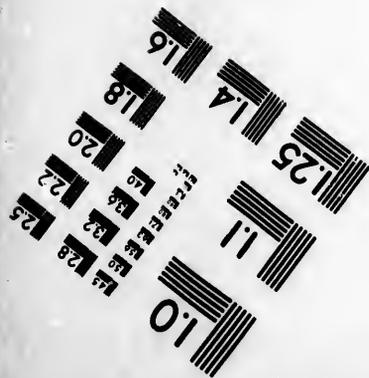
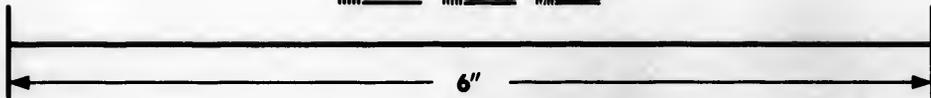
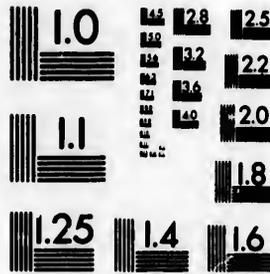


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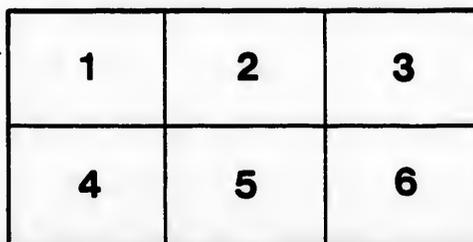
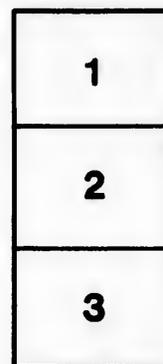
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SKETCHES

OF THE

Thirteenth Parliament



UPPER CANADA.

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SKETCHES, &c.

THE First Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada was called together, by Proclamation of Governor Simcoe, and assembled at Newark, (now called Niagara) on the 17th of September, 1792; the manuscript journals in the office of the Clerk of the House, give no list of the members, who were in number, I believe, 17. Nine were declared to be a quorum. The chief business seems to have devolved on two or three members, as their names appear appended to almost every resolution. John Macdonell, of Glengarry, Esq., was unanimously elected Speaker. For the District of Prince Edward, one Philip Dorland, a Quaker, being elected, addressed a letter to the Speaker, stating that as by his persuasion he was prevented from taking the necessary oaths, he wished a new writ to issue, which was accordingly done. The Rev. Mr. Addison was appointed chaplain to the House, which office continued in effect, till abolished by the "Liberal Parliament," in 1828. On Monday the 15th of October, I find an entry—"there were prayers and a sermon." The Assembly was prorogued the same day. During this session, which was held under a tree, a large stone serving for the Clerk's table, eight acts were passed.

The Second Session of this Parliament assembled on Friday, the 31st of May, 1793, and was prorogued 9th July, 1793; during this session thirteen acts were passed, among which I find an act to prevent slavery, or the introduction of Slaves into Upper Canada. The journals of the remainder of this Parliament are not to be found; I see, however, that it sate for five sessions. The next journals that I find are those for the second session of the second Parliament, which it appears assembled at the town of York, (now Toronto) on Tuesday, the 5th June, 1798; Peter Russell administering the government. The house in which the Parliament assembled was situated near the spot where the new jail now stands, at the east end of the town. This building was destroyed by fire, in 1824, by which conflagration almost all the journals were destroyed.

For some time afterwards the Parliament sat in the Court House, and then removed to the General Hospital, until the present Parliamentary Buildings were completed. In the journals of this session, I find it ordered, that after the Speaker do take the Chair, no member depart from the house without leave obtained from the Speaker, an order which, even now, might be enforced with advantage. There were five Acts passed, and four reserved for royal assent; the Session was prorogued on the 5th of July.

The journals of the Third Session of this Parliament are lost. The Fourth Session commenced on Monday, the 2d of June, 1800; Peter Hunter being Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Street was elected Speaker in the room of the Hon. D. W. Smith. This Session, in which eight bills were passed, was prorogued on the 4th of July; and the First Session of the Third Parliament met on the 29th of May, 1801. Here we first see a list of the members, in number 19—among whom I find the name of Judge Allcock, who, together with the Attorney General and several gentlemen going down to attend Court at Newcastle, as also a prisoner, who was being brought down to be tried, was some time afterwards lost, by the sinking of the schooner Speedy. During this Session the Honorable Mr. Smith resumed his seat as Speaker. There were 12 bills received the Royal Assent, and from two it was withheld. I have given this very brief account of the Second or Third Parliaments to show in what manner the business of the country was conducted, how speedily the then House of Assembly got through its work; but, as I may, at a future period, enter more fully on this subject, I shall hasten on to the immediate object of my undertaking, merely glancing for a moment at the Session of 1812. Nothing could exceed the the loyalty of that Parliament in times of pressing danger, when the event of the war was yet doubtful, while the republic was holding forth every inducement to the inhabitants of this country to join her standard, while a powerful army threatened the whole line of frontier. From regular surprise the Province had nothing to meet attacks from without, save a brave and loyal but ill trained Militia—amid such difficulties did the House of Assembly use every endeavour to raise to the highest pitch the bravery

and devotion of the Canadian people, who to do them justice needed little incentive. The House published an Address in reply to the Proclamation from the American General, which Address I regret to say is far too little known. Shortly after the peace questions of a local policy began to disturb men's minds, and as persons are never wanting to excite popular tumults and declare themselves the advocates of popular rights, our elections began to be conducted with more activity. Party spirit ran high; the people became divided into two factions, and as each was more powerful either by increased exertions or from other causes, the ascendancy in the House began to vibrate, and alternately Whig and Tory were in the ascendant. In 1834, during the administration of Sir John Colborne, the people acted on by the powerful misrepresentations of Demagogues, and as they afterwards proved themselves, the enemies of British connection, returned a large majority of Radical members—who using their power with little discretion, or acting blindly as the tools of a party, soon threw off the mask, and became, in consequence, the abhorrence of the Province. In order to compel Sir Francis Head, who had succeeded Sir John Colborne in the Government, to agree to their measures they had recourse to an expedient hitherto untried in Upper Canada, that of stopping the Supplies. In a moment the whole Province was in a turmoil; meetings were held in every Town and Township, addresses were presented to the Lieutenant Governor, praying him to dissolve the House; he, after a short interval, complied with these requests, and in 1836 the old House being dissolved, new writs were issued and the following members returned.

City of Toronto,	Wm. H. Draper, Solicitor General
Town of Kingston,	C. A. Hagerman, At'y. General
“ Brockville,	H. Sherwood, Queen's Council,
“ Hamilton,	C. C. Ferrie,
“ Niagara,	C. Richardson,
“ London,	Mahlon Burwell,
“ Cornwall,	G. S. Jarvis.

COUNTIES.

