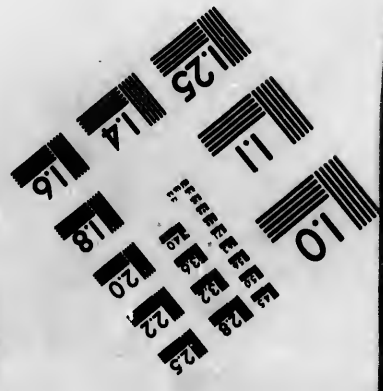
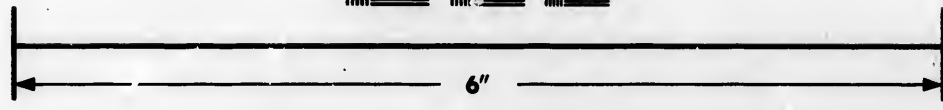
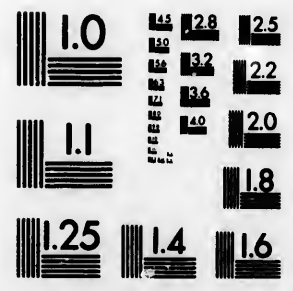


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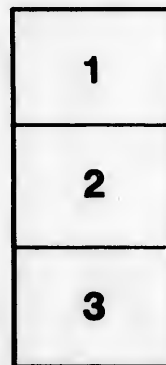
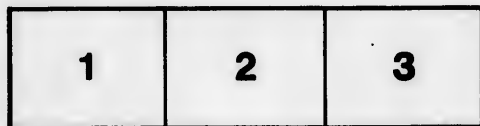
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A BRIEF SKETCH

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OF

CHARLES, BARON METCALFE,

OF FERNHILL, IN BERKSHIRE, BART., G. C. B. &c.

TO THE PERIOD OF HIS RESIGNING THE OFFICE OF GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES, IN 1845.

ORIGINALLY COMPILED FOR THE "BRITISH WHIG,"

BY "UNCLE BEN."

(*Walter Cavendish Bolton*)

"The Representative of such a Monarch as the Sovereign of
England, should be dignified in his language, mild in his power,
just in his decision, amiable in his private life, and generous in his
charities."

*Anon. Review of Ireland during the Administration of
LORD WELLESLEY.*

K I N G S T O N :

PRINTED AT THE ATHENEUM.

1846.

Sold by Dr. Barker, Kingston, by Messrs. R. & C. Chalmers,
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DEDICATION.

TO THE HONORABLE WILLIAM HENRY DRAPER, &c. &c.

SIR,—It may seem strange that the writer of the Letters of UNCLE BEN, should solicit permission to DEDICATE to you the following pages; but, Sir, I know no person to whom I can so justly do so as to one who enjoyed so large a share of the esteem and confidence of that nobleman—a faint outline of whose acts is herein sought to be given to the public.

Laying aside political differences, I trust you will accept the patronage. I would that the style and execution were more worthy of the subject, but there are persons, the true portraiture of whose character would appear to be flattery to those who knew them not; yet those acquainted with Lord Metcalfe will, I am confident, not accuse me of any undue praise, when I place him high among the greatest and best of men of the day.

I have the Honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

UNCLE BEN.

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TO THE INHABITANTS OF CANADA.

To you, my fellow subjects, I have presumed to offer this slight attempt to preserve the memory of our late Governor General, if indeed, anything were wanting to preserve the name of one whose charity, beneficence, and uniform kindness were acknowledged and appreciated by us all.

Differences of political opinion must ever prevail in all free communities; of which, indeed, they may be said to be the truest test: but to whatever length such differences may have proceeded, in regard to the principles on which Lord Metcalfe conducted the Government, none will deny their admiration to his great and many private virtues, nor withhold their sincere grief and sympathy at the melancholy cause which led to his retirement from among us.

Canada has lost a sincere friend; and on all quarters is heard one fervent prayer that it may please the Almighty disposer of events to alleviate his sufferings and shed the light of His Holy Spirit over the declining years of one whose anxious wish was the happiness of all. I have been induced to revise the Letters which originally appeared in the *British Whig*, and I now present them in the present form, at the request of many of his warm admirers.

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He reckoned not the past, while aught remained
Great to be done or mighty to be gained.

Rowe's Lucan, Lib. II.

THERE is not a subject which a public writer approaches with so much diffidence, as the Review of the Life of a living Statesman—as there is none other which presents so many difficulties, or demands greater circumspection in guarding against a very common error—of falling into either the extremes of overwrought praise on one hand, or unmerited censure on the other:—besides, when the character is on the stage before us, we are liable to be actuated by feelings of personal consideration; and the mind, too apt to be influenced, easily takes a bias which warps the judgment, and, with every desire to do justice, we are often unconsciously led astray. The difficulties which the Latin Historian foresaw, in this line of writing, are much more forcible in regard to Biography, “when,” says he, “you would relate the great virtues and renowned deeds of statesmen and warriors—what each thinks easy to be accomplished by himself, he receives with an equal mind,—beyond that, he takes them as if feigned and false.”

• When we review the character of a political opponent, we anxiously search out those traits and feelings which may in our opinion justify our opposition; and if we write too severely, or overstep the bounds of justice, the public can always strike the balance and judge correctly; but when a loved and honored name forms the subject of our consideration, fresh difficulties arise, and we naturally distrust our power to do justice. With such feelings have I undertaken the task before me, and though I feel some pride in being allowed to lay before the Canadian public this brief

and unpretending record of the public acts of Lord Metcalfe, yet I feel the task a sad one. Canada has lost an upright and an honest man, a friend and benefactor, a temperate Governor, and a beneficent distributor of charity and comfort; and sure am I that all, without distinction of party, will unite in deep regret at the melancholy circumstances which have rendered necessary his retirement from public life.

Weighty as are these considerations, there is yet another which attaches itself to the writer of this sketch; he has, in the discharge of what he thought, erroneously perhaps, a public duty, placed himself at issue with a Council which enjoyed Lord Metcalfe's confidence; and he fears he will find some difficulty in separating their acts from the public character of His Lordship: determined, however, as far as in him lies to do justice, he appeals to the favorable interpretation of his opinions, by the public: his chief aim shall be

“Nothing to extenuate, nor set down aught in malice.”

