

that neither of those gentlemen would have done so. He further believed that Mr. Brown was held by many, both in Upper and Lower Canada, to have betrayed his friends, and he knows that many of the Clear Grits, who are to be distinguished from Brownites, or the mere servile followers of Mr. Brown, disapproved of Mr. Brown's conduct in 1864. He (Sir Francis Hincks) was of a different opinion, he thought Mr. Brown justified in accepting office, but not in his resignation, which was wholly without excuse. The ground of resignation was not one on which a new party could be formed. Can the followers of Mr. Brown give any statesmanlike reason for their support of the Government one day and their opposition to it the next, but that they were bound to submit to Mr. Brown's caprice? (Here Mr. Findlay interrupted Sir F. Hincks, to say that Sir John A. Macdonald had approved of Mr. Brown's resignation.) Sir F. Hincks did not believe this possible, but if it were the case, then he (Sir F. Hincks) could not concur in that opinion. He had already adverted to the evils sometimes caused by Coalition Governments having open questions. He well recollected the time of Lord Liverpool's Government, when the whole Kingdom, but especially Ireland, was agitated by the discussion of the question of Catholic Emancipation; and yet, when the peace of the country was almost in danger, Mr. Canning was making brilliant speeches in support of emancipation, while his colleague, Mr. Peel, was as vehement in opposition to the measure. The ballot had been an open question for years with all Liberal Governments in England, and was so up to the present time; but in Sir John Macdonald's Government there had been no open question, and in his (Sir F. Hincks') opinion it would be impossible to form a Government that would be more united. He had joined that Government believing it to be Liberal, but he rejoiced to think that, at a time when all kinds of speculative theories were discussed, such as annexation and independence, the Government was essentially Conservative. Meantime there was an opposition of an essentially factious character without one single principle in common. Mr. Mackenzie and his Brownite followers are doing all in their power to maintain party lines of distinction which are incomprehensible to people outside of the Province of Ontario. If we turn to Nova Scotia, it will be found that at the opening of the present Parliament, seventeen out of the nineteen members for Nova Scotia generally voted with Mr. Mackenzie. (Mr. Findlay stated here, that Mr. Howe had never pretended to be of the party of Mr. Mackenzie.) Sir F. Hincks.—If the gentleman had not interrupted me, he would have learned that my object was to shew that the Brownites had no sympathy from Nova Scotia.