

tention, that the representation of Lower Canada had not been greater than that of Upper Canada during the years when its population had been much greater. The effect of this agitation was to give the Reformers a great majority in Upper Canada, but to make the Lower Canadians almost unanimous in support of the Conservatives. The choice of a capital was made so difficult by sectional jealousy that the government asked the Queen to decide, and in 1858 she named Ottawa. The members of rival cities were disappointed and united to carry a resolution in the Assembly disapproving of the choice. John A. Macdonald, with characteristic shrewdness, saw the advantage to be derived from this vote, and at once determined to resign. Thus he completely identified himself and his party with the Sovereign, and that Sovereign, too, a woman; and in becoming her defenders they were covered by the shadow of the public sympathy that encircled her.

Vexed with themselves that selfish motives had led them into a false position, the Conservatives who had voted for the measure took the first opportunity to redeem their reputation. Mr. Brown had been called upon to form a Government. He accepted, and among the members of his Ministry were John Sandfield Macdonald, Oliver Mowat, A. A. Dorion, and L. H. Holton. The House of Assembly, by a large vote, declared they had no confidence in Mr. Brown's new Cabinet. This adverse vote led Brown to demand a dissolution, but his Excellency, whose political leanings were quite evidently in another direction, declined to grant it. The Brown Cabinet had