Glengary,	Alex. Chisholm,	D. McDonell,
Stornont,	Alex. McLean,	D. E. McDonell,
Dundas,	Peter Shaver,	John Cook,
Prescot,	John Kearns,	R. P. Hotham,
Russell,	Thomas McKay,	
Carleton,	Jno. B. Lewis,	E. Malloch,
Lanark,	J. A. H. Powell,	M. Cameron,
Grenville,	H. Norton,	W. B. Wells, (1)
Leeds,	O. R. Gowan,	Jonas Jones, (2)
Frontenac,	John Marks,	Jas. Mathewson,
Len'x. & Addington,	J. S. Cartwright,	John Detlor,
Hastings,	Edward Murney,	A. Manahan,
Prince Edward,	J. R. Armstrong,	Charles Bockus,
Northumberland,	Alex. McDonell,	Henry Rutan,
Durham,	G. S. Boulton,	G. Elliott,
	{ First Riding,	D. Gibson, (3)
York,	{ Second Riding,	Edward Thomson,
	{ Third Riding,	T. D. Morrison, (4)
	{ Fourth Riding,	John McIntosh,
Simcoe,	W. B. Robinson,	James Wickens,
Halton,	Wm. Chisholm,	Absalom Shade,
Westworth,	Sir A. N. Macnab,	Michael Aikman,
	{ First Riding,	R. Woodruff,
	{ Second Riding,	Geo. Rykert,
Lincola,	{ Third Riding,	D. Thorburn,
	{ Fourth Riding,	G. McMicking,
Haldimand,	W. H. Merritt,	
Middlesex,	Thomas Parke,	Elias Moore,
Oxford,	R. Alway,	Dr. C. Duncomb, (5)
Norfolk,	John Rolph, (6)	D. Duncomb,
Kent,	W. McCrae,	N. Cornwall,
Essex,	John Prince,	F. Caldwell,
Huron,	R. G. Dunlop,	

This was the Constitution of the House after the election in 1836, in which the Tories had an overwhelming majority. Sir Francis Head was thus enabled to carry out his line of Policy; Mr. McKenzie redoubled his exertions to breed disturbance, and in these attempts he was assisted by the Lower Canadians, who in 1837, broke out into actual revolt. This outbreak was followed by a similar movement

in the neighbourhood of Toronto, in which some of the Members took part, and whose seats were on the next meeting of Parliament declared to be vacant.

1. W. B. Wells was expelled and his place supplied by H. Burritt. Hiram Norton from the same county, going to the States, resigned his seat, in which he was succeeded by Milo McCargar; by this change the conservatives gained one vote.

2. Jonas Jones, the member for Leeds, having been called to the Bench—Mr. James Morris was elected in his stead.

3. & 4. D. Gibson, and Thos. D. Morrison, having been deeply implicated in the rebellion, the former was declared an outlaw, and expelled; and J. W. Gamble was elected. Tories gained one. Thomas D. Morrison, member for the Third Riding, was tried and acquitted, but going afterwards to the States, his seat became vacant, and J. E. Small, a gentleman who entertains much the same political principles, was elected.

5. Dr. Duncombe, so famous in history as the leader of the rebels, the assumer of a false name, and the propagator of the slanders which were met with so speedy a refutation, was expelled the House without a dissentient voice; His place was supplied by R. Hunter. The colleague of Dr. Duncombe, Mr. Alway, is now in the States.

6. Dr. John Rolph. To talents the most extraordinary, this gentleman added a depth of research and a knowledge equalled by few, surpassed by none; in every branch of science he was clever, as a lawyer, a physician, and a politician he ranked amongst the first. His style of speaking was soft and mild, eloquent and well delivered he dealt much in metaphors and avoided every thing like coarseness: with advantages which would have raised him to the first situation in the Colony, he sacrificed all to the chance of establishing a republic. He was one of the chief assistants of Mr. McKenzie, and there is now no doubt but that he was deeply implicated in the plans of the rebels

from their commencement. His seat was vacated on his quitting the Province, which he did without a trial, and W. C. Salmon was elected in his place.

Thus it will be seen that the feeling of the country, at the several periods of these elections, were decidedly Conservative; and on these feelings the majority of the present House was elected. Their addresses to their constituents plainly and explicitly declared the principles on which they intended to act. It had a strong prepossession in its favour, and entered on its duties at a period, when the public were prepared to fall into almost any measures which might originate from them. Never did a Parliament assemble from whom more was expected, or from whom less has been obtained. Individually, they have every one of them the best interests of the country at heart, but I know not how it happens that as a whole they have given so much dissatisfaction. It is not compatible with my present intention to offer any political remark; I have merely undertaken a sketch of the House and its officers, as they appeared to me during the present Session, the first I had ever witnessed in the Colonies—as it may form some guide to electors, should it so happen, that they be again called on to exercise their franchise as a separate Province, which is at present not very unlikely.

The present or Fifth Session of the Thirteenth Parliament was called together on the 3d of December, and was opened by the Right Honorable Charles Poulett Thomson, the new Governor General of the North American Provinces. Yet, why selected for that post no one could at first surmise. He had long been an enemy to the Canadian timber trade, and an advocate for those measures, which the great body of the people repudiate. He was considered one of the most thorough going Radicals in the Cabinet, a man of great finesse, and a true reader of character. As a commercial financier he stands almost unrivalled. It was thought that he might prove the most proper person to win from the Canadians an expression of confidence, and he has proved himself well calculated for the task; in his personal address he is mild and affable, ready of approach and free of conversation. Opposed to his line of politics and convinc-

ed that his mission to Canada will be productive of no good, if not of absolute evil, I must give him the talent of consummate management ; he has hitherto succeeded so as to carry all his measures, and it is most unaccountable by what almost magic influence he cajoled some members into a desertion of previously entertained opinions. His speech was, as such documents usually are, "non-committal," but shortly after the opening of the Session, he ostentatiously set forth a despatch from Lord John Russell, intimating pretty plainly, that it would be expected that all government officers should support the Executive. This was merely giving extensive publicity to a well recognized doctrine, and one which had previously been acted upon by Lord Goderich, in the cases of Messrs. Boulton and Hagerman, who had both been dismissed from office, for expressions made in the House of Assembly—His conduct towards the House has in my opinion been on many occasions very disrespectful, some of his messages absolutely insulting, and to say the least of it, there was a great want of delicacy in the constant attendance of one or other of his household, during the debates on the leading questions of the Union and Clergy Reserves. There is a report which I can scarcely believe, that Mr. Thomson is in the constant habit of making known to members his wishes on several occasions ; thus with respect to Mr. Cartwright's address on the Union, he is reported to have expressed a wish, that it might "*be kicked out of the House!*" The leading questions during this Session have been, the Union and the Clergy Reserves, and in order to make good my assertion that some indirect influence must have been had recourse to, I shall give the yeas and nays on the several divisions in 1837, 38, 39, & 40 ; leaving the people to judge with what degree of safety they can trust great measures in the hands of men who are so ready to change.

The Parliament House is a large and capacious building ; the two Chambers branch off from the main Hall, the Commons on the right as you enter ; it is one of the worst hearing rooms in which I ever was—at the bar you can scarcely catch a single sound, and even in the Reporters' Gallery, you are frequently at a loss. The furniture of this room is very plain ; not a bit of drapery. The Speak-

er's chair is a simple double armed couch, raised a few steps above the level of the floor. Beneath him, in front, sits the clerk. The mace is a piece of wood miserably painted to impress awe and dignity; near the bar sits the Sergeant at-Arms with his bag and wig. When I first entered the House, I was struck with the rather quiet and gentlemanly appearance of all the members; there was no noise or calling out; they seemed listening with great attention to the member who was speaking, and all were uncovered, except one old man, who I afterwards learned was Mr. Moore the Quaker.