The past ten or fifteen years of our Canadian History present to our view many names commanding our admiration and esteem,—proving the deep interest the parent State feels in our welfare; sending us as Governors some of the noblest and best men! And well does Canada merit this care, for she is one of the brightest gems in the British diadem. Among those names we find the high minded and generous Dalhousie—the chivalrous and gallant Seaton—Aylmer, whose private virtues, and sterling rectitude of principle, shed a lustre on the vice-regal office—Head, the unshrinking defender of his Sovereign's honor and his country's good, the neglect of whom is a stain on the page of English policy; Sydenham, whose brilliant talents as a statesman, and untimely death, have left him without an enemy:—many were his political faults, it is true, but when we consider the period at which he as-

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sumed the Government, the objects with which he was charged and the difficulties he had to encounter, we are inclined to pass lightly over them; and with all, who is there among us that did not, even within one short year after his death, sincerely wish that his life might have been spared. None, save they whom he had raised to power, and who basely sat by while his memory was assailed, and recreant left his defence to those who had been his sternest opponents. Amid this galaxy of great names, the folly of a Gosford, the weak pride of a Durham, the timid hesitation and doubtful policy of an Arthur, and the miserable fall of a Bagot, are forgotten, or serve but as foils to shew off to more advantage the lustre of those with whom they are contrasted.

Our late Governor General has added another illustrious name to the list of Canada's benefactors; and while many conscientiously object to the line of policy which he adopted, all unite in doing homage to his generosity and amiability of character,—only one man in Canada, and he comparatively a stranger, could be found who allowed the gall of political rancor to choke his better feelings, and disturb the harmony of a public festival to vent his spleen on the departed nobleman;—but from him we turn to the subject of our memoir.

Great as the political acumen of Lord Metcalfe undoubtedly was, and richly as he was gifted by nature with talents of the highest order, and an intellect clear, comprehensive, and far-seeing, yet he has earned for himself a far higher name than any political distinction can bestow, by his virtues and his charities, by the gentleness of his character, and the truly christian and liberal spirit which guided his every act. As a Statesman, a Nobleman and a Scholar, in whatever light we view him, he may emphatically be said to be a great and a good man; he has now closed a political career of forty-five years, during the whole of which, with the exception of a few months, he was actively employed in the service of his country, and every quarter

of England's vast Colonial Possessions, bears testimony to his industry and talent. In India, Jamaica, and Canada, his name will long be held in remembrance and veneration, and England will acknowledge him as one of her most devoted servants, and accomplished deputies : Long as that flag,

“ The proud attendant on the sun through all his daily path,”

Continues to wave over a free and generous people, so long will the name of Metcalfe hold a high place in the roll of England's worthies.

CHARLES THEOPHILUS, second son of Sir Theophilus Metcalfe, of Berkshire, was born on Sunday, the 30th of January, 1785. His family belongs to that most noble class, the Country Gentlemen of England ; and his Father was a Member of the House of Commons ; one of the Directors of the most Honorable the East India Company, and possessed no little interest and consideration at that conclave of Merchant Princes. Charles was early destined for the Company's service, as were also, I believe, both of his brothers ; the elder, Theophilus, died in China in 1822, and the younger is now in India. The subject of this Memoir was sent to Eton, and a class mate of his, now holding a high office in the state, writing to a friend in Canada, says, “ when we were at Eton, young Metcalfe was noted for his great kindness of disposition, and his remarkable aptitude at acquiring knowledge and mastering difficulties.” At this school he remained till about his fifteenth year, when he received his first appointment, and in 1800 sailed for India : on his arrival at Calcutta, he, according to custom, entered the College at Fort William, established by the Marquis of Wellesley, for the instruction of young men in the Company's service, in the native languages of the country.

At this period the affairs of the East were conducted by two celebrated men, Lord Wellesley, one of the first politicians and most accomplished scholars of his day, being Governor General, and Lord Lake, Commander in-Chief; the former paid a parental attention to the College he had been the means of establishing, and he was soon made acquainted with the rapid progress of Mr. Metcalfe, whom he appointed assistant to the Resident at the Court of Sindeah, one of the Mahratta Chiefs—the Resident being I believe the present Lord Cowley; here he remained about a year, when he was recalled to Calcutta, and appointed to a situation in the office of Secretary to the Supreme Government, in the discharge of the duties of which he evinced a talent for business which soon brought him into favorable notice, and in consequence the Marquis soon promoted him to his own office.

In 1803, the Mahratta Chiefs, aided by the French, had got possession of Delhi, and expelled the rightful Sovereign, Shah Aulum; they were expelled by Lord Lake and Aulum reinstalled, who lived only five years, dying in 1808. Agra was also taken possession of by the British. By a treaty with the Rajah of Bhurtpore, that Prince had placed himself under the protection of the British, and had engaged to assist them against Sindeah: but when the war broke out he forgot his promises, formed a coalition with Holkar, and Bhurtpore was invested by Lord Lake, to whom it was delivered in 1805, and the Rajah compelled to pay a fine of twenty lacs of rupees. During this campaign, Mr. Metcalfe attended Lord Lake as a volunteer, or perhaps as it was then customary for a civil servant always to accompany military expeditions, he had at his own request, been selected for that purpose; however it may have been, there appears to have existed at that time a certain degree of jealousy between the civil and military officers, and Lord Lake took no pains to conceal his distaste for these civil attendants on his camp;

"men" to use his own expression, "who would not fight themselves, and were in the way of others."—These taunts reached the ears of Mr. Metcalfe, and as if to prove the fallacy of the reasoning, he signalized himself on many occasions during the war of 1804-5-6, particularly at the siege of Deeg, a city about 57 miles N. E. from Agra, where Lord Lake defeated the army of Holkar, on the 15th of November, 1804, and which led to the treaty of April the 10th, 1805. At the siege of this city, Mr. Metcalfe, armed with a walking stick, placed himself at the head of an attacking party, and was among the first to enter the town. This anecdote was first given to the Canadian public, through the columns of the *Cobourg Star*, furnished, as I am informed, by a gentleman who was present. At the conclusion of the war, by the subjugation of the Chiefs, Mr. Metcalfe returned to Calcutta, but was almost immediately sent as Envoy to the Court of Rao Holkar, and from thence was transferred, in a few months, to Delhi, in the capacity of assistant to the Resident agent; here he remained nearly two years, which time he spent in perfecting his knowledge of the various languages, and making himself master of the policy of the Indian chiefs; as also gaining information as to the social and mercantile state of the Province.

Since the commencement of the war in 1803, several changes had taken place in the Government of India. Late in 1804, the Marquis of Wellesley had tendered his resignation, and Lord Cornwallis, who had been Governor General from 1786 to 1792, during which period Tippoo Suldaun had been subdued, and who had subsequently signalized himself in the war of Revolution in the States, was appointed to succeed him; he arrived in 1805, but died in the October of the same year. Sir George Barlow acted as Governor till the arrival of Lord Minto in 1807.

