

Hon. Mr. Hatheway proceeded to make some further personal remarks, and then spoke against the Quebec Scheme, and said that but for the influences brought to bear upon the Hon. Mr. George Brown, they would have had much better terms of union offered them than those proposed by that scheme, and he did not think the country was yet prepared to adopt it. He then concluded by saying he had endeavored to justify the course he had taken.

MR. McCLELLAN.—There was no count, the hon. member said, the Government plead guilty to. What was that?

HON. MR. HATHEWAY.—The Export Duty Law.

MR. McMILLAN.—Should the Government agree to a scheme of union, would they require the route of the Inter-Colonial Railway to be defined?

HON. MR. HATHEWAY.—As a member of the Government, he would give him the necessary information that day week.

The debate was then adjourned over until to-morrow at eleven.

The motion being put, the House was then adjourned over until to-morrow at ten o'clock.

A. A.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21.

MR. FISHER said, he had only discovered yesterday, that the practice in this House had been, not to send Bills to the Legislative Council until after the Address had passed. He could see no reason why they should not go to the Council at once, to enable them to get on with the business, so that there should not be a rush of business at the close of the Session. He would, therefore, move that the Bill to incorporate the Fredericton Railway Company he read a third time, in order that it could be sent to the Council.

Several other hon. members expressed themselves in favor of the motion, which was carried.

The House then went into Committee on a Bill to facilitate the construction of a Railway to Fredericton, which was agreed to.

The time for taking up the order of the day having arrived, it was proposed to adjourn the debate until two o'clock, as Mr. McClellan—who, it was understood, was to be the next speaker upon the question—was not prepared to speak in consequence of being unwell.

The Hon. Mr. SMITH and others urged the propriety of continuing the debate, because the members of the House would not give the other business proper attention while a question of so much importance to the country was not decided. Some of the members of the Opposition ought to be prepared to go on with the debate, or have the vote taken.

MR. LINDSAY expressed his willingness to make a few remarks in the afternoon, but was not prepared at present.

MR. WETMORE thought the same courtesy should be extended to Mr. McClellan as was extended to the hon. Surveyor General—the debate having been adjourned on Saturday in consequence of his being unwell.

HON. MR. CUDLIP thought, if they had less speaking, the country would

be better off. He had always made up his mind on the great questions of the day before he came to the House: They had better have the division, so they could attend to the business of the country.

A BILL RELATING TO THE SETTLEMENT AND SUPPORT OF THE POOR IN THIS PROVINCE.

MR. LINDSAY moved the House into Committee on the above Bill, and said, that it was a copy of a Bill introduced by his hon. friend from Northumberland, some years ago, which had passed through the House, but had been rejected in the Upper House. Its object was to define where the poor legally belong.

COL. BOYD was in favor of the Bill, for such a law was very much needed. In St. Andrews, and on the borders, numbers of poor persons come from the United States and get relief from the Parish. This Bill provides that a person shall be a resident of the Parish for twelve months before he can claim relief. He thought one Parish should not support the poor of the neighboring Parishes.

MR. ANGLAN was inclined to support the Bill. He believed that, although the City members supported it, several members of the country districts opposed it; and though it was not right to protract matters, yet the Bill should not be pressed on when so many members were absent, for he would like to give any member who opposed it a fair chance.

MR. YOUNG thought it was an important Bill, and inclined the mover to report progress on the Bill, for he would like to know more about it before he agreed to it.

MR. LINDSAY said, the Bill was well known to the members of the House—it having passed the House once or twice, and the Legislative Council had it published in the *Royal Gazette*. If a pauper came from one Parish into another, there would be no injustice in sending him to the Parish from which he came.

MR. HILL had no objection to that section of the Bill, but he had great objection to the manner in which the Bill was passing through the House. With one or two exceptions, there was not a member who had heard it read, and not half a dozen members knew the provisions of the Bill. If this was their system of passing Bills, any Bill could be got through the House. It was an unsafe method of legislating, although the Bill may be all right.

MR. FERRIS said his Bill was a copy of the Bill he had taken a considerable amount of pains to frame, and which had passed the House unanimously. The Council thought it a Bill of importance, and published it in the *Royal Gazette*. It comprehends the principles of the State of Maine and the State of New York poor laws. He was glad to see it discussed, and thought it would be a great improvement upon the existing state of things, for they now had no law for the removal of the poor to their own parish.