SIR A. N. MACNAB,

The present Speaker of the House of Assembly, is of all the members of that House the very one a stranger would select for the situation. His personal appearance is good, his countenance highly prepossessing and his demeanour in the Chair, dignified; his voice sonorous and distinct; as a speaker he is rather hesitating, and to a casual observer would appear diffident; he seldom addresses the House, and when he does, his speeches are short and pithy, and there is a vein of sly humor running through his remarks, which makes them tell well upon his auditory; he has a keen perception of the ludicrous, and I should take him to be a troublesome customer in a debate. He seems to have more regard for the true dignity of the House than any other member in it, and was the only one who seemed properly to feel the direct insult offered to that body, in the message about the "Hunters' Lodges."

He is constantly in a good humour, and seems ever on the watch to catch something on which to hang a joke; for instance when the Clergy Reserve bill had passed, and it became his duty to name the members who should take it up to the Council for their concurrence, he very gravely said "such gentlemen as are members of her Majesty's Government will carry this bill" &c. He is a man of considerable talent, and very generally and deservedly respected—he obtained the honour of Knighthood as the Colonel of the Militia of Upper Canada, engaged in the Niagara Frontier, during the outbreak of McKenzie.

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THE HON. W. H. DRAPER,

Her Majesty's Solicitor General, represents the City of Toronto in the present Parliament. In early life, he was a Midshipman in the service of the Hon. the East India Company, and in that capacity visited the Eastern dominions of the Crown of Great Britain. About the age of twenty, he left that service, and came out to Canada with the intention of settling in the woods, and devoting himself to agricultural pursuits, but through the persuasion of some of his acquaintances and friends, he was induced to direct his attention to the study of the law. Shortly after his call to the bar, the present Chief Justice was elevated to the bench, and Mr. Draper by some arrangement succeeded him in his professional business. This immediately brought him into favourable notice, and to this in a great measure must be attributed the success which has distinguished his professional career. He soon began to occupy a prominent position at the bar, and in a year or two afterwards, his claims to a high standing as a lawyer, being based upon talents of a commanding order, a plausible though not a profound knowledge of the principles of civil jurisprudence, and a polished, smooth and gentlemanly elocution, were universally acknowledged. He then entered into partnership with Mr. Hagerman, at that time Solicitor General, and finally succeeded to that situation, on the promotion of the latter gentleman to the office of Attorney General, by Sir Francis Head, in 1837.

Although much might be said regarding him as a lawyer, yet as our present concern is with his public or political character, we shall pursue that subject no further. From the time that he first entered upon the practice of his profession, he always avowed himself to be, and was always regarded by others as a warm supporter of conservative principles, but he never came prominently before the public, as a political man, until about the period of Sir Francis Head's accession to the government. The radical parliament had then commenced their second session, and by the violence of their proceedings, had aroused a feeling of indignation in the breast of every conservative throughout the Province. At a public dinner which took place about that

time, Mr. Draper, either in proposing or returning thanks for a toast, declared himself ready to wage "*war to the knife*" against the enemies of the party to which he belonged. These words, which were uttered probably in compliment to a similar feeling that then prevailed at Government House, were severely animadverted upon by the radical press, and defended by those in the conservative interest, and although spoken in the warmth of an excited feeling, probably without reflection, and possibly without meaning, they became the means of bringing him forward at once as a political man. The radical parliament, as everybody is aware, was shortly afterwards dissolved; the insanity that marked their proceedings was a certain prelude to their speedy dissolution. Mr. Draper became the government candidate for the suffrages of the citizens of Toronto. Mr. Sheriff Jarvis, who had represented the city in a former parliament, and had been defeated in the last previous election, was induced to withdraw his claims, at the personal solicitation, as it was understood, of Sir Francis Head, and Mr. Draper was triumphantly returned, at the retirement of Mr. Small, the opposing candidate, on the second or third day of the election.

His parliamentary career has not been marked by that success which attended him in his profession, and until the present session he never exercised any influence over the proceedings of the House. His first attempts at oratory were considered as failures, although their merits were such that in any other case than that of an eminent advocate, they would have been regarded as highly successful; and thus the reputation he had acquired at the bar was a positive impediment to his advancement in parliament. Everybody seemed to expect too much from him, as if he were selected to astonish the world with prodigies of wisdom and of eloquence, and consequently whenever he spoke, by falling short of the expectations *they* had been led to entertain, he left a feeling of disappointment upon the minds of his auditory that was fatal to his influence, and to his immediate advancement. Moreover, "a greater than Draper was there," in the person of Dr. John Rolph, and in opposition to the brilliant quality of his intellectual powers, and the fascinating style of his eloquence, the tinsel embellishments

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of Mr. Draper's oratorical efforts made but a sorry figure. To mitigate the mortification of his failure, however, he was called to the Executive Council by Sir Francis Head, in order that the world might write him down "*the Hon. Mr. Draper*," and the office of Solicitor General was shortly after thrown in, to complete the remedy.

Independently of the honours thus thrust upon him, there were other appliances for soothing a spirit wounded by such a calamity, to be drawn from the experience of the past as recorded in the pages of history. "*Vixere fortes ante Agamemnon;*" great men have failed before Mr. Draper, and the example of Erskine is a case, as the learned gentleman would say, precisely in point, and therefore fraught with consolation. However, be that as it may, one fact is certain, that Mr. Sherwood, who had never attracted so much attention at the bar, at once outstripped Mr. Draper in the halls of legislation.

But although Mr. Draper had thus failed in fulfilling the warmest expectations of his friends, he had forfeited none of the respect in which he was held by those who knew him. To such, it was a matter of perfect certainty, that he possessed talents of an order that would ultimately carry him triumphantly through a political career, did he but cautiously avoid any thing like inconsistency in his conduct upon public affairs. During the first four Sessions of the present Parliament, nothing occurred to shake their confidence in his principles, and the odium of his failure was fast wearing away, as he became better acquainted with his audience, and more at home in his place on the floor of the House. His vote was invariably recorded in favour of conservative principles wherever principle was involved, his speeches were always directed to the same end,—and thus he went on gradually gaining ground, and "reaping golden opinions from all sorts of men," until the arrival of the Governor General and the subsequent publication of Lord John Russell's despatch. Upon this "*a change* came over the spirit of his dream," and instead of the consistent, firm and unflinching representative of a loyal and conservative constituency, we behold him clinging with nervous grasp to the emoluments of office,—abandoning his long-formed and

long-cherished political opinions and feelings, and converted into a mere instrument of vice-regal pleasure, and whig-radical trickery. Thus, during the present Session, we have seen Mr. Draper at the mandate of his radical master, and in opposition to the known and express wishes, views and interests of his constituents, become the advocate of measures that he last year declared to be dangerous to the connection of these Colonies with the parent state; we see him deserting and deserted by those with whom he had formerly acted, and with whom it was reasonably expected he was prepared to stand or fall, and we find him acting as the leader and co-adjutor of that party of his *Honourable friends!* as he calls them—the rump of the late radical House, and against whom he had on a former occasion openly and unhesitatingly proc'aimed “*War to the knife!*”

We shall pursue this subject no further. We would advise Mr. Draper, however, to cast off his newly-formed alliance, and to resume his independence. If these be incompatible with the terms upon which he holds office under the Provincial Administration, let him at once abandon that office, and throw himself upon the support of that party with whom he has acted so long, and upon whose right arms depend the safety and security of his adopted country. If he cannot, by so doing, retain his seat in Parliament, let him again turn his undivided attention to the practice of his profession, until the thick cloud that lowers over the principles of conservatism be swept away. There he is sure of distinction. There the highway to fortune and fame lies open before him; and there, as he is aware, *consistency*, the guiding star of an honest politician, is not always regarded as one of the cardinal virtues.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, ESQ.