In 1808, disturbances had broken out in Lahore, and the Punjaub,—a tract of country which derives its

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name from its being watered by the five Easterly branches of the Indus, and for as from its having been the limit of the expedition of Alexander the Great;—to this District Mr. Metcalfe was sent by Lord Minto, to settle the differences, which he accomplished in such a manner as to gain the confidence of the Governor General; and in after life he has declared that the compliments and kindness bestowed on him by the successful issue of that negociation, were amongst the most grateful and cherished recollections of his life; and well might it be so, for the long continuance of the peace, and the subsequent amicable relations, fully justified the confidence placed in him by Lord Minto. Many anecdotes of his life at this period are before me, given me by persons, then in daily communication with him; but the relation would trespass too far on the space I have allowed myself, and I also omit them here for reasons hereafter to be explained. Saib Metcalfe was beloved by all who knew him; the natives held him in an estimation almost equal to that they entertained for their own great men: the stout young Englishman, in whom the absence of official hauteur, whose affability, joined to his almost lavish generosity, won their hearts. He remained, however, but a short time at Lahore. On the perfecting the object of his mission, he returned to Calcutta, when he shortly after accompanied Lord Minto, in a tour to the presidency of Madras. In 1809 or 10, he was sent in a second time to the Court of Sindeah, where he remained till May 1811, when he was recalled to Calcutta, previous to his being appointed Chief British resident at Delhi, one of the most responsible offices in the Anglo-Indian Government, as it embraces all our diplomatic relations with all the Northern Tribes, and requiring talent and energy, second only to that looked for in the head of the Government; and at a time particularly arduous, as the then Monarch was a man not easily kept in check, and among the proudest of the Indian Princes. An anecdote connected with Lord Metcalfe's charac-

ter, occurred at this Court, and is too good to be lost; it is as follows:—Previous to the arrival of Mr. Metcalfe, it had been the custom for the British Resident, perched in a Khwas, a kind of dickey behind the chair of State, to chowrie, that is, keep the flies off the Royal pate, with the tail of a Nepal cow, handled and ornamented with gold, and set with precious stones. Mr. M's predecessor, Mr. Seaton, had used the howdah with such effect and energy, that during his occupation of the perch, not a fly had dared to light upon the royal head, nor even buz within the reach of the death-bestowing tail. The new Resident not relishing such an amusement, and thinking it beneath the dignity of the Representative of the Sovereign of England, determined to abolish the custom. At first, he laughingly told the Monarch, that he was growing too fat to sit in so narrow a chair: his Majesty graciously hinted at an enlargement—the resident declined the honor, but offered the use of his chief native servant. The King got vexed, but Metcalfe was determined, and for his determination of character, I beg respectfully to refer to any one or all of his late Canadian Council. However, he carried his point, the custom was abolished.

I cannot omit another incident, as shewing both the character of Lord Metcalfe, and his knowledge of the man he had to manage. In India it is the custom to sit in the presence of a Prince with the feet bare, as a mark of respect; when first introduced into the Royal presence, Mr. Metcalfe entered with his hat off, but his shoes on,—being remonstrated with, he replied, that in England the greatest mark of respect was shewn by uncovering the head—that his Majesty might have which he liked bare, the head or feet, but not both. The King chose the feet as being a mark of respect more easily understood by, and gratifying to his subjects, and Mr. Metcalfe consented.

At Delhi Mr. Metcalfe remained till 1817-18, and there are in Canada, many gentlemen who knew his

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Lordship while there, and who bear a ready testimony, not only to the efficiency with which he conducted the affairs entrusted to him, but also to the urbanity and generosity of his character. On his return to Calcutta, he was appointed Chief Secretary to the Supreme Government, and Private Secretary to the Marquis of Hastings, who had been appointed Governor General in 1813, and held it till 1822, when he resigned, having twice received the thanks of the East India Company and the Imperial Parliament, for his services. He left India in a most prosperous and happy condition, and was succeeded by Lord Amherst. I may as well mention that in 1824 Lord Hastings was appointed Governor of Malta, and died October 28th, 1825, on board the *Revenge*, in the Bay of Baia, near Naples; he was a most distinguished officer, and appears to have been the model on which Lord Metcalfe formed much of his political system.

In 1819, Mr. Metcalfe was appointed Chief Resident Agent to the Nizam of the Deccan; while here, where he remained six years, he succeeded in 1822 to the Baronetcy, by the death of his brother, Sir Theophilus. His younger brother, Thomas, is now resident at Delhi.

During the time that Sir Charles Metcalfe was at Deccan, the money matters of India were in a sad state of confusion—the Government were obliged to borrow at immense rates of interest. There was at this period a Banking House in Hydrabad (that of Messrs. Palmer & Co.,) who had great influence, but being anxious to extend its circulation, it proposed to receive a Protegee of Lord Hastings, Sir John Rumboldt, into partnership, on condition of being made the fiscal agent for the Government in that District.—The terms were agreed to, money was borrowed at exorbitant rates of interest, and repaid by authorizing the Banker to collect it from the District farmers of the

taxes ; this proceeding bred much dissatisfaction, and led to no little difficulty. Sir Charles Metcalfe, however, put an end to it, although in opposition to the wishes and interest of the Governor.

In 1825, troubles began to show themselves in Upper India, and Sir Charles was ordered up the country. To explain the origin of this, the second war, it is necessary to state that Bhunder Sing, the Rajah of Bhurt-pore, who had been defeated by Lord Lake in 1805, died in October 1823, and was succeeded by his brother Bhuldeo Sing, who dying in February 1825, left a son Bulwuret Sing, then 6 years of age, as his successor : his claim to the throne was disregarded by his uncle Doorjan Lall, who assumed the sovereignty, and determined to defend it by arms. The British, bound both by interest and treaty to protect the nephew of Bhuldeo, first tried negotiation, but that failing, Lord Combermere was despatched against the usurper, with an army of 25,000 men, and a large train of artillery, with mortars and rockets. This fortress, situated in the midst of an extensive plain, had long afforded shelter to the disaffected and refractory ; it was defended by a wall 60 feet thick, and nearly 8 miles in extent, protected by bastions, and a glacis reaching to the level of the top of the wall ; it had long been considered impregnable by the natives, having withstood many sieges. Lord Lake had made three attempts to take it, but not being provided with a sufficient battering train, he failed ; and a common taunt by the natives was—" Oh Mr. Englishman, why don't you take Bhurt-pore ?" On the 18th of January, Lord Combermere took Bhurt-pore by assault, having reduced the greater part to ashes by shells and rockets ; he rode over the glacis and the impregnable city fell into the hands of the English. The amount of prize money was large ; the share of Lord Combermere, who, for this act, got a step in the peerage, was nearly £30,000 ; Doorjan Lall was charged with the expenses of the military

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operations, amounting to very nearly 25 millions of rupees, and young Bulwuret was reinstated. Sir Charles was present with the Commander in Chief throughout this campaign.

