1838, is merely in those who what for the The respon-Colonial Minisreet, than upon by his position is talents, it is to by the great al idol, become But it is well nd that unhapthat such must suing for years was so long in eoadjutors, he is control, but hat he did not or a leader of established and his judgment, or the erisis ar more serious th reason, rank continent, and, r passions many , have censured, be respected as

wever impolitie n of his convicnich I sincerely espect as being Not to be, how-, I freely admit approve, regret and none more hostile to him. ie country, and at of the exotic no stake in the ved therefrom, and on whom the patronage t, sturdily opough his exer-

waged by Mr. Bureaucracy in gave him the reputation of an impracticable man-an obstructive-excelling only Chap in opposition and the work of demolition, but utterly incapable of xxxix constructing or building up institutions for the perconnent advantage of his country. This, indeed, proves his polic., but no lack 1837. of talents on the score alluded to. It should be borne in mind, that Mr. Papineau's predilections are avowedly democratic and republican, and his aspirations for the independence of Canada,sentiments in which certainly there is nothing unnatural nor ignoble, to whatever other objections they may be open,—and therefore that he is by policy, and on principle, an obstructive to all measures of a nature to give permanency to the colonial state, as one which he, at least, deems of minority and of bondage to his native country, and, as such, must desire rather to abridge than perpetuate er prolong. What his abilities to legislate and build up for an independency, had the rebellions resulted in such, might have proved, must remain a problem But those who have been the best acquainted with Mr. P. wall yet, I opine, be the most likly to undervalue his talents, cothic him deficient even on this head.

In fine, they who have only known Mr. Papineau through his politics and the asperi o. public life, in which, perhaps, he has been more inflexible than was consistent with skilful statesmanship, can have no just idea of the many excellent, moral, social and domestic qualities for which in private life he is distinguished. Uniting the erudition of the man of letters with the urbanity of a gentleman; possessing also the highest of conversational powers, and in an eminent degree frank, communicative and convivial, he is, out of politics, all that can be desired, and, in the domestic circle unrivalled for the amenity and kindness of his manners and disposi-Like most men of strong mind and decided character, his resentments are indeed deep and lasting, but, as a set-off to these, such also are his friendships. No more sincere friend ean be than Mr. Papineau. In every domestic and social relation, whether as husband, father, citizen, neighbour, companion or friend, all who intimately know, must acknowledge him to be not merely unexceptionable, but exemplary. Of his power and prowess in debate nothing need here be said. Few have ventured to enter the lists and cope with him who have not been floored in the contest. Expressing himself with equal case, elegance and energy, in the English as in the French language, his eloquence is at once felt to be of a superior order, grave, dignified and senatorial. He has been, as eminent men ever are, variously represented, according to the prejudices or prepossessions of those who have written of him, by some as faithless, and little better than a Demon; by others as a political redeemer; and, indeed, by the same individuals very differently at different periods, and under different circumstances. But whatever be his merit or demerit as a politician and statesman, a matter which those who follow us will more correctly deeide than we, his cotemporaries can, I have endeavoured—as one of them, unbiassed by any other motive of which I am conscious, than a desire to do common justice to a master-mind and inde-