The representative for Niagara has always acted an upright independent part, during the three Parliaments of which he has been a member. He is a lawyer by profession, and for some years past has filled the situation of Clerk of the Peace, for the District in which he resides. He has always been attentive to his Parliamentary duties—he

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speaks frequently and fluently, and always records his vote on the right side. In appearance he is about thirty years of age, with a fine figure, dark hair, a keen penetrating eye, and gentlemanly carriage. His whole course in Parliament has been distinguished by a manly, straight forward consistency, thereby verifying in himself the words of the poet,

“ Unpractised he to fawn or seek for power
By doctrines fashioned to the varying hour.”

Mr. Richardson was one of the young men who some years ago destroyed the printing office of the Colonial Advocate, then belonging to McKenzie, for which an action was brought by that notorious individual, and a verdict obtained for £625. This verdict was made up in a few days by subscription, so that the parties concerned, in reality escaped unpunished. He is brother to the author of Wacousta.

MR. MURNEY.

This gentleman was, at the last election, returned with Mr. Manahan, to represent the County of Hastings. He is a member of the bar, and has been in practice for some seven or eight years past; he is about 30 years of age, tall, rather pale complexion, in figure somewhat inclining forward, and presenting upon the whole, rather an ungainly appearance. For a lawyer he is (with the exception of Mr. Hotham, who labors under Asthmatic affection) the most taciturn member of the House. He never speaks at any length, and I have heard a member say that his speeches are always written before hand, and committed to memory, a fact that may account in some degree for their brevity. He came into Parliament as the avowed supporter of Sir F. Head and his policy, and certainly he has never abandoned those principles that placed him upon the floor of the House. Having received his professional education in the office of Mr. Bidwell, it was supposed by many that he would have inclined to that gentleman's political views; such, however, has not been the case, but on the contrary, his uniform support of Conservative principles, and opposition to those of Reform, have recently been rewarded with the Clerkship of the Peace for the new district of Victoria. He is much and deservedly respected in his District.

MR. MARKS

Was returned to Parliament for the county of Frontenac, at the last general election. It was the first occasion upon which he became a candidate for popular honours, and in all human probability it will be the last. He is rather an elderly, grey-headed, benevolent looking personage, and, as I am informed, for many years held a commission in the Navy. He does not appear to take a very active part in the proceedings of the House, nor does he often inflict himself upon hon. members in debate; when he does speak, however, he starts up, with an abrupt hoarse-toned exclamation of "Mr. Speaker!" extending his arm at full length in the direction of the party addressed, and after giving utterance to a few sentences, kindly sits down again, to the manifest relief as well of the House as of the persons in the gallery and below the bar. Mr. Marks is a strong conservative in principle, in good worldly circumstances, and universally respected in the part of the country in which he resides.

MR. CAMERON,

One of the members for Lanark, was returned to Parliament at the last general election. He is a young man of Scotch parentage, good personal appearance, and gifted with talents of a very respectable order. His style of speaking is bold and nervous, his voice full and sonorous, and his utterance free from the hesitation and embarrassment which too often mar the early attempts of young men at public speaking. In height he is about the middle size, dark hair, heavy eye-brows of the same color, with a full florid, good humoured countenance. His political views lean rather too much on the side of liberality or democracy, and, being a Presbyterian, he is of consequence strongly opposed to the establishment of "a dominant priesthood!" as the Church of England is styled by its enemies in this Province. In the first session of the present Parliament, when Mr. McKay brought up the subject of the Rectories, Mr. Cameron took occasion to make a violent attack upon Mr. Hagerman. His speech was reported by Mackenzie, who stood at the bar taking notes of the debate.

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His language was abusive and inflammatory in the extreme, and was poured forth during the space of five and twenty or thirty minutes, with an earnestness and vehemence that showed him to be actuated by some feeling of private or personal animosity. The answer of Mr. Hagerman, when Solicitor General, was *brief*, pointed and emphatic. "Sir," said he, "the pratings of impudence—the railings of insolence, shall receive from the Solicitor General, no other notice than his utter contempt." Mr. Cameron is engaged in mercantile business, and has not taken his seat during the present session.

MR. BOCKUS

Is the colleague of Mr. Armstrong in the representation of Prince Edward, for which county he was returned by a very large majority. To a thorough knowledge of the business of the House, he adds an untiring industry; and his speeches, though generally brief, always show him to be perfectly *au fait* with his subject. No member, on either side of the House, devotes more laborious attention to the duties of his situation, than Mr. Bockus, and what is of infinitely more importance, his exertions are always directed to the proper end. He is a staunch conservative in principle, and yet willing to make every allowance for the feelings, and even prejudices of those of opposite political views. He speaks frequently, generally in a warm and earnest manner, his language flows easily and fluently, and all his efforts in the way of oratory are marked by strong sense, and sound judgment. His re-election is a matter, I believe, of perfect certainty. He is about the same size as Mr. Cameron, with a quick dark eye, and a rather intelligent countenance. He is very much respected in his District.

MR. GOWAN.—This gentleman has for eight or nine years occupied a prominent position in the politics of the country, not only as the head of a powerful body, but in consequence of a talent he possesses of engaging the minds of popular Assemblies, and leading them with him. He is very ambitious, and had a most favourable opportunity at one time of forwarding his views, for no man was more highly esteemed among the conservatives; but in an unfortunate moment for himself, he took offence at some private wrong, supposed to have been inflicted on him by Sir George Arthur, fell from defending the government, and warmly espoused the cause of "Responsibility," which he attempted to defend in a letter of 17 columns, published in the Brockville Statesman. I am sorry

to observe him acting in too many cases with the reformers, for I am convinced his principles do not go with them, and he is thus only lending his aid to pull down a fabric which he reveres. He is losing ground among many of his best friends, and unless he retrace his steps and that quickly, he will sink in public estimation. Even now he is not regarded with much confidence by either party, both fear to trust him, and in consequence he has not much influence in the House. He is a violent opponent of the Attorney General, and both that gentleman and the Solicitor, handle him rather roughly whenever an opportunity occurs. As a speaker he is fluent and energetic, very often powerful in his appeals to feeling, and evidently speaks for the audience more than the House. His sarcasm is bitter, and possessing great evenness of temper, you seldom see him ruffled at any remarks which may be made. He is an active well made man, rather low, with a prepossessing face and easy insinuating manners, very mild in his address, and with talent, which if rightly applied would soon raise him to an eminent situation. But all will be useless so long as he continues to court radical support, and sacrifice his principles. Of his loyalty no man can doubt, and with all his faults those who attempt to impeach it can know very little of his character.

MR. HENRY RUTTAN is high Sheriff of the Newcastle District, and member for the county of Northumberland, for which county he had previously been elected, while a very young man. He served during the American War, and was severely wounded at the battle of Lundy's Lane. His private character is without reproach. He is kind and charitable, exercising the duties of his office, with a leniency and consideration which have gained him universal esteem. As a politician he is too temporizing, too willing to purchase quiet, even at great incursions on leading principles. He is a conservative, but not of highest grade. He acted a manly and prudent part on the question of the Union. As a speaker he is not fluent, and has a rather awkward method of leaning the whole weight of his body on the right hand while the left rests on the small of his back. His language is generally good, and well chosen; and in times when less energy were required, and less decision would answer, Mr. Ruttan would be a first rate member. A very good proof of the estimation in which he is held by the House, was given by his being elected Speaker during the absence of Sir A. N. Macnab, with only one dissentient voice.