HON. MR. SMITH said there was no law for the poor at all at present. A gentleman in Prince Edward Island had written to him for a copy of this Bill, which he supposed was the law. He had written back that we had no law: we on-

ly had some custom which had been taken from an English law. They should understand what the law was relating to this subject. He thought that Bill was well adapted to this country, therefore he should support it.

Progress was then reported.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

ADJOURNED DEBATE ON MR. FISHER'S AMENDMENT.

MR. LINDSAY. As the hon. member from the County of Aberg (Mr. McClellan) is not in his place, I will make a few remarks, but I will not occupy much time. The people take a great interest in this question, for they attend here anxious to know what is going on. I am pleased to see them, for I think it is the duty of the constituency to keep their eye on the Government, and to see that the men who come here to represent them do not misrepresent them. I think that public men are public property, and we have a right to refer to their public acts as long as we do not misrepresent them. When a question was asked a few days ago about the defence of the Province, I stated there was something in common between Antis and Fenians. The Attorney General thought I insinuated that the Anti-Confederate members of the Legislature sympathized with the Fenians. I did not mean any such thing. I will call attention to why I consider Antis and Fenians agree. I will read an extract from the *New York Irish People*, a Fenian organ, dated Feb. 17, which refers to the Reciprocity Treaty, and gives a reason why the American Government should not negotiate a treaty:

"Another reason which should have its weight with every well-wisher of America is this: Why should we negotiate a treaty with the very men who are to-day conducting the plan of a Confederation of the British Colonies, in order to erect a barrier against the expansion of the American nation, to transplant a viceregal court north of us, where the admirers and the flatterers of the aristocratic regime may go and parade their pretentious individuality? No, let there be no treaty whatever!"

That was to prevent the Confederate Union that would raise a barrier to the further extension of the American Government. Another paper takes the same view of it:

"It will be dangerous to give encouragement, even temporarily, to the inter-Colonial feeling which certain influential men, both in Britain and in Canada, are doing all in their power to cultivate. The suspension of reciprocal trade will be a cogent argument with the Canadians in favor of the building of the inter Colonial Railway, WHICH EVERY INHABITANT OF NEW ENGLAND SHOULD SEEK TO PREVENT BY ALL PROPER MEANS, and which, with the continuance of reciprocity, and the prosecution of the international line, will, in our opinion, never be built. Closely allied to this is the political Confederation of the Provinces, which can never be brought to pass unless an unfriendly policy on the part of the United States shall force them, for their mutual protection and prosperity, into a closer compact and alliance than now exists."

I said that the Fenians sympathised with the Antis, and not that the Antis sympathised with the Fenians. The Attorney General then jumped up in a great rage and said, "I see the hon. genl/eman is opposed to the Government." I made those remarks not with any reference to anything brought before the House. He said I was not worthy of a place in the Legislature. I thought it would be very convenient for the hon. member to keep me out until this question was disposed of. Something was said about our being in the mud. It reminds me of the allusion made last year, comparing the Government to Nebuchadnezzar's image, which was made of iron, clay, brass, gold and silver. If reports are true, the silver is gone and the gold with it. Some say the clay is gone too. I should think it was, as I see here a large quantity of brass, or perhaps it was meant that the clay and brass had been mixed together and converted into mud. I do not know what to call my hon. friend, whether to call him President of the Council, or Attorney General, or Leader of the Government, or Plenipotentiary extraordinary. I do not know who is the Leader of the Government. It was said that the hon. member for St. John, (Mr. Wilnot) in connection with the Hon Mr. Smith, were appointed to form a Government. The hon. Chief Commissioner said his Excellency called upon him. I do not know whether he is the leader, or whether he brings up the rear. He quoted from the Litany. My mind would lead me to quote from the general confession. "They have done the things they ought not to have done, and left undone the things they ought to have done," and we have no confidence in them. I have heard it intimated outside that they have one office promised to two or three members, and they have some offices up stairs which they keep as bait for their supporters. Then again, they intimidate some by saying, if they vote against the Government there will be a dissolution and they will have to go back to their constituents. In anything that concerns the interests of the Province, or the rights of the people, I should have no hesitation in going back to my constituents. I will now call attention to things that ought not to have been done. He has allowed His Excellency to draw the same amount of salary that his predecessors did, and for which he condemned them. He says that is paid back; that is not the question. The question is, has he a right to draw it? If he has a right to draw it, he has a right to keep it. My hon friend agrees with me on that, we voted on the same side on the resolution which was carried in 1864. I will read the resolution:

"Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee that the amount the Lieutenant Governor is entitled to receive, as salary, is £3461 10s. 8d per annum, and the Solicitor General and Provincial Secretary £230 15s. 4d each," and further

"Resolved, That the amount paid beyond these sums were improperly paid, and without sufficient authority."

