

the present writer with it was afterwards made by the publication in the Ministerial organ of a document purporting to be his instructions to the printer to set up a pamphlet of his own uniform with that of Mr. Farrer. This document, it was pretended, had been carried away, like Mr. Farrer's proof-sheets, from the printing office. But the writer proved it to be a fabrication, by producing his genuine instructions, which directed the printer to set up uniform with a previous pamphlet of his own.

2. A private correspondence which passed between Mr. Farrer, Mr. Hitt (a Member of Congress), and Mr. Erastus Wiman, and of which two letters were published in the English *Contemporary Review*, by Sir Charles Tupper, as evidence of a "formidable conspiracy," with the authors of which, he said, the leaders of the Liberal party in Canada were associated. Sir Charles states that he received the letters from a gentleman who had received them from Mr. Wiman. But he does not give the gentleman's name, or allege that Mr. Wiman's leave had been obtained for the publication; he implies indeed that it had not. He has yet to show, then, that in this use of private letters he did not break the law of honour. He unquestionably broke the law of the public service in publishing a party article relating to Canadian politics in an English review, when his position as a representative of the whole Canadian people bound him to the strictest impartiality. Anyone who took the trouble to read the letters, would see that, instead of being proofs of a "formidable conspiracy" among the writers, they were proofs of disagreement among them.