In 1827 Sir Charles Metcalfe was called to a seat in the Supreme Council, and in 1828 he turned his attention to a question then agitating India, and causing no little excitement in the Company's affairs—the granting of license of residence to Europeans. A resolution to that effect, passed the Supreme Council of the Bengal Presidency, on the 17th of February, 1829. Another question at the same time began to arise,—the granting full liberty to the Indian Press. With the history of this matter I am but very imperfectly acquainted, and shall pass it over in a few words. A decree had been passed, by which every editor was obliged, before publication to send a copy of his paper to the Government office, and the Governor had the power of striking out whatever he deemed objectionable; and consequently the journals often appeared with large blank spaces. In order to give this law effect, it was necessary that it should be registered by the Councils of the different Presidencies; that of Bengal at once did so, while in Bombay, where Sir John Grant, the original "*wild Elephant between two tame ones*," of Lord Ellenborough's letter to Sir J. Malcolm on this subject, was Recorder, refused to do it, and the consequence was, that while in Bombay the Press was comparatively free, in Bengal it was subject to rigorous censorship, from which it was not relieved till 1835, when Sir Charles Metcalfe was acting Governor General. By some the removal of the restrictions on the Press, is attributed to Lord Hastings; but from all I can learn on the subject, without justice, there is no doubt he had formed some such intention, but he did not carry it into effect, and the credit of having accomplished it is fully due to Sir Charles.

The period for which members of the Supreme Council are chosen, is five years; but on the expiration

of that term, Sir Charles was re-chosen for two years more ; chiefly I believe that his great knowledge of Indian affairs might be more available, pending the debate then going on in England, with regard to the renewal and re-modelling the Charter of the Company ; and both he and Lord William Bentinck, who had succeeded Lord Amherst as Governor General, corresponded fully with the Government on that subject, and the information which they communicated, influenced the British Ministry in the leading features of that measure. Some idea of the magnitude of the affairs of the Company may be gleaned from the following fact :—Exclusive of the regular despatches, the explanatory volumes accompanying them received in England from 1793 to 1813, amounted to 9094 ; and from 1814 to 1829, to 12,414 ; pending the debates on the India Bill ; the amount was far above even the last average, nearly 830 per annum. During the administration of Lord William Bentinck, another great Reform took place in India—in 1833, the custom of suttees—the burning women on the funeral piles of their husbands, was abolished.

In 1834 Sir Charles Metcalfe was appointed Governor at Agra, but late in the same year, he was unanimously called on to assume the duties of Governor General, vacant by the recall of Lord William Bentinck. It was during his tenure of this office, that he passed the law above referred to, granting full freedom to the Press of India—arranged the details and changes consequent on the new order of affairs, and relieved by Lord Auckland in 1836, he again resumed the Government of Agra ; but soon after being unable to convince the Board of Directors in Leadenhall-street, of the propriety of his measure regarding the Press, he resigned his office and prepared to return to England, having been created a Civil Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, by William IV, in 1837.

Thus ended his Indian career, in which during a period of 37 or 38 years, he had exhibited talents of

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the highest order, and filled, with great credit to himself and great benefit to the Company, the highest offices, and from which he retired, beloved by all who knew him, and held in great estimation by the natives, of all castes,—in proof of which I could produce many touching anecdotes; but I omit to do so, as I am in hopes some abler pen than mine, and having more command of authentic materials, will favour the public with a fuller account of the Life of Sir Charles; indeed, if I am rightly informed, it is the intention of a gentleman well fitted for the task, to give us such a desideratum, and from his talents and personal acquaintance for many years with his Lordship, and Indian affairs in general, a guarantee is afforded of the work being ably accomplished. It was the good fortune of the writer of this to be once present at an accidental meeting between his Lordship and a native of Bengal, who had been a servant to the gentleman at whose house he stopped in Agra, and the exuberant joy of the man at thus meeting, so far from his native land, one whom he called his country's friend, was very great—"Saib Metcalfe!" was his cry of astonishment and joy, and the effect was heightened by the affability and kindness with which the worthy old man entered into his feelings.

On retiring from the service of the H. E. I. C., Sir Charles determined to pass the remainder of his life at his paternal estate of Fernhill, in Berkshire. He had, as he said himself, no taste for the political turmoil which then agitated England; besides his constitution needed assistance—thirty-seven years active service in India does not usually give health or strength,—and he promised himself, for the residue of his days, the richest of all enjoyments, the happy life of an English country gentleman. But his country again called for his services, and to that call he would never turn a deaf ear; he at once abandoned his intentions, sacrificed his domestic comforts, and left a home which his

presence had gladdened but for one short year, to embark again on the stormy sea of politics.

The Island of Jamaica had long enjoyed the privileges of a representative form of Government, which was granted to it in 1661, by Charles II., under the administration of D'Oyley, who had been appointed Governor by Cromwell, on the surrender of the Island to the English. The abolition of Slavery, and the introduction of the apprentice system, had stirred up feelings of discontent which were heightened by the endeavors of certain fanatics, and the beautiful liberality of Lord Mulgrave, as afterwards the same gentleman added fuel to the flame of discontent in Ireland. Sir Lionel Smith had succeeded Lord Mulgrave, but unfortunately he was not calculated to calm the troubled waters; the Provincial Parliament refused to act, and a Bill to abrogate the Constitutional Charter was introduced by the Whigs in the Imperial Parliament, but fortunately it was opposed by the Tories, and lost by a majority of 5, which defeat was of the greatest consequence, as it led to the total overthrow of the Whigs a few years afterwards, and was the commencement of a series of parliamentary overthrows, which left them powerless for the remaining tenure of their office. In consequence of the loss of the Jamaica Bill, Sir Lionel Smith was recalled; and on the 11th of July, 1839, Sir Charles Metcalfe was sworn in a Member of the Privy Council, and Governor General of Jamaica, where he arrived in the September following. His first duty was to call the Parliament together, and in the *Royal Gazette*, of November 21, 1839, we find that he had restored confidence, and had induced the Parliament to act in unison with the Government; some outbreaks occurred, but they were speedily crushed and their instigators punished, some capitally. Sir Charles, by his mildness and determination, his generosity and benevolence, his strict enforcement of the laws, and his justice ever tempered with

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mercy, soon tranquilized the island; prosperity, long checked, again shewed itself; confidence was restored, for all parties felt confidence in the Governor. One might fancy this would have been the crowning work of his life, but it pleased the Almighty Disposer of events that another and, if possible, a more glorious triumph should be his. A sore in his face had been gradually gaining ground, and had assumed a decided character, aided no doubt by the climate and great mental anxiety; he consequently found it necessary to return to England for the benefit of medical advice; he resigned his office, much to the grief of the Colonists, and against the wishes of the Government; and Lord Elgin having been appointed his successor, he on the 20th of May, 1842, sailed from Jamaica in Her Majesty's ship Vestal. Early in July he underwent an operation which was performed at Mivart's Hotel, by Sir Benjamin Brodie.

