liancy to the noblest acts of the most renowned statesman of Greece and Rome and Eng. land; a course, the recollections of which no doubt sweetens his hours of retirement and suffering, and will embalm his mind in the grateful remembrance of Canada when the tongue of calumny shall have been silenced, and the breath of faction shall have been extinguished, amid the gratulations of a united

and happy people."

"Whilst it has been theoretically admitted npon all sides, that our French fellow subjects are fully entitled to 'a representation in the Councils of the Sovereign, as well as of the people, Sir Charles Bagot has been assailed with unwonted bitterness for the seiccions which he has made-charges as consistentand as rational as it would be to admit the right of the people of Great Britain to a representation in the Executive Councils of the nation and then denounce her Majesty for selecting such men as a Peel and a Wellington; since the same British principles of state policy, and the same means of information which suggested to her Majesty, Sir Robert Peel, and the Duke of Wellington, as the most influential and appropriate advisers of the Crown in behalf of the people of Great Britain, suggested to Sir Charles Bagot certain individuals whom he has selected as the most influential and appropriate advisers of the Crown in behalf of the French people of Canada; a measure so just, so wise, so expedient, as to induce the Hon. Mr. Draper, not only to advise it, but to regard his own retirement from the power and emoluments of office as not'too great a sacrifice for its accomplishment-thereby furnishing a noble example of genuine patriotism and the highest possible enconium on Sir Charles Bagot's poli-

cy."
"If any one circumstance, in addition to and the expressions of gratitude and sympathy which greet him from every part of the Province, can alleviate the sufferings of Sir Charles Bagot, and the disappointment of so premature a retirement from office, it must be the respectful and affectionate references which are daily made to him by his distinguished successor, Sir Charles Metcalfe. Indeed it is a spectacle of moral sublimity delightful and affecting to the whole county, to see two such statesmen, free from every feeling of personal jealousy, almost emulate each other in expressions of confidence and hope on the one side, and of praise and sympathy on the other. Were their spirit imbibed and their example imitated by the entire population of Canada, how soon would the fulminations of bigotry and the crimination of party cease throughot the land, and be succeeded by the purer language of Christian charity, and the nobler acts of public patriotism."

Such was the non-party administrative doctrine of the late Councillors and their supporters twelve months ago. How came that which was true, and right, and constitutional, and necessary in 1843, to become false, and wrong, and unconstitutional, and destructive

in 1844? How came that which was the glory of Sir Charles Bagot to become the shame of Sir Charles Metcalfe? The change is not in the principle involved, but in the party interests and proceedings of those who formerly professed, but now denounce them. The change is not in Sir Charles Metcalfe, but in his accusers. The doctrine of administering the Government, and distributing the patronage of the Crown, was pure, and sa-cred, and loyal, (as expressed in the reply to the address against Mr. Buell,) as long as it favored the party interests of the late Councillors, but it became unconstitutional heresy as soon as it admitted a poor widow's son, not of their party to the office of Clerk of the Peace in a new district; and Sir Charles Metcalfe must be condemned and banished as an enemy of Canada, for maintaining it !-Shame upon the shamelessness of party in-

consistency and selfishness!

It is also worthy of remark, that a large portion of the Canadian press which animadverted upon the doctrine of facts of my essay above quoted, now support Sir Charles Metcalfe for taking his stand upon the same Identical doctrine. It is thus that the two parties have had to a considerable extent changed sides and exchanged principles. The late Councillors and their supporters have espoused the old Canadian Tory doctrine of party government and party exclusion; while their opponents (except the Woodstock Monarch and one or two kindred prints, that still revel in the nut-shell of their own littleness,) having learned wisdom in the school of adversity, have become the advocates of the old eonstitutional reform doctrine of "equal justice to all classes and parties." The latter furnish examples of the conversion gratifying to every judicious well-wisher of his country,; the former present humiliating instances of apostacy. Mr. Hincks even appeals to the old reprobated system of compact exclusiveism as authority for the policy of his colleagues and himself. In his reply to Mr. Viger, p. 18, Mr. Hincks says-" How absurd it is for the Canadian Tories, who, when in power, acted most strictly on the principle of never giving away offices to their opponents, to come forward now to condemn their own practice .-There may be inconsistency in the," Canadian Tories" doing so, but I see no absurdity in the "Canadian Tories" or any body else doing right now, because they did wrong once. But is it not both inconsistent and worse than absurd for Mr. Hincks and his colleagues, and their supporters, not only "to come forward now and condemn their own practice" but to advocate and adopt the practice of the "Canadian Tories," a practice which all shades of Reformers in Canada have reprobated during many years - a practice to which some of the late Councillors have ascribed the rebellion itself! It is equally absurd for the late Councillors to retain the name of Reformers when they, by their own confession, adopt and advocate the former practice of the " Canadian Tories." In his Toronto Association Speech, March 25, Mr. Baldwin remarkedthat the po to the sens fects, thou queen of fl they were liave it un system,' .c deformitie Baldwin; adopted th " Canadia under its o member t name calci ities." 1 of the old the systen ous to the happiness try, it can ed practic sustained Durham, the late C gans of th lency is a views of reformers representa have depr governme bate on th the throne second po vernment question of which this discuss." dress whi the Refor Assembly " The qu which this to raise at prerogativ a newspar him, "T had been upon Lore that; all l retire, and constituti round a ( tive unfet

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