Yeas—Kerr, Willis on, Vail, Costigan, McClellan, Skinner, Smith, McPhelin, Scovill, Ferris, Lindsay, Anglin, W. J. Gilbert, S. H. Gilbert, Cudlip, Gilmur, Boyd.

He has thus allowed His Excellency to do what he thought was wrong in his predecessor's office. Another thing he ought not to have done was, withholding the despatches sent out here for the information of the Legislature. Mr. Lindsay then read a despatch dated the 12th of April, which he said should have been received here the 26th of April, and which contained information of importance respecting military defence and Confederation, that should have been laid before the Legislature at that time assembled, but which was not laid before them at all. The next thing they ought not to have done was, they should not have written that despatch, dated July 12th, which was insulting to Her Majesty's Government, and which was signed by the immortal seven, and as the President of the Council has endorsed it, he, with the late Attorney General, will make the immortal nine. The President of the Council said the despatch justified them in using such language as they did. He then read the despatch dated June 24th, 1865, to which the other was an answer, and said he could see nothing in it to justify them in returning such an answer, and continued: the President of the Council said, he only knew of two persons, out of Parliament, who knew any thing about the scheme. I cannot suppose that when the British Parliament, consisting of six hundred and fifty-six members, were acquainted with this scheme, no one outside would know anything about it. It was said, if we went into Confederation we would have to provide a navy. An Act passed this Legislature a few days ago to provide one or two vessels for defence. Here is a navy which we have to provide alone. If we went into Confederation we would only have one-thirteenth part to pay, and but few vessels would be wanted. We have been taken care of for seventy-five years, and we should begin to try to do something for ourselves, and it should not be thought an insult for Her Majesty's Ministers to refer to it, and I do not think the people of the country consider it so. It has been said that union is not strength. Who can believe that uniting these Colonies would weaken them. The only thing I know of that will be weakened by uniting is rum and water.

The Times says, that by refusing to unite together we show a want of loyalty, and this Government says in the Minute of Council: "When a wish is expressed by Her Majesty's Government, it will be received with that deference which is due to suggestions emanating from so high a source, and will be considered with an anxious desire to meet the views of Her Majesty's advisers; but if such views should unfortunately not coincide with the views of those on whom alone the responsibility of action in the Province falls, the Committee feel assured that Her Majesty's Government will expect and desire that the Government of this Province should act according to their own convictions of right." They will act according to their own convictions; but when a foe invades the country they will send a despatch as quick as possible to England, and ask them to send soldiers and ships to protect men who claim the right to do as they like, when Her Majesty suggests that we should unite under one Government. The Government tell us they are loyal they are. Loyalty does not

consist in lip service, but in obedience. A refractory man is not a good subject to any country.

Mr. Lindsay then read the reply of the Colonial Secretary to those immortal nine, and continued. This reply was just as much as to say: I cannot believe the loyal men of New Brunswick endorse the views expressed by those immortal nine. These are things they ought not to have done. I will now speak of things they ought to have left undone. I believe when a man is paid \$2400 a year to fill an office, he should attend to his duties, and not have to make excuses for sins of omission. It is the old story—Adam left the blame on his wife and his wife left it on the devil. (Laughter.) The President of the Council says the late Attorney General ought to have known the Export Duty law was to expire. Another says the Provincial Secretary ought to have known it. Another, that Fisher found it out and should have told them, and another that the late Provincial Secretary ought to have told his predecessor of it. They thus acknowledge that they are not fit to attend to the business, for they tried till they got a man out of office, and they found fault because he did not do the work for them. The people complain they cannot find a member of the Government at Fredericton, there were so many pleasure excursions. Two of them off to England to tell Her Majesty's Government what they knew best; but, in order to say they had done something for the \$300 they received, they made an arrangement for a Railway in Westmorland. The Attorney General made it under a Bill which he had done all he could to defeat when it was before the House. The Commissioner of the Board of Works, and my hon. friend from St. John (Mr. Anglin) went to Canada. I do not know whether they went voluntarily or whether they were paid for it. (Mr. Anglin—I paid my own expenses as I always do.) That is all very well. Suppose I went to your House and said I believe you are a humbug, and a bankrupt, and I don't want to have any thing to do with you; we would have a social time would we not? It was in this spirit they went to Canada; they said we did not want a closer union with you, for we believe you are bankrupt, and are trying to take advantage of us. What a fraternal meeting that must have been. Then they had another pleasure excursion to the United States. My hon. friend (Mr. Wilnot) was one of the immortal nine. It is said, "evil communications corrupt good manners." He was led to do something he ought not to have done, but, I believe, if my friend repents he has a right to expect mercy, and if someone of my hon. friends would come round in the same way we would have mercy for them. The hon. Attorney General stated here last Session that he was sorry that his hon. friend (Mr. Fisher) who was one of the delegates who went to Quebec, was not on the floor of the House, so that he could confront him; but now he has his wish, he is not satisfied. He says that when a division was taken upon the question abolishing the office of Postmaster General, there were thirty for it and nine against it. That was because, when a question came up, they got up the rallying cry, that every man who was elected a Confederated was violating his principle.