The scene of his departure from Jamaica is described as having been such as the inhabitants had never before witnessed; all places of business were shut, a general grief oppressed the crowds which flocked to bid him adieu; and amid blessings and prayers he took leave of a people whom he had restored from a state of almost hopeless anarchy, to peace, happiness and prosperity. A proof of the estimation in which he was held, is found in the fact, that within a few months £5,000 were subscribed for a statue to him, and a large sum to found an Hospital, to be called the Metcalfe Dispensary. The Hospital was completed in 1843.—The statue, which was entrusted to Mr. Bailey, is of granite, nine feet high; Sir Charles is represented in a full military Court Dress, with trowsers and boots, and a cloak hanging over the left shoulder; it is said to be an exquisite piece of work, and now stands opposite the Senate House, in Spanish Town, Jamaica. Mr. Bailey had previously sent from his studio a magnificent bust of Sir Charles, in marble, for Calcutta; and I trust a like commission will be soon forwarded to him from Montreal.

In the year 1842, declining health compelled Sir Charles Bagot to tender his resignation of the Governor Generalship of Canada—a Government which had become so troublesome that few could be found to undertake it. Sir Robert Peel sought among the crowd of his political partizans for one qualified to assume so arduous an office. At length the name of Sir Charles Metcalfe presented itself; and he, though "*personally unknown to a single Member of the Ministry,*" was solicited to accept it, and fortunately his health had so much improved that he was enabled to yield to the solicitations of the Ministry.

CANADA.

No sooner was it known in Canada, that Sir Charles Metcalfe had been appointed to the Government than both parties congratulated themselves thereon. The Radicals asserted that he was a Whig in principle and in practice; on what grounds it is difficult to imagine, as he had never taken *any* part in English politics, not even to the voting at an election. The Tories had no reason to object to him, even if such had been the case, as not only Whig Governors, but even Whig Secretaries of State had latterly been guided by the principle of that party, in Colonial matters; and they had much rather have the destinies of the country placed in the hands of such a man as Lord John Russell, than in those of very many English Conservatives; besides, the previous career of Sir Charles in the East Indies and Jamaica gave us reasonable grounds to hope all good at his hands. His character for generosity and true liberality had preceded him, and all were prepared to hail his arrival with the liveliest demonstrations of satisfaction. The Radicals, although unwilling to lose the influence of Sir Charles Bagot's name, who had for

months been a mere tool in the hands of their leaders ; and dreading lest some known opponent of their principles might be selected, evinced on the arrival of Sir Charles Metcalfe an enthusiasm nearly equal to that with which they had hailed the advent of Sir Francis Bond Head, "*the tried Reformer.*" It is true, they did not placard the walls, but their delight was unfeigned. The Tories on the other hand, taught by bitter experience, and smarting under the ridicule they had incurred by their pompous displays of welcome to the friend and relative of Wellington, kept aloof from any demonstration which might commit them, either as partizans or opponents of the New Governor. They acted as they had done in the case of Sir Francis Bond Head, though not from the same motives.

Lord Sydenham had assumed the Government of the Province with an avowed and specific object in view—the Union of Upper and Lower Canada. To insure this it was necessary that he should strike out a new line of policy, and one hitherto unknown among us Colonists. The suspension of the Constitutional Act in Lower Canada, and the dependent character of the Special Council appointed by the Crown and holding the office during pleasure, easily insured consent to the proposed measure on the part of that section of the Province. No sooner had the new Governor obtained it than he hastened to Upper Canada, Sir George Arthur having previously informed him of the difficulties he would have to encounter. The party then in power in Upper Canada were, to a man, opposed not only to the Union, but to the Governor ; their supporters were, however, divided, and the Radicals, whom the Rebellion had deprived of all influence, gladly rallied round His Lordship : The continued opposition of the heads of departments, and many officials who had seats in the house, forced the publication of the celebrated Russell despatch—the ground work of Responsible Government. Had a thunderbolt fallen among

them, the horror and dismay of the official party could not have been greater—its effect was magical—it did its work so instantaneously, that the house not only agreed to the resolutions on the Union as dictated by the Governor, but received most graciously every message he sent down. On one occasion, as if to try how far their subserviency could go, he replied to one of their addresses by telling them plainly to mind their own business—but the awful scroll, bearing date “Downing Street, Sept. 18th,” and signed, “John Russell,” was constantly before them. The Union and Clergy Reserve measures having been carried, his Lordship hastened to call to power that party from which he had received the most strenuous support.—Mr. Hagerman, the leader of the Conservative party, hopeless of accomplishing any thing, accepted a seat on the Bench, vacant by the retirement of Mr. Justice Sherwood; Mr. Draper was promoted to the office of Attorney General, with Mr. R. Baldwin, Solicitor General, and Mr. Small received the lucrative appointment of Solicitor to the College Council. It appears to me to have been a very great oversight in Mr. Draper, his accepting office with Mr. Baldwin; because it very materially lessened the confidence of his party, and opened the door for other measures, of which it is well known he disapproved. Having made these appointments, His Lordship returned to Montreal, leaving Sir George Arthur in power as Lieutenant Governor. Of him I shall say no more, than that he was a kind, affable, *all promising* old man; he deserted the very party who had supported him, and is justly chargeable with the blame of many of the evils which for the two subsequent years afflicted the Province. During the interval which elapsed between the passage of the Union Resolutions in the Upper Canada House of Assembly, on the 5th of January, 1840, and its declaration on the 10th of February, 1841, parties in both sections were undergoing a singular series of mutations—the leaders of the U. C. Conservatives were daily giving in their

