained exclusively to the interests of their own immediate constituents and localities; and while some again were the special champions of professional or official claims—and others, like guardian-angels, deemed it their only business and care to watch over the particular interests of metropolitan commerce—Huntington's enlarged and enlightened patriotism took a wider range, and sought a broader field of action. It was his delight, his pride, his glory, to represent the much-neglected claims and interests of those whose labours were adding to the general wealth and improvement of the Province. To the sons of labour and industry, his influence, his sympathies, and his giant efforts were devoutly and enthusiastically consecrated. When other voices were silent in their behalf, or only raised in fruitless, hypocritical professions, his care and advocacy of their interests, were not so much manifested by loudly trumpeted *words*, as by energetic, effective, practical *deeds*. He desired nothing more ardently than to see the labouring masses of his country intelligent, moral, industrious, imbued with the spirit of self-respect, prosperous, and happy.

Huntington's patriotism was of a pure and lofty character, not boastfully paraded as a 'gilded bait' to catch the vulgar plaudits of the multitude; but it was a holy fire burning in the inner temple of his heart. It was not a roaring, foaming cataract dashing down a mountain's side; but it was a quiet, living fountain in a retired nook, and only indicated by the flowing streams which betrayed the secret of their source. It was a modest, unobtrusive impulse of his nature, which was not proclaimed upon the house-tops; but which was unmistakably exemplified in worthy acts. It did not, with pharisaical ostentation, seek 'the corners of the streets,' nor 'greetings in the markets,' nor the 'chief seats in the synagogues;' but it was ever ready to engage in disinterested works of usefulness, and to discharge self-imposed duties in the public service.

When he took office, he was not actuated by selfishness or personal ambition. He did not covet its honors, nor was he avariciously greedy of its emoluments. Not choice, but the importunity of his party, and the claims of his country, led him, with reluctant steps, from his farm and the quietude of domestic life. He had been a principal actor in introducing a new system of official arrangement; and it would have seemed dishonourable, if not cowardly, had he withheld his aid in giving practical efficiency to that system. This motive, and this alone, impelled him to assume the responsible duties of an important public office. Cheerfully, and without regret, did he resign it, when he could not agree with his colleagues in the propriety of a measure, which they were about to propound to the legislature and the country.

It has neither been our object, nor our desire, in the preceding remarks, to speak of Mr. Huntington as a party man. His memory, with the sanctities of