if he did not vote with the Government. A cry is now raised, that if they vote against the Government the House will be dissolved. I never was into a Government, and do not care about going in, unless I care much about having a seat in the Legislature. When I was first requested to offer, some person said I would not get three hundred votes, but the event proved he was wrong, and if the House was dissolved to-morrow, I am ready to run again, so they need not think dissolving the House will have much effect with me. There is another thing ought not to have been done—that is, speculating in land. I consider that the greatest sin the Government have been guilty of. I believe no greater evil can be inflicted upon a community than allowing one man to monopolize the lands of the country. I will quote a report of the Earl of Durham, who was at that time Governor General of British North America. At the 159th page of his report he says:—

"In Upper Canada, a very small proportion—perhaps less than a tenth—of the land thus granted has been even occupied by settlers, much less reclaimed and cultivated. In Lower Canada, with the exception of a few townships bordering on the American frontier, which have been comparatively well settled, in spite of the proprietors by American quarters it may be said that nineteen-twentieths of these grants are still unsettled, and in a perfectly wild state."

"No other result could have been expected in the case of those classes of grantees whose station would preclude them from settling on the wilderness, and whose means would enable them to avoid exertion for giving immediate value to their grants; and, unfortunately, the land which was intended for persons of a poorer order, who might be expected to improve it by their labour, has, for the most part, fallen into the hands of land jobbers of the class just mentioned, who have never thought of settling in person, and who retain the land in its present wild state, speculating upon its acquiring a value at some distant day, when the demand for land shall have increased through the increase of population."

This coincides with my own views in this matter. I am opposed to any Government who will allow men to purchase large blocks of land, which the poor man has to go through and make roads, as this interferes with the prosperity of the country. Why should a poor man be compelled to make roads through another man's property; that land having been obtained for two shillings, and kept until it is worth four dollars an acre, in consequence of the settlements around it. It has been said here that when they sold land and put the money to interest, it brought them in more than they received from timber licences. I intend the country would be a gainer if no man got land without the principle of actual settlement being attached to it, for it has been calculated that every settler is worth three dollars a year to the revenues of the country. This is the late Government blame each other in regard to this, but I do not care who is in the Government, I should blame them for this, (Hon. Mr. Smith.—Which Government was most to blame.) All the late Government did was to order the survey. (Mr. Wetmore.—Was the money paid.) The ex-Surveyor General said it was not

said. Why did the Government make the conclusion that the Inter-colonial Railroad was given up, when the survey was made only ten months ago? If there was any reason why the public lands should be sold to others than actual settlers, notice should have been given to the Deputies. I know that men made application for land in my County, and could not get it. I believe in equal rights for all. It was not right that a few men should have been informed of what was going on, and the rest kept in ignorance. There was five thousand acres purchased in fictitious names, and then the resolution was rescinded, and he got ten thousand more; previous to this he got a three years license to cut the lumber on it, and if any one else had bought it he could cut all the lumber off of it. Then again they said, by doing away with the political character of the Postmaster General, they would make a great saving. If the political head of the department was abolished, would not the chief business be done in St. John? It was said Mr. Howe would be the General, but it was hinted outside that a gentleman in St. John had the promise of an office to be called Post Office Inspector. He would have the salary and pickings, without the privilege of having "General" attached to his name. This was the saving that was to be effected by doing away with the political head of the department; and to carry their measure, they got a their rallying cry of Confederation. I was almost dis-ouraged, but I believed that "he is twice armed who has his quarrel just." I am glad there are some hon. gentlemen now who will look after the interests of the country and not be drummed up with the cry of Confederation and anti-Confederation.