MR. HUNTER sits in general, next Mr. Burwell, although I believe the seat is belonging to Mr. Murney. Mr. Hunter is a very large man, good humoured in his appearance and looks like one who could enjoy a bit of fun. I do not know whether that peculiar expression of his countenance may not be in a great measure the effect of spectacles, which he always wears. He is a conservative, and was one of the committee on the state of the Province; he is a young member, and seldom speaks, indeed I have never heard him. His attendance in the House is not very regular. I saw him once as chairman of committee of the whole, (which is not by any means an enviable situation) and great were his exertions to keep

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members in order; his strong voice filling every part of the House. I hear him very highly spoken of by those who are intimate with him in private. He was formerly a Lieutenant in the Bengal Artillery; he is a man of extensive information, and a perfect gentleman. I met him once, but not having the honor of an introduction, and it being at a public dinner table, I had no opportunity of forming an opinion of his conversational powers, which I hear are of the highest order.

Of MR. ROBINSON, I know less than of any other member in the house. A brother of the Chief Justice, he is far inferior to him in talent, but their consistency and uprightness are the same. His appearance is much in his favour, and his style of speaking is on the whole good; he attempts a good deal in the way of fun, and on several occasions quoted largely from Fanny Wright and Sam Slick. Is extremely near sighted. He is chiefly famous on account of his conduct with respect to the celebrated letter from Mr. Papineau to Mr. Bidwell. He acts in most cases with the Attorney General, although on a late occasion, his conduct towards that gentleman was not altogether free from blame—I allude to the manner in which he pressed him on the Clergy Reserve question. His utterance and delivery are so rapid, that the reporter cannot by any means follow him, and for which he obtained the name of *Rapid Fitz Robin*.

MR. WOODRUFF seldom, if ever, speaks; I have never heard him. He is a violent partisan of that class who would go any length in the introduction of democratic principles; indeed, I have known him in private conversation state, what he must have known to be incorrect, and for the mere purpose of throwing odium of treasonable conspiracies from his to another party. In personal appearance, he is above the middle height.

MR. THORBURN.—Inasmuch as I should be sorry to do an act of injustice even to a most bitter political opponent, I was very glad that I met this gentleman in private. His political character is well known. He is now the leader of the radical party, although he had a competitor in the hon. member for Leeds. He speaks frequently, and now generally in defence of the government, which has very much altered his position in the house. His style of speaking is very disagreeable; his language bad, and his words fall like putty to the floor. There is a good story told of his justice; being lately at Port Hope, he was called in to decide a question concerning a cow which one man was accused of having stolen from another; he remarked, that as party spirit was carried to a very high pitch, he advised that the cow should be killed, and divided between the parties. In private life, he is said to be amiable and liberal. Nor do I take this character from his political friends; but from those who have always opposed him. Apart from politics, he is held in very high estimation. In the house, he is known by the soubriquet of Chancellor of Exchequer; and members never spare him. His appearance is rather common-place. His face in general wears the cast of suffering. He seldom laughs, and when he does, it is in that languid way which betokens any thing but joyous. He is one of the most, if not actually the most, hard working member in the house.

Messrs. LEWIS & HOTHAM are certainly among the most gentlemanly members in the House, I mean in the true acceptation of the term. The former gentleman has, for a number of years, represented the county of Carleton. He was formerly an officer in the 88th, in which he was much respected and highly esteemed. He never speaks in the House, but his opinion is much attended to. Mr. Hotham who has long been very delicate, was, I believe, educated for the law. The political character of neither gentleman is sufficiently marked to make him the subject of any lengthened review. They are both conservatives.

MR. ELLIOTT.—If uprightness of purpose and honesty of intention entitle to respect, this gentleman is fully entitled to it. He never speaks, but generally records his vote on the conservative side. In personal appearance he is tall and powerful looking, of immense bodily strength, which he proved in a bloody contest with a bear; his courage is undaunted, and if physical force should carry the weight, he would be sure of victory; his education is not of the first order, and it was after very urgent entreaty that he consented to come forward as a candidate the last election. In his county he has great influence, being the acknowledged leader of a very large body of fine loyal Irishman, of which country he has every characteristic, unbounded liberality and steady friendship.

MR. ARMSTRONG certainly never was intended by nature for a legislator, for which occupation he has a thorough distaste, and only consented to come forward after much intreaty, in order to keep out the radical members; he never speaks. He is about middle height, and rather corpulent, with a dark complexion, heavy brow and smoothed down hair, in perfect keeping with his character as a class-leader among the Methodists. He is a merchant in the City of Toronto.

MR. DETLOR.—What I have said of the last named gentleman will answer almost word for word for this member, even to personal appearance, the only difference being that the latter gentleman is rather tall, and wears his hair in something like a fashionable way; he lives at Brighton.

JAMES E. SMALL, ESQ., member for the East Riding of the County of York, represents the most radical con-

stituency in the Upper Province. This gentleman several years ago came first before the public as a candidate for Parliamentary honours, on which occasion he opposed McKenzie, but unfortunately Toryism, which he at that time professed, not being then much in vogue, he was defeated. On the expulsion of McKenzie from the House, he in the mean time, having thought fit to change his political opinions, offered himself a second time for the county, but unsuccessfully, Mackenzie having been, after his expulsion, twice returned. *Nil desperandum*, however, seems to have been his motto, for in '34, he was returned for the City of Toronto, in opposition to Jarvis, the tory candidate. His honours were short-lived, for in '36, when Sir Francis Head dissolved the House and called another, Draper was returned for the City by a great majority. On the expulsion of Doctor Morrison from the House, a vacancy was left in the representation for the East Riding, of which he eagerly took advantage, and was returned almost without opposition. In the House he makes but a lame figure, and although he always records his vote on the reform side, the splendid abilities of Bidwell, and vigorous haranguings of Perry, during the radical parliament, and the pertinacious loquacity of Thorburn and Thomson, now throw his attempts at eloquence into the shade. By profession a lawyer, it is little to be wondered at, that with so small a share of oratorical powers, he is at present without eminence at the bar. In person, he is rather below the middle height, his manner gentlemanly and prepossessing, and in private life he is amiable.

MR. MERRITT's name has been before the public, in rather a disreputable manner, as connected with the motions of the Patriots, and I do confess, that watching his proceedings in the House, I am more inclined to yield belief to the charge against him, than to his assertion of innocence, for experience has taught us the truth of Sallust—"ambitio subegit multos mortales fieri falsos"—his dark, scowling countenance—his eyes constantly bent on the carpet—and his forbidding exterior altogether, will ever carry weight against him. His election was carried on conservative principles; his connection with the Welland Canal brought him into contact with William Lyon McKenzie, and thus secured him the support of a great body of loyalists, and

however ridiculous the waste of public money may have been, it certainly owes its origin to the hon. gentleman. A learned and high functionary once sylogistically described Mr. Merritt as the greatest humbug in the world; he humbugged the Duke of Wellington, who humbugged Bonaparte, who was the greatest humbug, ergo—— There are some singular stories afloat, one is, that with an eye to double safety, he contrives to have *all* his children born American subjects; the general opinion is evidently against him, although comparatively few are willing to go so far as to credit his intimate connection with the rebels. There is a certain disgusting doggedness in his demeanour—abuse, cut, vilify as you will, he never seems to feel; I have seen him bear more abuse than any gentleman ought to do; his oratory is truly disagreeable; his pronunciation is sharp and bad, accompanied with a certain twang; his action is not gentlemanly, and during the delivery of his speech, his eye-brows sink so as almost to conceal his eyes; his language is very often bad, though it seems to flow easily at first, but he soon breaks down, and gets entangled; he uses every endeavour to embarrass the business of the House, and is far from scrupulous in the method by which he may do so. There is one very bad trait in his character, which is, that he harbours and fosters revenge for years, and will, on the first opportunity, wreak it on a person who has offended him. He is certainly possessed of a great deal of that talent which our neighbours call cuteness, and from these people all his ideas seem borrowed.

