

or to say that the Government had better resign their seats and let him form a new Government to carry out the scheme and get rid of it. He said this while we were fighting an unscrupulous Opposition, and while victory was perching upon our banners. He (Mr. S.) told his colleagues this, and he also told them of another conversation, where his Excellency stated that he had taken down in writing the results of their different conversations. He (Mr. S.) asked if that was right, and told him that he repudiated the paper, and he would not allow it to rise against him in judgment. His Excellency said he would destroy the paper, but instead of that the paper is now part of the document which has been submitted to them. He (Mr. S.) told his colleagues at that time that His Excellency was trying to place him in a false position, and subsequent events have proved the truth of his statement.

Mr. WILMOT asked whether the late Government had agreed to bring the question of Union before both branches of the Legislature, and were going to give weight to any scheme agreed upon, by sending a delegation to England.

Mr. SMITH said that the only arrangement made was, that a select committee should be appointed. They often discussed what this committee should do, and what power they should have, but he (Mr. S.) would declare before this House and the country, that he never would consent, by word or deed, that a delegation should be appointed to go home to England and there settle upon the terms of a scheme to be effected, without being left to the people of this country. He knew that the Québec Scheme was confirmed at the Colonial Conference, and he knew that the Canadian Government had great influence there, therefore it was more mockery to send a delegation home, for they might as well save the expense. The House has no right to arrogate to itself the power to delegate men to go to England for this purpose. A delegation of this kind should only be appointed by the consent of the people, for if a scheme is forced upon the people without their consent, it will lead to dreadful consequences and disastrous results. He had told His Excellency that he had many objections to the Québec Scheme; he had looked over the scheme with His Excellency, and there was scarcely an objection which he pointed out that did not meet with His Excellency's concurrence, but now when he is about to leave the Province he has altered his

mind in regard to them. His object may be to build up a reputation for himself at the Colonial Office, and thereby elevate himself to a higher pinnacle. He has changed his mind since he went to England; when he helped prepare the minute of Council on the 12th of July, his mind was not under this influence; he had brought all his influence to bear to help the delegation which went to England to prevent the consummation of this union. His judgment then was of more weight than now, when other influences are brought to bear upon him. He (Mr. Smith) believed that Mr. Wilmot's resignation was prepared with a view to his being appointed to form a new Government. (Mr. Wilmot said that there was no such understanding.) Mr. Smith said he assumed it to be so, and he was prepared to draw his inference; he did not believe Mr. Wilmot could at that time have formed a Government which would have stood. (Mr. Wilmot said that he believed the reason his resignation was recommended to be accepted was, that the Government had come round and would support a scheme of union. That was proved by these documents.) Mr. Smith said that during the whole of this discussion on the vote of want of confidence, there was not a charge made against the Government for which he (Mr. W.) was not responsible, even to all observations made in reference to that minute of Council. He speaks against a Government, and charges them with acts of mal-administration and with being derelict in their duty, although he was a participator in those very acts. He was as much bound to vote against that "want of confidence" motion as any man in the Government. He (Mr. S.) regretted that the prerogative of the Crown was to be used in order to stop Mr. Otty's resolutions, which involved the recall of the Governor. If they looked into the annals of any free country, they would never find the prerogative of the Crown interposed to prevent the people laying their grievances at the foot of the throne. The country has been forty-eight hours without his Excellency's having constitutional advisers, and this when we are in danger of invasion by Fenians from abroad. Instead of disunion being created at this time every man, woman and child should be bound together to defend their common country. He would resist this Quebec Scheme to the last, as it would destroy the best interests of the people of this country

He had studied that scheme thoroughly, he had heard all that could be said in its favor both in England and by the Canadians, and the conclusion he arrived at was that it was prepared with reference to the local politics of Canada. He said he had made sacrifices, and he was prepared to make more for the good of the country. The people had placed their confidence in him for fourteen years, and if now they withdraw their confidence, and he died politically, he would die struggling to maintain the honor and independence of his country.

At 5 P. M. his Excellency summoned the House to the Legislative Council Chamber, and delivered to the Legislature the following

SPEECH:

*Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;*

I recognize in the Bill for Naval Defence of the Province, to which I have just assented, a fresh proof of your loyal determination to guard from all attack this portion of her Majesty's dominions, and to frustrate the designs of unprincipled marauders.

I have with pleasure assented to the Bills you have passed for extending the Railway system in this Province.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The patriotic zeal which led you to authorize the amplest expenditure necessary for the purposes of defence has already been acknowledged by me.

The precautions already taken, and the military arrangements now already in progress have, I confidentially believe, placed the Province in a position of security.

*Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;*

I have deemed it necessary in the present condition of public affairs, immediately to prorogue the present session of the Provincial Parliament.

T. F. D.