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adhesion to the Government of Lord Sydenham—the appointment of Mr. Baldwin, and the general distribution of offices had greatly conciliated the Radicals—vast plans of public improvements were announced by the Government, and on the first election after the Union, the Upper Province returned a large majority, pledged to support the Government—the most Conservative constituencies were broken up or paralyzed. But while Upper Canada thus supported the Government, and its offices were bestowed on the anti-British party, Lower Canada declared against it; and they who had been most conspicuous in their opposition to the policy of Viger and Papineau, were promoted. Thus Lord Sydenham hoped to prevent any great coalition of parties, by taking the supporters of the Government from contending ranks; but the very circumstance on which he trusted most for safety proved his ruin. Between Mr. Draper and Mr. Baldwin there could be no community of feeling, and the rash and wilful conduct of the latter soon forced his withdrawal from the Council, and the effective Radical party was formed by his union with the French Members. Lord Sydenham lived just long enough to see the failure of his project, and to find that he had unguardedly armed with a dangerous weapon, those who knew not how to use it, except as a Malay does his knife when it pleases him to run a muck. In September, 1841, just on the eve of the prorogation of the Parliament, the Right Honorable Charles Poulett Thompson, Baron of Sydenham and Toronto, G. C. B., died in consequence of injuries received by a fall from his horse, and never were greater marks of respect shewn to the memory of any man than were to his by his political enemies. People from all parts of the Province flocked to Kingston to attend his funeral—in all the Towns the day of his interment was marked by solemnity—the shops were closed, and every one seemed to have lost a personal friend. It is not my duty to become his eulogist, nor have I space to enter on a minute examination of his acts. He had used Respon-

sible Government to carry out his peculiar measures, hoping that he would have been able to retain it in his own power; but, like "an engineer hoisted by his own petard," the latter part of the Session of 1841 saw him defeated; when, broken down in body and mind, he who had effected much evil, but had also accomplished great good, was summoned from this earthly scene, deeply and universally regretted. If he introduced some confusion into our political system, he also called forth the energies of the Province; if he promoted to power a party whom he could not trust, he labored to make the Province British in feeling and principle; if he allowed personal feeling of hostility to betray him into ungracious and ungenerous exhibitions thereof, his friendships were equally strong and lasting; if he had many foibles they were more than counterbalanced by great talents. He neglected those whom, almost with his last breath, he acknowledged to be the true friends of peace and order; and his letters to his brother show that he acted on a false estimation of the Upper Canada Tories, as a political and social body.

Had a man of equal talent and energy succeeded Lord Sydenham, all might have been well. The evil naturally springing from the seed he had sown, might have been checked in the bud; but unfortunately a man was selected whose previous life of diplomacy unfitted him for the government of a Colony.

Never did Viceroy assume the duties of his office under more flattering circumstances than did Sir Charles Bagot. Descended from one of the most steady adherents of the Monarchy—united by blood to one of our most honest and upright Bishops, and by marriage, with the illustrious house of Wellesley, he had filled to the satisfaction of the country the highest diplomatic offices—was known to be a Tory—selected by a Tory Government; and he brought with him a suite composed exclusively of persons of the same political prin-

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principles. Lady Bagot too, would establish a vice-regal Court, so long needed; and the daughter of Lord Mornington and the niece of the Duke of Wellington, it was thought would be a fitting example to, and head of the society of this Province. Their arrival was hailed with delight and acclamation—his tour of the Province was the pageant of a conqueror; and the effect was heightened by his personal appearance—tall, elegant and commanding, united with his conversational powers, in the exercise of which he was open, affable and entertaining. Though not wealthy, the style in which he lived was magnificent, and each Conservative deputa- tion which waited on him with an address of congratulation, returned impressed with an idea that he was all the Conservatives could require. But, weakness, vacillation and indecision soon shewed themselves in his political character. In private life, an Ultra Tory; in his public, he seemed anxious to use his utmost power to support Ultra-Radicalism. Declaring his Tory predilections, and his hatred of liberalism, he went to the Council Chamber to lend the sanction of his name and influence to measures of the most democratic tendency. His policy soon caused discontent, not less by the general tone of the Ministerial measures, than by the channel in which all official patronage ran; not that they who understood any thing of government, under the new form of responsibility, could object to the Council for the time being, giving offices to their friends, but in many cases the most objectionable persons were selected. And while His Excellency never hesitated in his private conversations to declare, even with asseverations, his partiality for Conservatism, his government was carried on by the most Ultra-Radicalism.

The events which led to the memorable note of the 13th September, 1842, have been given to the public by a far cleverer pen than mine. Well would it have been for the writer of that explanation, if he had con-

tinued to act on the principles he then announced. Had he done so, we should not now find the Conservatives obliged to throw aside all other considerations, and justify their support of Mr. Draper, *by a fear*, that should he quit the helm of affairs, Mr. Baldwin must be re-called. In 1842 another item was added to the list of evils inflicted on Canada in the eventful month of September: Already that month had produced Lord J. Russell's despatch, Responsible Government Resolutions, the death of Lord Sydenham, and now a total change in the Cabinet. Messrs. Draper and Ogden made way for Messrs. Baldwin and Lafontaine—Mr. Aylwin was appointed Solicitor General East—Mr. Sherwood was removed without reason, to give place to Mr. Small—Mr. Hincks, having made his peace with Mr. Baldwin, retained the Inspector Generalship; and, in order to render the sacrifice complete, Mr. Davidson was removed from the Crown Land Office, to make room for Mr. Morin: while Mr. Parent was taken from the bureau of a most violent Radical paper in Quebec, and made Clerk of the Executive Council. The following retained their places: Mr. Killaly, President of the Board of Works; Mr. Parke, Surveyor General; Mr. Harrison, Secretary West; and, of course, Mr. Daly, Secretary East. It were a pity not to preserve in regular form a list of the Council which effected more mischief, bred more ill-will, and were actuated by more rancorous feelings against all who opposed them than any Council we ever had or are ever likely to have.

List of the Canada Council, as it stood when remodelled by Sir Charles Bagot, nephew of the Bishop of Oxford—a high Tory, and a Churchman.

President of the Council,.....R. B. SULLIVAN,
Receiver General,.....H. J. DUNN,
Inspector General,.....F. HINCKS,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,.....A. N. MORIN,
President of Board of Works.....H. H. KILLALY,

Attorney General East,.....L. LAFONTAINE,
 Solicitor General East,.....T. C. AYLWIN,
 Attorney General West,.....R. BALDWIN,
 Solicitor General West,.....J. E. SMALL,
 Secretary East,.....D. DALY,
 Secretary West,.....S. B. HARRISON.