MR. BURWELL.—Next to the Speaker, on the right hand, sits M. Burwell, Esq., the member for the town of London; he is now the father of the House of Assembly, having held a seat therein longer than any other member. He is a tall, and rather ungainly person, and appears to have suffered not a little from indisposition. In principles, he is a conservative, and acts in most cases with a fearless independence; he is heard with attention, although his style of speaking is not agreeable, and is in most cases too dictatorial; he lays down his propositions as axioms, and scorns any thing like yielding to expediency; he is best known to the House by his advocacy of a settled system of education, to bring about which, he has been indefatigable in his exertions, and his plan contains very many liberal and sensible observations: In speaking, he stands perfect-

ly upright, and uses little or no action; his speeches are not long, and delivered in a slow and rather solemn style, which evidently shews he is not without some little feeling of superiority of his own powers; without much wit, he occasionally attempts satire, which is certainly not of the most cutting kind; in the debate about Sir F. Head's narrative for instance, he attacked Mr. Parke, whom when replying, to he was called to order in rather a marked manner. He is particularly industrious in moving amendments to every proposition introduced by the radical party. His parents were loyalists, and made great sacrifices, and underwent many sufferings during the American war. Mr. Burwell was himself born in the States, but came (or rather was brought) into this Province when very young. From what I have seen of the gentleman, I believe him to be a good, honest politician. The Church of England has not inside the Parliament House, or indeed, in the Province, a more zealous advocate, or a more steady friend; on every occasion he is ready to come forward in its defence; nor can any weapons brought against it, lessen his fidelity or his industry.

MR. MCKAY, is the present representative of the County of Russel, having had the honour of a seat in the Legislature during the last three Parliaments. He is a Scotchman by birth, and warmly attached to the established Church of his native land. He has resided in this Province for many years, where he has through prudence, industry and integrity, managed to accumulate a handsome fortune. In parliament he has always belonged to the conservative party, and his opinions, though expressed without any of the adornments of eloquence, are always listened to with attention and respect. He has been strenuous and unceasing in his endeavours to procure the revocation of the patents, by which 57 Rectories were erected and endowed, but his efforts have been, and it is trusted will be, unsuccessful. He is a fine looking man, rather above the middle height—florid countenance, dark hair, and a strong vigorous frame, slightly tending to corpulence. He seldom addresses the house; when he does so it is in a broad Scottish accent.

MR. PARKE, the member for Middlesex, has rendered himself conspicuous by his steady adherence to what are called reform principles. For a long time he went with Mr. McKenzie in all his measures, but did, I believe, desert him when his objects became more open; indeed, I can scarcely imagine a more inoffensive person. He appears to be of very mild, unassuming manners—very little of the polish of life, but gifted with strong natural sense. During the present session he has not spoken much. In stature he is rather below the average height, and has the appearance of one whose rise in life has been unexpected and unprepared for. His original occupa-

tion was that of a carpenter, in which, by industry and care, he has collected some money and considerable property in London, and is now Editor of a newspaper, as well as member of parliament, and his writing and speaking are much of the same character, a confusion of terms and a running of sentence into sentence. In speaking he stoops his head forward and handles his hands much after the fashion of a soldier standing at ease, occasionally points down with his finger—he is never tired of the word “sir.” I should be sorry to say that this member would directly vote for the introduction of republican measures, but certainly all his line of politics tends towards that end; he acts with a party who are the remnants of the McKenzie faction in the last parliament. He is by birth an Irishman. He has during the present session redeemed much. He is, I believe, strictly honest in his principles.

WILLIAM CHISHOLM—D. McDonell—Donald Æ. McDonell—Michael Aikman—W. McCrae—H. Cornwall—Francis Caldwell—and Alexander Chisholm may all be classed together, the only point of distinction to be noted amongst them being that relating to their appearance.

They are all quiet-going, inoffensive gentlemen, who would be much more usefully employed in agricultural or mercantile pursuits, than in legislation. Many of them are neither qualified by habit, education or intellect, for the situation they fill, and therefore offer precisely the raw material upon which Mr. C. P. Thomson could practice most successfully, and to himself most satisfactorily. By such votes as these, assisted by a few striking and remarkable defections from the conservative ranks, and backed by all the radical phalanx, he has managed to force all his measures through the house. Alex. Chisholm and Donald Æ. McDonell generally act with the radical party, the others usually with the conservatives. Mr. McDonell of Glegarry, late Sheriff of the Eastern District, is a fine, good natured Scotchman of the true Highland breed. Mr. McCrae is a very independent member. Wm. Chisholm is one of the oldest militia officers, and distinguished himself in the late war.

MR. SHAWER.—This is rather a difficult character to draw, seeing that he is in a great measure devoid of any thing like peculiarity. He has been a long time a member of the House of Assembly. His constituency is chiefly Dutch, to which nation he owes his origin. He is a short, common-looking person—quite grey. He speaks rather frequently, and with a sharp tone of voice, which is, however, perfectly distinct. He is a reformer, but, I believe, honest in his intentions.

MR. BURRITT was returned on pure conservative principles. I do not believe that he ever speaks. He is the son of a U. E. Loyalist; and served during the last war with considerable credit to himself. His family have some very valuable property on the line of Rideau Canal, and his father, the late Major Burritt, was a fine old gentleman, an exemplary magistrate, and a true loyalist. I once derived very great pleasure from hearing him recount the troubles and vicissitudes of the U. E. Loyalists, in their emigration from the United States.

MR. KEARNES is the Col. Sibthorpe of the Canadian Assembly, as he seldom rises to speak without drawing forth peals of laughter from the House; on all questions he speaks more under the impulse of feeling than sound reason, in which he follows the example of very many of his illustrious countrymen. In appearance, good nature is predominant, and you like the man the moment you hear him utter a sentence; he speaks with a strong provincialism. In the debate on the Clergy Reserves he convulsed the House by a sentence somewhat like the following:—"I do not like to see the Roman Catholic Church, which during 1840 years had not once jumped Jim Crow, placed inferior to a set of mushroom sects and saddle bags; there were, in his opinion, only four roads to heaven, and any one who would not go one of those four roads, might go to hell on horseback." Again, when the House was in committee of the whole, on the Queen's College bill, Mr. Kearns was in the chair, and having heard the bill read with something like patience when he came to put the question, thought it too much to move clause by clause, but dashed it off by asking "is it the pleasure of the committee that the enacting clauses be adopted?" When the bill came to be reported Mr. Thorburn objected, as he said the bill had been passed in committee, without giving members an opportunity of hearing it read; on which Mr. Kearnes actually *sprang* to his feet, and begged to contradict the gentleman, as he had, much to his annoyance, heard it read three times.