In regard to the appointment of Judges, my hon. friend referred to what Judge Wilmot had said and done, and how he had voted, thus admitting the truth of the charge brought against them that they had made politics their rule for their appointments on the Bench. I do not believe in Judges interfering in the political questions which are before the country. They should arise far above that; but this was a question whether we were going to maintain our connection with the mother country or not. Confederation is a question that has occupied the minds of men for sixty-five years. Judge Wilmot held those views when on the floors of this House, and he is a credit to the country which gave him birth, and I contend it was unfair to pass over him and appoint a junior Judge to the office. I do not know much about the gentleman who has been appointed Puisne Judge, but it has been said that they might have found a person qualified without going to Insurance Offices. He was appointed on political grounds, which is a principle they have carried down to the officials on the railway, and I don't know how much further they would have carried it, if his Excellency had not interfered. It has been said that they are going to change their base, and take another course on Confederation. If that is the case, it is not right for me to say anything, for they may come round all right. I think by what is fore-shadowed in the Speech, that they are going to get up another delegation and have another pleasure excursion, for the Attorney General says he is willing to go for some Scheme. He said when we advocated a Scheme of Union, that we were "political schemers" and "conspirators."

Now they are going to get up a political scheme, but I do not know whether they are going to "conspire" or not. They called a man that was going to carry out the wishes of his Sovereign a "conspirator." I heard it stated on good authority, and I need not go off the floors of this Legislature to prove it, that the Chief Commissioner, on being asked whether he had read that Minute of Council, said he was sorry it did not go further, that they had not made use of stronger language, using an expression I am ashamed to repeat. These are the loyal men, and we are the conspirators. My hon. friend (Mr. Wilmot) said in Canada, that he was not opposed to a union, but he was not satisfied with the Quebec Scheme. Mr. George Brown said there were some things in the scheme they did not like either, they would meet him half way in considering a union, for they did not wish to take any unfair advantage of their fellow-colonists. I am in favor of a union and I do not see how any British subject can be opposed to it, but to agree upon a scheme of union, we must all make some concessions and we will never agree to any terms. My hon. friend (Col. Boyd) made a speech in Canada in favor of union. (Col. Boyd, not in favor of the Quebec Scheme.) I did not say it was, but I heard him speak strongly in favor of union; but he is one of those men who believe nothing good can come out of Nazareth, and that a man must belong to certain families or he will not be fit for office. I believe in freedom and equal rights for all. There are a great many things in the scheme which are complained of in Canada, and it is doubtful, if we get a new scheme, whether we would come off as well as we did before. They complain that New Brunswick is to get \$63,000 a year for ten years. (Mr. Needham.—That is contingent, that unless we run into debt to the extent of \$7,000,000 we were not to get it.) If we built our railroads under the Subsidy Act, our debt would soon reach that amount, and Canada does not come in with a debt equal to ours, if we take the population of Canada into consideration. We would have more money for local purposes than we have now, and have the Inter-Colonial Railway and Western Extension built besides. In a time of war we could come to the assistance of each other, and would not require half the number of troops that we do now in our isolated position.

DR. THOMPSON said he had taken no notes, and would, therefore, make but a short speech. At the last election two-thirds of the people in this Province declared they were opposed to Confederation. It has been said that, by signing this Minute of Council, the Government have insulted Her Majesty's Ministers. He did not believe that, and he had as great a respect for the United Kingdom as any other man in the Province. At the same time, he did not like to bow in slavish obedience to whatever set of men was put in as rulers of that country, and if he had his say, the present rulers would not be sustained in their position very long. Since the great man (Lord Palmerston), who was at the head of the Government, is gone, they have scarcely a man fit to retain office. In regard to Confederation, it is not going to benefit us, for we would have to do at the expense of keeping up two Legislatures, besides this great Parliament. If they must unite together, they had better unite under one Legislature, which

