

it was possible for the members of his Administration to be re-elected the House of Assembly passed a vote of want of confidence. He consequently determined to dissolve Parliament, but the then Governor General (the late Sir Edmund W. Head) refused to grant a dissolution, when Mr. Brown and his colleagues at once resigned. He again entered the Executive Council, 30th June, 1864, as a mem. of the Administration formed to carry out the scheme of Confederation, being leader of the Reform section, then in a majority in the House, as Mr. (now Sir John A.) Macdonald was leader of the Ontario Conservatives, and Sir G. E. Cartier of the French Canadian Conservatives. Mr. Brown had, in the Session of 1864, obtained a select Committee to enquire into and report upon such changes in the Constitution as might satisfy the just expectations of Western Canada. The Committee reported in favour of a Federal system such as was afterwards established. He resigned, 21st Dec., 1865, after the Confederation scheme was arranged, though the Imperial Act was not passed, owing to his disapproval of the policy of the Government, with reference to a Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. Was a mem. of the Charlottetown Union Conference, 1864; of that at Quebec, in same year; and of the Confederate Council of B. N. A. Colonies, for the negotiation of Commercial Treaties that sat in latter city, Sept., 1865. Proceeded to England as a delegate on public business, 1865, and to Washington, March, 1874, on behalf of Canada and the Empire, as joint Plenipotentiary with Sir Edward Thornton, K.C.B., to negotiate with the Government of the United States a Commercial Treaty. Declined the Lieutenant-Governorship of Ontario 1875; sat for Kent, in Canadian Assembly, from general election 1851, to general election 1854; for Lambton from latter date to general election 1857, when returned for North Oxford and the city of Tor-

onto (elected to sit for Toronto), for South Oxford from March, 1863, until the Union. Was an unsuccessful candidate for Haldimand, April, 1851; for Toronto East at general election 1861; and for South Ontario, in House of Commons, at general election 1867. Called to the Senate 16th Dec., 1873. A Liberal." To which may be added that he also declined a Knight Commandership of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, 1879, although gazetted to such dignity with other Canadian public men. (See A. R., 1879, pp. 210, 352.) The widest and most sincere feeling of regret was experienced over Mr. Brown's death, which was given expression to in resolutions adopted at public meetings at various places. His funeral took place on 11th May, and was very largely attended. Subsequently a committee was apptd. at a public meeting in Toronto for the purpose of securing the erection of a suitable memorial to the deceased statesman. The total amount received by the Treasurer (Mr. J. D. Edgar) towards this memorial up to the close of the year 1881 was \$7,110.88. (See p. 239 of this A. R. for an account of the shooting of Mr. Brown and the trial and execution of Bennett.)

"Mr. Brown was undoubtedly a great man, and was one of those men whose manifestation of greatness would always be proportioned to the sphere in which they moved, for whatever that might have been he would have occupied a large part of the space."—*Montreal Herald*.

"Besides his own personal friends, there are a great number of people, chiefly elders in the land, who have never lost sight for a moment of their great leader of the time before the Union, who will feel that with the Hon George Brown something has departed from the life of Canada which does not leave it the same."—*Montreal Witness*.

"But few men have exercised in their day greater control by the mere force of character and will, than has Mr. Brown, over the destinies of his party during the last quarter of a century. The manner of his death has excited for him and his family the most intense sympathy on the part of all classes of the people, and as he is fol-

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