R. G. DUNLOP.—Of this gentlemen I am sorry I cannot speak at any length, as he has been absent from the house during the session, in consequence of very severe ill health. He is a brother of the celebrated Doctor Dunlop, and a Captain in the Royal Navy.

MR. COLIN C. FERRIE, member for the Town of Hamilton, and for the first time in Parliament. He is a merchant in easy circumstances, and if we may judge from his being returned for a Town like Hamilton, and from his being elected President of the Gore Bank, is a person highly esteemed in his neighborhood. He is rather above the middle size, of a fair complexion, and mild and engaging demeanor, and one who would strike the beholder, as being better fitted for the quiet repose of private life, than the hurry and turmoil of a Parliamentary one. His politics are conservative.

MR. MOORE, is the first Quaker member who has sat in Upper Canada. It was for a long time supposed that persons of that persuasion could not sit; the honorable John Wilson however proved the contrary. Mr. Moore is a very old man, I should say the oldest in the House; he was I believe engaged on the original survey of the North Eastern Boundary; he is a fine benevolent looking man, with a full countenance and high bald forehead. Of his powers as a legislator, I had no opportunity of judging, as he pertinaciously adheres to the silent system of the sect to which he belongs; he is extremely good humoured and his smile is exquisitely good. I am glad to say that he is really as benevolent as his looks declare; he has brought up a great many orphan children, and is always ready to assist the distressed. He is a thorough radical.

MR G. S. JARVIS the Member for the Town of Cornwall is for the first time in Parliament. He, for an old member of the bar, makes but a poor figure in the House, seldom speaking, and when he does speak, without animation and with brevity. His language however, is rather good, and he seems to have the respect of the House. He is a strong conservative, and a member of the Church of England, and on the Clergy Reserve debates stoutly opposed the bill which has since passed. On that occasion he spoke at greater length than I have ever before or since heard him, and although his speech lacked the fluency and elegance and animation of Hagerman, on the same occasion, still it was not without force, and the arguments advanced were exceedingly well chosen. He is an industrious member, regular in his attendance on the house, and seems to make himself acquainted with the general routine of business. In the town which he represents, he is generally respected both as a lawyer and a citizen. It is generally rumored that at the ensuing election he intends resigning in favour of Draper, whose situation requires that he be returned to parliament, and his support of the Union question having brought him into disrepute with the people of Toronto. In person Mr. Jarvis is rather tall, and of a quiet sedate expression of countenance.

MR. JAS. H. POWELL is the colleague of Mr. Cameron in the representation of the county of Lanark. He is the high Sheriff of the Bathurst District, and much respected. In the house he speaks little. In fact I have

only once heard him except in making motions, address the Speaker, and that was on the Clergy Reserve debate, when roused to action by the hypocritical vapourings of Mr. Thomson, who belying his actions contended that honorable members should, on such an occasion, act as if they were jurors sworn to do their duty, he jumped upon his legs and called God to witness, that he would be sorry to trust any property of his to the decision of such a Juror. He voted against that measure, conscientiously considering that vested rights should be more respected than that word expediency which is now a-days so much in vogue. He has always been active in assisting conservative members in counties adjoining his own, and has spent his money lavishly when necessary to further the election of any. He is about the middle size, of a pleasing appearance, and with an affable and engaging manner.

MESSRS. COOK, M'CARGAR, DUNCOMBE and M'INTOSH, are a peculiar class, defying any particular description, further than that they are thorough going radicals. The former has spoken twice on the question of the Clergy Reserves. He is really an independent man as far as English Grammar goes, which he seems to hate most cordially. Mr. McCargar is one of the men who made himself most conspicuous in circulating McKenzie's petition through the Johnstown District. He is in appearance what is commonly called of the Yankee make, as is also Mr. Duncombe. Mr. McIntosh is of a more portly appearance. Mr. McCargar, has a curious feeling of being quite entranced by each successive speaker, and the last word generally carries more weight with him. During each speech, he is constantly remarking "good speech, clever man, excellent." Mr. McIntosh has made some very sensible remarks, one gave me great pleasure, when Mr. Thomson moved his amendment about the rectorial lands, Mr. McIntosh seconded him, but when it was explained that the church of Scotland had also received lands, he immediately withdrew his name, and Mr. Thomson's amendment fell.

MR. G. M'MICKING.—Of this gentleman I can say but very little, not knowing much either of his public or private character. I should be sorry to do him or any other man any injustice, but from all I can gain by conversation,

I learn that he is deeply imbued with principles hostile to the British interest, he was for some time a prisoner in consequence of Mr. McKenzie's outbreak. I know not to what circumstance he owes his discharge, he never speaks, and his vote is always on the democratic side.

MR. ALEX. M'DONELL, one of the members for the county of Northumberland, was at the last election unanimously pitched upon by the inhabitants of Peterborough, and the surrounding Townships, as the fittest person from the backwoods to be put forward upon the conservative interest, and it is hardly necessary to say that he was elected by a very large majority. He adds to unshrinking loyalty and devotion to the government, an intimate knowledge of the country and inhabitants, and is in all respects a person well fitted if we except in eloquence to represent a conservative constituency. He has been for many years acting in Peterborough as the government agent, and has to them given the greatest possible satisfaction. Despite the attempts of those who under the Durham banner are now striving to raise a faction in Peterborough, and trying to make the people believe that they are miserable wretched, overtaxed, and that the government have forgotten them, and that to remedy their wrongs a responsible government member must be sent, there is little doubt but Mr. McDonell's election again may be looked upon as certain. In person he is about the middle height, and rather stout, and his countenance wears an expression of good nature.

J. W. GAMBLE.—This is the second session in which this gentleman has sat. He is particularly remarkable for his strong and efficient advocacy of high tory principles; he is strictly independent; and has made some remarkably good speeches, particularly on the Union and Clergy Reserve question. The conservatives could not have a more devoted organ.

MR. THOMSON is known as the great champion of the Scotch interests in the House of Assembly, in which capacity he was guilty of some not quite correct proceedings on the Clergy Reserve bill, which he endeavoured by every indirect means to overthrow. He speaks with a strong Scotch accent. He generally votes with the conservatives—is brother to the late H. C. Thomson, of Kingston.

MR. MALLOCH is a person of the middle size, thin face, dark complexion, and sharp features; he has represented the county of Carleton in the present and two preceding Parliaments; during the whole of which period he has never ventured upon a speech in the House. In politics he is a staunch and unflinching Conservative,

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and has several times stood alone on divisions in the House, the most remarkable of which was that upon a resolution proposed by Mr. Perry, in the last session of the Rump Parliament, in favor of Responsible Government. Every member of the House, of both political parties, voted in favor of Mr. Perry's motion, except Mr. Malloch; he alone answered the call, "the nays will please to rise," but while the clerk was adding up the names. Mr. Boulton, of Durham, changed his vote from yea to nay, and his name with that of Mr. Malloch now stand together on the journals of the House, as the only opponents of the principle of "Responsibility," on that occasion. When the subject was moved at a later period of that session, all the Conservative members voted against it, thereby repudiating the former vote expressive of their deliberate opinions.— Mr. Malloch, as before stated, never addresses the House, you frequently, however, hear him cry out, "hear! hear!" in a tone of voice so sharp and shrill, as to be absolutely startling. Last session he gave the casting vote on the question for reinvesting the Clergy Reserves. It was probably this fact that led the Governor General to send for Mr. M., and ask his opinion in regard to their disposition a few days ago, on which occasion he is reported to have forgotten the courtesy due to the Representative of Royalty, and to have astonished Mr. Thomson by a petulant exclamation of "*Give them to the Devil!*"

