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do not like them." The Aberdeen coalition had lasted to this day, one of the Conservative members of it being now the leader of a Government of which Mr. Bright is a member. So had the coalitions both of 1854 and 1864 lasted, notwithstanding the defection of the Brownites. To those coalitions he (Sir F. Hincks) would now advert. At the general election in 1854, the 'old Reform party was split asunder by the secession of a faction under the leadership of Mr. Brown. Nothing could be more unfair than the tactics then adopted. He himself had been returned for two constituencies, one as Liberal and one as any in Western Canada, after every effort having been made by Mr. Brown, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie, and Mr. McDougall to cause his defeat. His colleagues in the Government had likewise been elected, but in the Reform Constituencies every effort was used by Mr. Brown to defeat supporters of the Government by giving the preference to Conservatives, while in those places where Mr. Brown's supporters were candidates they invariably got the support of his (Sir F. Hincks') friends, who were a very large majority of the Reformers throughout the country. On the meeting of Parliament he (Sir F. Hincks) did all in his power to prevent division, but without success. It became apparent that there were three distinct parties, and that without coalition all government would be impossible. No one acquainted with the state of parties at the time could doubt that the only possible coalition that could be formed, was one between the Conservative party, led by Sir Allan MacNab, and the Lower Canada majority, led by Mr. Morin. His own support, and that of the friends with whom he acted, depended on the policy of the Government, and when he found that that would be decidedly Liberal, he felt it his duty not to lend himself to the factious combination of the Brownites. He was charged with having betrayed his party. In what way had he (Sir F. Hincks) betrayed men who had seceded entirely from his party, and who had spared no effort to destroy him? His own friends had acted most cordially with him, and had continued to support the coalition then formed. He would now advert to the last coalition to which Mr. Brown was a party, and he asked whether that had really effected a cessation of party strife. On the contrary, it was only in Upper Canada that any coalition was effected. If reference were made to the Ministerial explanations, which he held in his hand, it would be found that Mr. Brown had at first proposed that two members were to be brought in from Lower Canada and four from Upper Canada. Both propositions were peremptorily refused. Whether Mr. Dorion and Mr. Holton were prepared to have accepted Confederation on the condition of obtaining political power and place does not appear, but he (Sir F. Hincks) believed