could attend to their local business without their being at so much expense. He could not see how members of this House could be so shame-faced as to attempt to do any thing of that kind. Some of them would never have had a chance to come to this House if they had not been anti-Confederate, and why then should they turn traitors to the trust reposed in them; in his opinion, it would be wrong and unjustifiable to do so. We have been here eighty years and the country has improved. We have got along, you will, and all we ask is to be let alone. He believed that an affectionate feeling for the Mother Country was true Confederation. It is said here, that they should enter into Confederation as a means of defence, but he considered that the money required for keeping up this great Parliament would be a means of defence in itself. It has been said that under Confederation, if an attack was made we could send our troops from one point to another. We can do that now. Did we not pass a resolution for putting all the available resources of the country in the hands of the Government, and could we not pass a resolution to move all our available forces in or out of the Province, if we considered it best to fight upon a foreign land. He was satisfied to see the Governor appointed by the Crown. If he was appointed by the Government of Canada, in a short time there would not be a drop of loyalty left. It had been said that the Government had left things undone, they had allowed a law to expire without being aware of it. This House, in former times, would have taken care of that, because a Committee of the House used to be appointed to see if any Bills were going to expire; therefore, the onus is as much on us as it is on them. A Bill has been passed to remedy the omission, which was caused by the difficulties the present Government had to contend with, and the short time which they had for entering into details, as they ought to have done it they had more time. The result of the charges made against them is, that they have stopped things from being done that other parties wanted done. In regard to the appointment of Judges, he did not think they could have made better appointments. The Chief Justice is a pious and just man, and a man of high legal knowledge; he has stood high as a man, and that is saying everything that is required. He could not see that it was unfair to appoint Judge Ritchie to the office of Chief Justice. He had a high respect for Judge Wilmot, who was a man of great legal knowledge, but then if a person has a political bias, and the hon. gentlemen of the Opposition had the power of the Government, they would not appoint him. It was not human nature to do so, and it was not his nature. He then referred to Judge Weldon, whom he said was the oldest barrister in the Province, with the exception of Mr. Saunders, and they did not overstep the eldest person and put in a younger. He was a man of their own political opinion, and they should appoint him to office as well as any one else.

For the purpose of keeping up loyalty, a small colony was better than a great one, because they would have a British Governor, who would be a tie between them and the mother country. But in a large colony, if everything does not please them, they will say we are not going to

submit to this, and they do not feel that loyalty that a smaller colony does. This confederation scheme cannot benefit our trade. We have not a single article we can send to Canada. The fishermen in Charlotte County say they can send their fish there, but they have far more fisheries on the Canadian shore than we have in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. We cannot take deals and boards there, we have no manufactures to send there, for we cannot manufacture our own bread. We cannot compete with them, they can get bread cheap, and can get labor for almost nothing. They say we have more coal here than they have in Canada, but coal is much cheaper there than it is here. We would soon have all our offices filled with the employees of the Canadian Government, while we would have to pay three times the taxes in proportion to our numbers, for the French scarcely consume any dutiable articles, the very sugar they use they produce from the maple. Then, as regards the property of some parts of Canada: the people are going from the town of Hamilton by shiploads, you can get a house there by paying the taxes. If they had the control of us, they would tax us until we could not stand it. It would not be like a bad law passed this year and repealed the next, but we would be fixed there where we could not hope to get a reprieve. We would be worse than the slaves, for they have a hope of getting something done for them, while we would have none. If they could enter into some fair principle of union, such as was entered into between England, Scotland and Ireland, which was not the question of a day or a year, but here we had a scheme brought forward of which we knew nothing, and we were expected to pass it at once. He condemned the act but not the persons who made it, and he thought they could have free trade with the other colonies if they wished it without going into confederation. This Quebec Scheme was framed upon the spot of the moment, and they only had a few days to consider it. It was not like the union between Ireland and England, for Ireland was an integral part of the kingdom, and if we could have anything approximating to a like union, it would be to have at some future time one or two members to go home as our representatives in the British Parliament; in former times we could not have this, but now we could go over there in ten days, being one-quarter of the time it used to take the members to come from the north of Scotland by land. He would strongly suggest the propriety of every colony having a representative in the British Parliament. He did not think representation by population was altogether fair. A County with varied interests required a larger representation. The city of St. John or the County of Charlotte required a larger representation than the interior Counties. The question now was, whether they should remove the Government or let them live a little longer. His opinion was they had better let them live a little longer. (A member—How long do you go for.) That would depend upon their behavior, but he thought they should not condemn them so soon. We should give them an opportunity to forsake their sins of commission and omission, and allow them to go on and show that their conduct in the future will be such as will gratify the persons who now oppose them. We ought to have faith, hope and charity.

He had faith to believe they would do better. Where is the Government that has not been overhauled, more particularly since the establishment of responsible and departmental Government. He had made up his mind to go for the address as it stood. Let the Government live and breathe, and see wherein they have done wrong and do so no more, so that when difficulties assail us, they may carry out the views of the Legislature.

