

they had ever surrendered their independent judgment to any man. He defied his slanderers to point to an act of his, during a public life of upwards of thirty years, to justify the imputation that, for the sake of maintaining office he would acquiesce in a policy of which he disapproved. There was nothing in his estimation more detestable than the persistent attempt of a miserable faction in Ontario to endeavor to array one section of the population against another. Sir George Cartier, who enjoys a large share of influence in the Province of Quebec, is constantly held up as an enemy to the Province of Ontario. A more unfounded aspersion could not by possibility be cast upon any one. There is not in the Dominion a truer Canadian, nor one more anxious to foster feelings of attachment to Canada, irrespective of locality, race, or religion, than Sir George Cartier. What he (Sir F. Hincks), would ask, do the Brownites really mean? Are they of opinion that the Province of Quebec is to have no voice in the Dominion Government, or that it is to be represented by men who do not enjoy public confidence? What is now said of Sir George Cartier was formerly said of Mr. Lafontaine, Mr. Morin, and Mr. Taché. He could hardly imagine that even the Brownites imagined it possible to exclude the French Canadians from the Cabinet; but the *Globe*, when urging the substitution of some of the Brownites for the present Ontario Ministers, significantly adds, "not to mention equally desirable "substitutions in the Quebec portion of the Cabinet." It may be that Messrs. Dorion, Holton, and Huntingdon, are pointed at; but most assuredly, if Mr. Mackenzie should succeed in forming a coalition out of his adherents in the House of Commons, it would be, to use his own words, "a mere combination of men allied together, with the sole "view of retaining office." He (Sir F. Hincks) will not pursue the subject, but content himself with affirming that it would be impossible to find in the Dominion Parliament any set of men who concur as much in opinion on all leading political questions as the members of the present Government. The opposition, on the other hand, is a mere faction, bound together by no common principle, but grasping at power. He had dwelt, perhaps, too long on the question of the composition of the Government, but he had shown that Coalition Governments were invariably the result of differences among parties which led to the organization of three or more distinct parties, each incapable of governing the country with efficiency; that they were not only not inconsistent with party, but were invariably subjected to party opposition; that the present Government was in perfect accord on all leading questions, and justly entitled to public confidence, unless their measures could be successfully assailed. It was his (Sir Francis Hincks') intention to vindicate the measures