Here then was the Ministry to which the destinies of Canada were entrusted, by a mere act of mistaken policy on the part of Mr. Draper; it is impossible to say what effect a dissolution might have had at that moment; it could not have made matters worse.— On the part of the Governor, it was attempted to attribute these changes to force, and a member of his family actually wrote home to persons in the highest station, declaring that the Conservatives had forced Sir Charles Bagot to adopt the line of conduct which he did. This proceeding destroyed not only the public confidence which the Conservatives of Upper Canada had previously placed in His Excellency, but even alienated many of his private friends; the Conservative press which had hitherto bridled its indignation, poured out the full measure of its wrath, and in language firm, but always respectful, denounced the new line of policy. From that moment the Governor General delivered himself up, bound hand and foot, to the dictation of his Radical Council; and they used their power for the introduction of measures which could not but prove distasteful, not only to the people of Upper Canada, but even to the head of the government; he, however, wanted courage to cope with them, and they held so large a majority in the House of Assembly, that their tenure of office seemed secure, at least for the period of that Parliament's duration. It is true they had adopted a system of managing the public revenues, calculated to cherish and improve the resources of the country; its income increased under their direction; a more beneficial surveillance than had hitherto existed, was imposed on the different District Officers, and the

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official duties of the departments were ably executed ; but even these advantages could not compensate for the many abuses which they encouraged ; the magisterial, and other injudicious appointments, had raised a storm in Upper Canada, which nothing but their downfall could allay. And this seemed far removed, when illness forced Sir Charles Bagot to resign the government, and Sir Charles Metcalfe was named as his successor.

On the 20th March, 1843, Sir Charles Metcalfe arrived at Boston, by the *Columbia*, and immediately hastened to Kingston, where he was sworn in as Governor General on the 29th, and issued the usual proclamation. Relieved from the cares of Government, Sir Charles Bagot rallied, and some hopes were entertained that he might recover ; and in the interval between the 29th of March and the 19th of May, he received the most marked and delicate attention from his successor—on the latter day he died, a victim to the worry of politics. For some months after the arrival of Sir Charles Metcalfe, things appeared to be going on just as smoothly as Mr. Baldwin could desire. The Council had been styled "*eminent*" by His Excellency. Mr. Walker was appointed to office—Mr. Powell was dismissed—traitors were pardoned—new Commissions of the Peace had been issued for the several Districts. But although all was working smoothly, the experience of Sir Charles in affairs of Colonial Government, assisted as he was by the ablest Secretary we have ever had in Canada, soon enabled him to penetrate not only the policy, but even the characters of the "*eminent*" men by whom the affairs of the country had been managed—he measured their powers at a glance, and felt assured of an easy victory, when the hour of pressing it should arrive—he distinctly announced his view of Responsible Government, in which, while he recognized the just power and privileges of the people to control their Rulers, and to regulate through their Repre-

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representatives the measures of the Government, he reserved to the Head of the Executive the right to select his officers. Almost imperceptibly, certainly without those most interested in the matter being aware of it, energy began to infuse itself into the Conservative ranks—confidence in Sir Charles was established, the more when it was generally known that he was supported by the Home Ministry in his reading of the Resolutions of 1841. Two other circumstances tended to cement the tacit understanding between the parties—1st, The Ministers were evidently not satisfied, and the little cloud, not bigger than a man's hand had shown itself above the political horizon; and 2nd, A trip which His Excellency took through the Province in the course of the Summer had sown the seeds of his future popularity. Up to this period however, the Conservatives had made no open demonstration.

On the 28th of September Parliament was opened. Previous to this the question of the removal of the Seat of Government agitated the public mind in the Upper Province; in fact it had been made a party question by the Council, and the people therefore were not astonished at the almost immediate resignation of Mr. Harrison. This was blow number one. Still Mr. Baldwin and his party trusted to their vast majorities, and to the active offices of those whom gratitude for past services had made their friends; and never was a Ministry served with such ready devotion; both intra et extra muros, both within and without the house their cause was well supported. The next blow came from the Legislative Council, where Mr. Draper, who, against the wishes of his party but at the express request of Sir Charles Bagot, had taken his seat, moved a series of Resolutions condemnatory of the removal of the Seat of Government, which, after a debate of nearly a week, was carried by a large majority on the 16th of October. Had Mr. Baldwin known aught of the science or practice of politics, then was the time for him to have set his

house in order; for he must have seen that a feeling of antagonism was springing up, and the storm cloud was gathering, which must soon burst over his devoted head; but throughout the whole of that eventful Session, he and his party exhibited a want of tact truly astonishing. They persisted in pressing on the most objectionable measures, and in using the most insulting and dictatorial language. Not one single principle of the Constitution was there to which they did not lay the destroying axe—really anxious, it would appear, to hasten a struggle for which they were unprepared, and in which they were sure of being defeated.

The independence of Parliament Bill, as originally introduced, betrayed something like fear; the Bill for the suppression of Secret Societies, while it showed the malevolent feelings by which they were actuated, evinced downright madness and ignorance of Constitutional Law. Then came the University Bill, the District Council Bill, the Assessment Bill and the School Bill—all founded on the most democratic principles. They continued to press upon the Governor the most obnoxious appointments—they became petulant and wayward—they winced under the galling attacks of their opponents in the Lower House—while in the Upper, their forlorn condition almost caused a feeling of pity. In the former, the Conservatives, unable to effect any thing by open vote, adopted the Fabrician policy of delay, and attacking in detail; and never was greater tact or more perfect knowledge of parliamentary usages displayed than was then shown by Sir A. N. McNab, and the choice band which acted with him. With an overwhelming majority against him, I have seen him so worry his opponents that on the floor of the House they often forgot not only the offices they held, but even their *personal dignity*.

During these struggles it was amusing to mark the calmness of Sir Charles Metcalfe. He never for a mo-

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ment forgot himself; "Gentlemen, introduce and carry your measures; you have Responsible Government." He saw that their feet were on the wires, and he skillfully concealed the gun. In answer to a remark made by the writer of this sketch to one of the Council, he received this reply: "— I tell you what it is, the Governor is not with us, but our majority in the House will tell." Added to their other difficulties, Mr. Wakefield began to waver in his partizanship, and other Members were suspected; though the divisions still went on favorably, it was evident that the leaven of jealousy had been infused.