Mr. FRASER said he would make a few remarks, but had made no arrangements, and was not going to reply to any member. Certain charges had been made against the Government, but he believed those charges were mere sham. The real question was Confederation. Of this there could be no doubt. Why, then, did they not move the amendment on a paragraph that would test it. If they were going to agitate the country, let them do it in a fair, open, manly, straightforward way, and not try it upon the question of Fenianism, or any otherism. He would ask the hon. mover of the amendment, if he did not believe, when he struck out that part which he feared would offend the United States, that he could not get the votes upon it. (Mr. Fisher—I made it one of the grounds of my complaint against the Government.) He should not have struck it out. He could quote authority from the Speaker of the House of Commons. (Mr. Fisher,—That was a different case. In this I was not obliged to give notice at all.) Very well, he would not say any thing more in reference to that. He did not wish to make any personal attack. His hon. friend and him agreed as well as any men in the country, but in matters of a political nature he had a right to take his side; and his hon. friend could take his. He did not intend to make an attack upon him. He would merely advance some arguments which could go for what they were worth. He charged the Opposition with intending to get up a religious discussion in the House, by attacking the Government. Why did not they attack them on the clause relating to Confederation?

Mr. FISHER.—I thought this was the most assailable point. I was not disposed to raise a question on Confederation. A vote of want of confidence was outside of that question.

Mr. FRASER.—Why did you withdraw the latter part of the amendment?

Mr. FISHER.—I withdrew it for the reason I stated at the time. I said I intended to make that part of my charge against them, and I did so.

Mr. FRASER said his hon. friend said the House had assisted the Government in defending the country. If the Government come in and do not satisfy us that they have defended the country, it will be our duty to vote against them. We are put down as traitors to our country because we express our honest opinions upon this question of Confederation. He did not put down those who went for the scheme as traitors. He never was opposed to the abstract principle of a union of the Colonies. He had taken the first section of the scheme, and said he would go for that, and that was the only section of the scheme that was carried unanimously. One of the charges brought against the Government is, that dispatches were withheld. He would tell them that a system had been pursued of publishing those dispatches in the neighboring colonies, before the English mail arrived here. He thought the people of New

Brunswick were the best judges of whether Confederation was for their interest or not. It was not for the people of Canada or the people of England, to tell them what was for their interest, but they would give due consideration to anything emanating from the Colonial Office. We are told that "union is a strength." No one denies that; but a union, to be strong, must have no discordant elements. In the abstract, he was in favor of union; but if he disapproved of the grounds they went on, he would fight against it, through thick and thin. He had heard them talk about loyalty. He could say that some of his ancestors had shed their blood under General Wolfe, at the taking of Quebec; and if the time now came for a fight, and they got him a corner, he would be found giving a kick for a kick, and a blow for a blow. The next charge brought against them was the President of the Council wished to remove the seat of Government. He then referred to the Journals of 1858 to show who voted for the removal of the seat of Government at that time.

MR. McMILLAN said he had never, here or elsewhere, given as a reason for a vote of want of confidence, that they wished to remove the seat of Government. A charge was made against the mover of the amendment, that he had charged the President of the Council with doing away with the Post Office Department, as a first step towards the removal of the seat of Government. I said I stated last year in my place, when the subject was under consideration, that it was a first step towards doing away with Departmental and Responsible Government. I did not give a reason that I would go against the Government because I opposed them upon that last year.

MR. FRASER said it was put forward in the County of York as a canvass against Mr. Pickard, that he was a supporter of Mr. Smith, who was going to remove the seat of Government. The hon. mover of the amendment had stated that he never attended from his office, but he had canvassers who went through the country.

MR. FISHER.—There never was a man went through the country by my directions.

MR. FRASER then stated that in one of the settlements of the County a gentleman, who was an ex-member of great ability and ingenuity, told the inhabitants in language that conveyed to their minds the impression that Mr. Smith intended to remove the Seat of Government. Another charge is that they failed to discover that the Export Duty Law had expired; and he would say in regard to this was, that it was the duty of the out-going Government to communicate to an in-coming one every thing that concerns the interests of the people or the business of the country. This was done in England. If the out-going Government knew of it, they should have told it, and if they did not know it, they were derelict in the duty. Shortly after the last session, he had a ramble outside the city, and he expressed his vexed trouble to a friend, and he said that it had not expired, but as he thought to see the Export Duty Law, which was an act of the previous session, which was not in force, he saw something which gave rise to the thought. They should not condemn the Government for that, for the money was all in the Treasury now. They must consi-

der the peculiar situation of the Government. They were running all those elections in the month of March, and had many difficulties to contend with. Another ground of complaint is: they have been guilty of land-jobbing. He thought if they had twenty such land jobbers as Mr. Gibson, the people of York would not complain, and he did not think the people of the Spruce County of Restigouche would complain either. The late Government undertook to sell Mr. Gibson 15,000 acres of land without conditions of actual settlement attached. Five thousand acres of this, Mr. Lindsay says, was applied for under fictitious names. He (Mr. Fraser) said they were all *bona fide* names.

