

of Mr. Brown, 1865. Was leader of Ontario Reform Opposition in House of Commons from the Union until 1873, when elected Leader of the whole Opposition party, and continued in that position until 5th Nov., 1873, when, owing to the resignation of Sir John Macdonald, he was called on to form a new Administration, a duty he succeeded in accomplishing on the 7th of the same month, when he and his colleagues were sworn of the Privy Council, he (Mr. M.) taking the office of Minister of Public Works. (*Salary*, \$8,000.) Proceeded to the Mother Country on public business, June, 1875, and while there was presented with the Freedom of Irvine, Dundee and Perth, and visited Her Majesty at Windsor Castle. Sat for present seat in Can. Assembly from 1861 until the Union. Returned to Commons at g.e., 1867, and at g.e., 1872; re-elected by acclamation on his apptd. to office, and again at last g.e. Represented West Middlesex in Local House, from g.e., 1871 until Oct., 1872, when he resigned. Several important measures owe their existence to Mr. M., as a private member, viz—the Act amending the Assessment Act of U.C. (1863); that consolidating and amending the acts relating to the Assessment of Property, U.C. (1866); and the highly useful measure for providing means of egress from Public Buildings (1866). As Chairman of Committee on Municipal and Assessment laws (1866), wrote and framed the greater part of the General Act on Municipal Corporations, &c. All the measures of his Government, including the enactment of a stringent election law, with the trial of election petitions by judges, and vote by ballot; the abolition of the real estate qualification of members; the inspection of produce and weights and measures; the better administration of Penetentiaries; the enactment of the Marine Telegraph law, which virtually abolishes the monopoly of the Cable Company; the establishment of a Dominion Military College, and the improvement of the militia system; the enlargement of the Canals; the permanent organization of the Civil Service; the establishment of a Supreme Court for the Dominion; the reduction of postage to and from the U.S.; the free delivery of postal matter in cities and towns; the opening of direct mail communication with the West Indies; the construction of a transcontinental telegraph line; the better administration of Government Railways; an improved copyright law; the adoption of a final route for the Pacific Railway; the opening of negotiations, conducted on our behalf by our own delegate in person, between Can. and the U.S. for the establishment of an equitable Reciprocity Treaty between the two countries; a new insolvent law; and the establishment of a territorial government for the great North-West, have all been more or less moulded and directed by him. In addition, two very important questions, which for some time agitated the public mind and threatened the gravest complications—the Manitoba Amnesty and the New Brunswick school questions—have been satisfactorily adjusted, during Mr. M.'s administration. A Liberal; and "has always held those political principles—