MESSRS. BOULTON and CARTWRIGHT possess the same feelings on almost every political question; they are both thorough Tories, never yielding a single inch of principle, nor do I think all the power upon earth could induce either the one or the other to deviate in the slightest from the line of conduct which they have hitherto pursued, and which they think correct and honest. The former gentleman has, for a number of years, represented the county of Durham; he is a man of extensive property, and commensurate influence, although that has been latterly much impaired, in consequence of the conduct of his brother the late Chief Justice of Newfoundland, in uniting himself with a party to which every one of Mr. Boulton's constituents is opposed; he speaks frequently, and with great energy when excited, with a power of lungs almost incredible, and he delivers himself so rapidly, that the words seem to "jostle" one another as they escape. Mr. Cartwright, who represents Lennox and Addington, is universally allowed to be a man of the most strictly honest and upright principles, a gentleman and a scholar, highly and deservedly respected and esteemed; he has suffered much from ill health, of which he bears evident traces in his countenance. Both these gentlemen are below the average height. I have classed them together, as they sit, act, and vote.

MR. WICKENS served for a long time in the Commissariat, in which service he was engaged during the Peninsular war, and afterwards in the army of occupation; he replaced the notorious Lount in the representation of Simcoe. He never speaks in the House, at least that I have heard, and it is to be regretted, for to natural good judgment he adds a great deal of acquired information; he is

a tall, stout person, and very gentlemanly in his demeanor, and is as honest and worthy a man as any in the House.

MR. MANAHAN is the colleague of Mr. Murney; he is an Irishman by birth, of which country he has the warm, energetic temperament; he frequently takes part in the debates, and as the leading member of the Roman Catholics, reflected great credit on himself and that body during the debate on the Clergy Reserve question; he speaks rapidly, and with great energy, and is particularly irritable under contradiction or restraint; once embarked in any cause he spares no pains or labour to forward it. In politics he is conservative, with rather too strong a bias towards the policy of Mr. Thomson, whose leading measures he strongly supported. He is, and always has been a strong defender of the Union. In person he is below the middle height, and stoutly built.

JAS. MATTHEWSON, one of the members for Frontenac, is a short, stout man, with short curly hair, and a countenance, which though none of the most intellectual or humorous, carries about with it that indescribable expression which plainly tells of "the land which gave Patrick his birth." This is the first Parliament for which he has been returned, he being the offspring of one of those gigantic efforts made by the conservatives at the call of Sir Francis Head. He has, however, like other greater men accommodated himself to the times, and now leans a little towards moderate reform, which he displays by voting with the reform members. If we may judge, however, of his conduct in private society, it has not made any great inroad into his constitution, as he makes a universal practice of talking against the Yankees and republican institutions.

MR. SHADE is a tall, gentlemanly person, an American by birth, but some years ago settled in this country, and became a British subject; he is a warm supporter of toryism, in favor of which he exercises all his influence; he speaks seldom, but when he does it is generally to the point, nor does he tire his auditory with frequent reiterations of the same sentiment.

HENRY SHERWOOD is a very young man to occupy the distinguished part which he does in politics, and he appears much younger than he really is; he is every year coming more forward into public notice, and if honest consistency demands esteem, he is fully entitled to it. His conduct during the present session has been beyond praise, and he has brought forward some most beneficial measures, and is altogether one of the most useful members in the House, and has every prospect of being returned for the City of Toronto, in the United Parliament. His style of speaking is rather agreeable, though his voice is too shrill to be euphonious; his language is good and well adapted to the subject on which he speaks, which he does with astonishing rapidity; like Mr. Hagerman, when excited by opposition, he is bitterly severe; and then his whole soul seems thrown as it were into his subject. He speaks loudly and with great energy; and some of his speeches are really very good, for instance, his reply to Mr. Draper, on the Union, which

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was the best delivered in the House on that subject. He has one fault which needs correction; he speaks too frequently, and on every subject, and though he is always heard with attention, he would command far more influence did he reserve himself for great and important questions. As a lawyer, he is rapidly rising in his profession, and the writer of these sketches feels safe in again asserting that in a few years Mr. Sherwood will be the leading lawyer at the Canadian bar. In personal appearance he is rather tall and gentlemanly, with light complexion, and a polite, agreeable address. His conduct throughout the debate on the Union was such as might have been expected from a person of good principles and high integrity, and afforded an example worthy of being followed by many an older member.

CHRISTOPHER A. HAGERMAN, Her Majesty's Attorney General, has since 1826, represented the Town of Kingston, with the exception of one parliament, when being called for a short period to the bench, Donald Bethune Esq. was returned. So much is he respected in Kingston, that at the last election not even the shadow of opposition was made to his election. As a speaker, Mr. Hagerman is now without a rival in this Province, which speaks volumes in favor of his talents and industry, when we take into consideration the small opportunity afforded for education in the days of his youth. Born and brought up in Canada, it affords surprise to many, that his principles should be so strongly, so firmly conservative, that he should have made himself so thoroughly acquainted with the principles of the British Constitution, and become so firmly attached to it. In ordinary debates he speaks calmly, quietly, almost coldly, and makes but little impression on the mind of the listener, but when his high feelings are roused to action by the brawlings, or attempted sarcasms of some minor member, every eye is fixed on him, every pen in the House is laid down, and were it not that his rich, full voice filled every corner of the House, you might hear a pin drop. To gratify the ambition of coping with the giant, many rise up, but one after another, he answers them, and down they sit discomfited. His voice, when thus roused, does sometimes give utterance to expressions which in calmer moments his gentlemanly feelings would not allow to go forth, but when deserved by the person that called them forth, they are never retracted. Some years ago, for his opposition to the reformers, he lost his office of Solicitor General, but was shortly after replaced. To the present Govern-

nor General he has given umbrage, in not going hand in hand with him in his measures, and in consequence has been notified to wind up his Attorney General business, but to soothe his spirit a place on the bench has been offered to him, which I believe he has accepted. Long, long will it be before the walls of the House will echo with such a voice. Long will it be before his place be filled at the bar, at which in eloquence none can equal him. In personal appearance he is rather over the middle height, and stout in proportion, with a good humoured countenance.

COLONEL PRINCE.--Almost the first question a stranger asks on entering the House is, "who is that gentleman sitting immediately next the bar, on the left as you look towards the Speaker?" and your attention becomes at once arrested when you hear the name of Colonel Prince. He is the beau ideal of a fine honest English Gentleman, and the question as to the capture of Theller & Co. is solved the moment you see him; he has the appearance of cool determination united with great bodily strength. No man in the Province has been more active in defence of the Government, and as is too often the case, no man has been worse treated. In England he was a very warm supporter of whigism, which, however he has now abandoned, seeing its fatal effects in the Canadas. There can be but little doubt that the decided stand which he took was the means of saving the western frontier from continual aggression, and had the Government acted with a like energy, the country would not now be in its present state; for his promptitude on the occasion of the Windsor invasion, he deserves the gratitude of every man in Canada. His style of oratory is nervous and bold, grappling with the question, and scorning any subterfuge. This gentleman requires no very lengthened notice, as his character is a plain, honest, straight-forward one, always acting with consistency, and never fearing to express his opinions.

