

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 length." 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 in 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 stirred 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; all 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 day. Shortly after the last session, he had a rumour outside that the revenue was in a bad state; he took the trouble to enquire, and he found that it had not expired, but was to be renewed. The Export Duty Law was not of the revenue, but of the country. To read out laws was something which gave rise to no talk. They should not condemn the Government for that, for the money was all in the Treasury now. They must consider

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. Anglin, 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 on which the House was asked to decide. Government said it was a very delicate subject, and he was sure he was with the "one of the Province, to turn it over," he meant the Judicial appointment of the Hon. Mr. Fraser. He said that he was not going to give his opinion publicly, and he would not say that the Government could not have appointed Judge Wilnot

to the position of Chief Justice and done 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. Further 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 consulted in the Crown business, he had given good advice, that is, in his own judgment, and he could not have given better than he has been Solicitor General. He was sure that he would say as much for the other gentlemen who had been called upon to do the work of the crown and maintain law in the country. 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 gentlemen employed did not exceed