MR. LINDSAY.—If application is made for land in one man's name, and another man gets the land, is it not using fictitious names?

MR. FRASER.—The whole lumbering business is done in that way. If the hon. member for Kent was to go to St. John to purchase molasses, and went to his friends and said, if I go and buy it, the dealer will take advantage of me, but if you go, he will not know who is buying it. They say the late Government did not undertake to sell this land. They ordered a survey, and when a man gets an order of survey, he believes the Government is going to bring that land to sale.

The debate was then adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

MR. NEEDHAM called the attention of the House to a report in the *Morning Telegraph* of a speech made by him, in which this passage appears: "He stated he was not surprised at the view taken by that 'great big toady' Dr. Thompson, but it was no use for him 'or any other man' to try to stop the progress of every great political principle." He did not want to be misrepresented, for he did not make use of the words "great big toady," nor the words that follow either. He believed it was not a misprint, but a misrepresentation. He spoke this in the hearing of their paid reporter, in order that he should notice that he gave this a flat contradiction.

House adjourned until 10 A. M. to-morrow.

T. P. D.

THURSDAY, MARCH 22.

The House, moved by Mr. Anghin, went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Scoville in the Chair) on a Bill for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company. Bill passed without discussion or amendment.

At eleven the adjourned debate on the amendment to the 4th paragraph in the address, was taken up.

MR. FRASER resumed his speech from yesterday afternoon. He said that there was one charge or which the House was asked to consider. Government; and it was a very delicate subject for him, as he was the one who was the one of the Province, to touch upon—he meant the Judicial appointment of Judge Wilnot. He would give his opinion plainly and he felt bound to say that the Government could not have appointed Judge Wilnot

to the position of Chief Justice and do justice to themselves. The hon. member of York (Mr. Fisher) said that there was no great political excitement at the time Judge Wilnot addressed the Grand Jury in Fredericton on the subject of Confederation. He wished to show that the political excitement was running very high at the time. The country was agitated on the question of the Quebec Scheme. Mr. Fisher himself, who was the first who began the discussion, had spoken in Carleton; he was followed by his friend Mr. Needham. Mr. Tilley and Mr. Gray not long afterwards repeatedly addressed crowded audiences in the Mechanics' Institute, St. John, and in Carleton. The excitement throughout the country was, there could be no doubt, running high. A keen political contest was looked forward to, for it was pretty well understood that the Governor was going to dissolve the House. It was amidst all this excitement that Judge Wilnot addressed the Grand Jury in Fredericton. His hon. colleague (Mr. Fisher) said that it was a common practice for Judges in their addresses to speak on the topics of the day, and he had pointed to a precedent in the case of the late Chief Justice Parker. But there was a great difference between Judge Parker addressing a Jury on a School Law, and that of Judge Wilnot speaking with all the judicial authority of the Bench on a question affecting the very constitution of the country. He denied his right to throw himself into the political excitement of the time, and his saying that he would, in case it was necessary to carry the Scheme of Confederation, resign his seat upon the Bench and contest the County of York, was sufficient to condemn him in his mind. Farther than that, Judge Wilnot voted against the Government of the day. If he (Judge W.) chose to mix himself up with the politics of the day, he must, as men in humbler situations of public trust, take the consequences: considering his position, he was bound to preserve a dignified silence.

Mr. Fraser then proceeded to speak on the charge against the Government for not filling up the office of Auditor General, and referred to the late Auditor General, a gentleman who was well known to be a great financier, but equally well known for several years before his death to be incapable to discharge the duties of his office. He was not pleased, he confessed, that the Government had filled up that office before this time, but was he to turn round, because they had not done so, and oppose them, and help probably to bring in a Government that would inflict the Quebec Scheme upon the country. But he would say that as far as the business of the Audit Office was concerned, he had no fault to find with the Government. He never knew the public accounts to be presented in such a clear, plain, mercantile manner as they had been this year. With regard to the Solicitor-Generalship. As far as he himself was concerned in the Civilian business, he had given good advice, that is, in his own judgment, and he could not have given better if he had been Solicitor-General. How is there to be said as much for the other gentleman who had been appointed to succeed him? He did not think the interests of the country had suffered because the Government had not made the appointment, particularly if the pay of the gentleman employed did not exceed