In Upper Canada, feelings of the bitterest hostilities were engendered, by the absurd attempts of the Council to crush the liberty of the Press; and it was really laughable to see and hear them, in the highways and by-ways of Kingston, extolling their own virtues and prowess. Every one who had the honor of being on speaking terms with any of them, was as deeply versed in the mysteries of the Council Chamber, as was the President thereof himself. The various bar rooms of the Hotels in Kingston nightly resounded with the ding of political strife, in which certain of the Ministry did not feel ashamed to take a part. The debates in the Lower House were still carried on with vigor. Many thought that the plan which had partially succeeded in Ireland during the debate on the Union, would have been tried. The language of some of the party was most unjustifiable—on both sides feelings ran high, and I often thought it was a happy circumstance that there were *two languages* in the House. On the 21st October more signals of distress were hoisted. The Resolutions on the Seat of Government had been carried in the House by large majorities; and on the 4th of November they were, contrary to the usages of, and respect due to the Chamber, introduced into the Legislative Council by Mr. Sullivan—the Council having, since the debate on the 16th of October, mustered their

whole force. Mr. Morris moved an amendment, to the effect that it was an infringement on the Rules of the House. This amendment was lost, the numbers being 13 to 17; on which Mr. Morris, with 12 others, retired from the Council, a step which was followed by the *immediate* resignation of the Speakership by Mr. Jameson. Sir Charles desired to bestow the Speakership on one of the retiring Members. It was offered to Mr. Justice Sherwood, but refused. The Council named Mr. Viger; but that did not meet the wishes of the Governor; and finally, Mr. Caron, of Quebec, was appointed. The retirement of the 13 Conservative Councillors placed the victory completely in the hands of Sir Charles. It is true, they who remained quickly assented to every measure sent up from the Lower House. But Mr. Baldwin saw that his favorite measures, the University and the Secret Societies Bills were gone. Still he imaginéd the country was with him; and still the President declared that their feet were on the necks of the Tories. The triumphant return of Mr. Murney for Hastings, and the events of the night of his arrival in Kingston, showed they were tottering. The odds were fearfully against them, and by their stubbornness and mal-adroitness they hastened the catastrophe.

Now was displayed on the part of the Governor General, what even his enemies admit to have been a master stroke of policy; forcing a Council, with a majority of 21, in a House of 84, supported by the whole of one section of the Province, and an almost equality in the other, to resign; and that too, on a question which they had only one way of escape. On the Saturday previous to their resignation, one of the Council, in the hearing of the writer of this, declared that they would soon bring old Square-toes to his bearing; and even when they waited on His Excellency, they had no idea that he would have accepted their resignation; and it is notorious that many of them delayed in Kingston, certain that they would be recalled.

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On the 25th of November the Council, with the exception of Mr. Daly, resigned, and on the 27th the explanations were made in the House; these have been so frequently before the country, that I need not here further allude to them than to say, that on the 30th of May, 1844, the House of Commons fully sustained Sir Charles Metcalfe—all parties uniting in bearing testimony to his character and judgment. On the 9th of December Parliament was prorogued; and on the 13th a Provisional Government was formed, consisting of Messrs. Viger, Daly and Draper. No sooner was the resignation of Mr. Baldwin known, than universal joy seized the whole Province—addresses of thanks poured in; and New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, by their Parliaments, thanked Sir Charles for the service he had rendered the country.

An anecdote mentioned to me by a gentleman who was present, will illustrate the sanguine expectations of a speedy return, entertained by the Council and their friends:—On the day when Messrs. Baldwin and Hincks started for Toronto, oddly enough, their fellow passengers were two gentlemen of the Orange Deputation, which had presented a petition with five thousand signatures, against Mr. Baldwin's pet measure. After leaving the North American Hotel, it was discovered that something had been forgotten, so the stage returned. One of the most ultra of the Radical supporters was standing at the door, "what," said he, "back already; that's a good sign—you may as well remain." "No," replied Mr. H. "he will have to send for us, if he wants us." "Well then," rejoined the first speaker, "we'll see you back soon." Such was their confidence of a recall; but they reckoned without their host; they had allowed the only chance of victory to escape, and that was refusing to resign, and forcing the Governor General to appeal to the country, they retaining power, pending the Election. But it was not the weak arm of Sir Charles Bagot that held the reins, and to the infi-

nite delight of every loyal man in Canada, they were hurled from their places—it is hoped, never to return. No sooner did they perceive that their case was hopeless, than they endeavored to throw every obstacle in the way of the formation of a Council; but happily, the enduring patience and great talent of Lord Metcalfe overcame all difficulties, and he has left us a Government, which, however objectionable many of their acts undoubtedly are, is far preferable to the one succeeded, and which, could its chief members forget their political wanderings in the paths which lead to place, is likely to endure some time.

In the course of the fall of 1844, the Parliament was dissolved and a new one called; on the assembling of which, Sir Charles had the gratification to find his views supported by a majority which, although small, was, when we consider all the circumstances of the case, truly astonishing. The terrible disease under which he laboured had, it was hoped, been checked; but in 1845 it again resumed its virulent character, and on the 25th of November he bid farewell to Canada, with the touching and kindly prayer of, "May God bless you all." He arrived in good spirits at Boston, and sailed for England on the 1st of December. He had been created Baron Metcalfe in 1844.

Of the private character of Lord Metcalfe, I need not speak. He was a good man, kind, generous and affable, with a heart overflowing with christian charity, and a hand ever ready to assist the needy; his public acts of beneficence bear a small ratio to those the world knows not of. His sojourn among us was short, but even in that brief period, how many have had cause to bless his name; on how many hearts is the record of his unbounded charity engraven; and with what pleasurable feelings must they who were admitted to his society, recall the good old man, his benevolent attentions and his unvarying kindness. To his indomitable

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steadfastness of purpose, he has, perhaps, sacrificed his life. He would not resign the government of the country, when the absence of toil and anxiety might have alleviated the terrible disease with which he was afflicted; but true to his principles, he maintained his post, exposing himself to the shafts of bitter party malevolence, and rancorous hate, such as could only dwell in minds lost to every honorable feeling, and dead to every sense of shame. May heaven avert from this Province, the curse, the withering curse, of having its government again trusted to hands which could pen such unfeeling notices of suffering humanity!

Lord Metcalfe has departed, but he has left here, as elsewhere, the sweet incense of an honored name, long to be held in remembrance by a grateful people. Fain would I hope that his government may not be unmarked by some lasting memorial—some tribute of our admiration, for no more noble name could grace a column, than that of—**CHARLES, BARON METCALFE.**

I have completed my task. For 43 years I have traced the course of this noble and upright man; more I could have said, but deemed it unnecessary. Many imperfections and omissions will be found in what I have written, but I pray the indulgence of my readers, when I plead the limited sources of reference I have at my command.

On a consideration of the whole life of Lord Metcalfe, we find him fully justifying the character of a fitting Representative "of such a Monarch as the Sovereign of England—dignified in his language—mild in his power—just in his decisions—amiable in his private life—and generous in his charities." May his successor possess the same qualifications; then indeed will Canada be a happy land, and have reason to bless her connection with England.

"UNCLE BEN."

