

sulted in respect to appointments to office."—It is therefore as clear as that two and two make four, that the question at issue between the Councillors and Sir Charles Metcalfe, was not that which Mr. Baldwin stated to the House of Assembly, and on which the vote of the Assembly was predicated; which is the proposition that I was to prove—a proposition, the facts of which are without a precedent or a parallel in the history of Responsible Government. Comment obscures and enfeebles when the naked text itself is luminous as a sun-beam, and speaks with the voice of thunder. Yet there is a peal still louder in the recent debate of the British House of Commons—a debate which stamps with the highest authority, the truth of every material fact, the correctness of every view, and the justness of the warnings which I have given in my introductory address and preceding numbers of this argument.

P. S.—Just before the completion of the foregoing fifth number of my defence of Sir C. Metcalfe, for the people of Canada, against attacks and encroachments, as dangerous to their constitutional rights, as they are to his character, I received the intelligence of the "great debate," or rather Imperial exposition of Canadian affairs, and of the determination of the British Government respecting them. Had I been aware that so early, so full, so unanimous, so authoritative a vindication of Sir C. Metcalfe, and so comprehensive and unquestionable an exposition and decision of the questions at issue between his Excellency and his late Councillors, would have been given by her Majesty's Government, I might not have thus voluntarily incurred the labour and exposure of the present discussion. And the same consideration will induce me to abridge the subsequent part of the discussion as much as possible.

When the authorities of the Empire speak on the question of their own constitutional rights, it is superfluous and presumptuous for me to reason and remonstrate. What I have argued was unprecedented and unconstitutional, the unanimous decision of the Home Government, supported by Lord John Russell and Mr. BULLER, the adviser and supposed writer of much of Lord Durham's Report—only opposed by Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Hume,—declared to be unheard of and inconsistent with monarchical institutions, and incompatible with the existing connexion between Canada and Great Britain. The liberal, the enlightened, the cautious Premier of the British Empire, has given all concerned clearly to understand, that the "power or patronage" defended by Sir Charles Metcalfe, as the inviolate property of the Crown, "was believed to be essential to the good government of Canada, and necessary, if the time should arrive, to maintain the connection between the two countries."

It now remains for every man in Canada to take heed to his ways. In this crisis he is about to stamp his character for future life and prosperity.—The Home Government assents entirely and unreservedly to the Respon-

sible Government Resolutions of September, 1841, but not to the anti-Responsible Government demands of the late Counsellors.—A resistance to the latter, Lord John Russell regards as "necessary for the maintenance of the connexion between this country (Great Britain) and the colony." The question can now no longer be blinked or evaded. Who is for the "maintenance of that connexion," and who is against it? Who is determined to lift up the weapons of resistance against the authorities of the Empire, for the sake of spontaneous, causeless, unconstitutional, avicious demand of party patronage; or respect those authorities whose utmost efforts have been of late years employed for the benefit of Canada, and whose utmost demand is a constitutional government of equal justice for all of her Majesty's Canadian subjects, and not a virtual republican government of party favouritism and party exclusion? Reader, I beseech you to examine the critical ground on which you are treading. One step too far ruined many a poor well-meaning man in 1837. How many wish they had taken more heed to their ways before that period! How many would gladly retrace the steps into which they were unconsciously led. But it is too late. It is not yet too late for even a Toronto Associationist to escape the gathering storm, and hide himself from the overhanging calamities.

I doubt not but Sir Charles Metcalfe will, with his characteristic forbearance and liberality, allow time and opportunity for these conciliations and faithful warnings of the Imperial authorities to be fully understood by every man in the Province; that when the time arrives for drawing the line of demarcation—if it must at length be drawn—by placing all administrative, and judicial, and militia offices of the country in the hands of those only who will maintain the constituted authorities of the Empire, no man may be taken by surprise—that no man may be dismissed from any official situation, without the clearest evidence of his having arrayed himself against the supreme tribunals of the Empire—of his having done so deliberately and wilfully—that there may be no dupes, and no room for the plea of ignorance which many made who were implicated in the movements of 1837.—But I hope the religion, the good sense, the patriotism of the people will duly appreciate the liberal and admonitory counsels of the British Government—that no military provisions, nor Royal proclamations, nor removals from official situations, may be required to sustain the constitution as maintained by the sovereign authority; but that the great majority of all classes will unite to maintain a constitutional and affectionate connexion with the mother country, and a legitimate Responsible Government, upon the principles of equal justice to all classes of her Majesty's Canadian subjects.

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