He did not stand there as Mr. risher's [Here the hon, member quoted the Min-Ho did not stand there as Mr. rusner's (there the non. member quoted the Min-apologist, for he was perfectly well able ute and commented upon it.) He thought to take care of himself, but it was due to it most undignified and unstatesmanlike the position he (Mr. W.) held, and to the in a grave official document to quote from country, that he should not use such country, that he should not use such language as would bring disgrace upon the halls of the Legislature. If Mr. Gladstone, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, attacked any member of the Imperial Parliament in the way the Pro-Mr. vincial Secretary had attacked Fisher, it would raise such a whirl of indignation throughout England as was never raised before. Another point that had been taken up by his hon, friends the York, (the Hon. Mr. members of Hatheway and Mr. Fraser), was that the Opposition in their County had attempted to excite class against class, and raise the fires of religious hatred. If that were true, he had not language strong enough to denounce those who attempted to take that course. He would be derelict to his duty if he did not stand up and condemn The man who attempted to raise the firebrand of religious strife and class hatred in this mixed community, ought to natred in this mixed community, ought to be looked upon as a moral criminal, and shunned by every honorable man. In this community they had all equal rights, they were nearly as possible for men to be on an equality, and it was the duty of all to promote good feeling, and not to disturb the concord andharmony that had hitherto always prevailed. Mr. Williston then proceeded to speak to the general question, and on the mode the Quebec Scheme had been placed before the people. The late Government had thought proper to dissolve the Legisluture before submitting the Scheme. He differed with them upon that point, for he thought they ought first to have brought the scheme before the Legislature, and there thoroughly ventilated the subject, and then gone to the country, when the people would have been better prepared to would nave been been been seen some general interests of the Empire, was not ly a question of police. There was no based on a correct political principle; and doubt that they would have to proceed, that Minute was not based upon political and consolidate the country. New Brunswick, as it stood alone, was a most insignificant place, and while it remained a community by itself, would always remain so. What was the great object of Confederation but to throw down the barriers that hemmed the Province in. and allow them to unite with a larger people; and would any one say that the great and prosperous Canada was not a country they would be willing to be unit-. He was there as a Contederate ed to? and to support the principle of Confederation. At a large meeting in Chatham, he publicly enunciated his principles with a scheme. They had told the peoon that great question, and had pronounced without fear, favor, or hopes of personal aggrandizement, his judgment, did not advance any scheme. When Though he came to the House z Con-they told the country they were in fa-federate, and though the Government vor of Union they either did it to perfederate, and though the Government vor of Union they either did it to per-was formed on anti-Confederate basis, petuate their own power, or for some he had felt that as there was a Con-servative element in it, he would sus-claim the Convernment on every point was also opposed to the Government on tain the Government on every point except Confederation. He felt that is was by duty to support them, and he the North Shore was not did be believed to a construction. We was his duty to support them, and he the North Shore was not did be the file.

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a newspaper. England dealt with the question of union as a national question. It appeared to be the disposition of the British Government that the Colonies should unite. (Mr. Williston here referred to the New Zealand Colonies, and also to the Cane of Good Hope Colonies as cases in point. In the latter, Caffraria had been united by Imperial legislation.) The mother country was anxious that the North American. Colonies should adopt the scheme, and also had a right to make them if she thought proper. They had a ment wished to unite these Provinces, that it was their interests and the general interests of the Empire. Was the to protect them? Was the mother country bound to throw her segis around these Procinces? Was she bound to defend them if, when she said that her policy was union, they refused to obey, and unite?
When they looked at the position of these Colonies, and considered from whom their protection came, bad the British Government 'not the right to say to them that they must unite for the general interest? What was their situation? They found they had upon their borders a restless and aggressive people, who were now amongst the first military nations of the world, and whose constant dream it had been to make this Continent a vast republic. The British people saw what might arise-they wished to remain on the most friendly terms with the Americans; they had no wish to fight; but they saw that the time might come, and they said to the Colonies: "Consolidate, unite under one strong general government." If union took place, they might possibly send out Vicercy. He said that the Minute of in standing in the way of the Council, eneral interests of the Empire, was not principles. It did not give an exposition of the sentiments of the people. when it said that the majority were opposed to any closer union with Canada. He has lieved that they were not opposed, and the Minute did not even speak the mind of the Government, for what did they find the leader of the Government saving that he would be willing to go for a scheme of Union based on equitable principles, and that would advance the interests of the country. the Government were now favorable to Union, why did they not come down ple in the speech from the throne that they were in favor of a Union, yet they because the weight of the believer of far is that term and space concerned, be

promised a seat before the Government were formed. He was not going to dis-parage Mr. Hutchison, he was known to be a first rate business man, a man of good capacity and standing, but possessof no political experience or attainments; and the interests of the North were ignored when the Government passed over the other anti-Confederate members. His hon friend, Mr. Young, had defended the Government, and said they could not have taken either himself or his colleague (Mr. Meahan) into the Council because there was a scrutiny against them. But was there not a scrutiny against Mr. Hutchison whenhe was taken into the Government, was there not a charge against him of the gravest kind? Mr. Williston then proceeded to kind? Mr. Williston then proceeded to say, that he had been seven years in the House, battling against Liberal Ad-ministration, yet they had given the North Shore a fair shake at the Council Board. But what had the present Government done for the North? They had placed in the Government a gentleman who had no large amount of administrative experience, a gentleman unable to cope with his colleagues when questions attacking its interests came up. His hon, irtend, Mr. Young, had stated that the interests of the North Shore had not been neglected by the present Government, that it had reroad money, and great road money as it had formerly received. But the people of the North Shore could not thank the Govern-ment for that. These appropriations were ment for that. Incee appropriations were rights that no Government could take away. deserved no thanks for conceding. What the North had reason to complain of was that their interests had not been properly attended to; that they had not a greater representation at the Council Board. The Government policy he proceeded to say would be disastrous to the North. Its in-terests had not been sufficiently served, and on that, as one ground, he would vote for the Amendment.

The question had been raised kad the Government done their duty about the Export Duty Law. He was not going to condemn that oversight, but was willing to forgive them. It was gertainly an oversight hues of this Province \$60,000, had it been discovered by the exporters of lumber. Fortunately for the position of the Province and the revenues, such had not been discovered, and the mistake had been rectified by the unanimous vote of the House. In his mind highly creditable to it. In such a ease, faction might lead to injurious consequences, and he felt delighted that the representatives of the people have risen above party, and corrected what appeared to have been an unintentional oversight.

With regard to the charge against the Government regarding the disposal of the Crown Lands to Mr. Gibson, he would not condemn the Government for that act. He only wished that there were a number of people, with pleaty of money in their hands, who would come into the country, and take up the wild-mess lands of the Province. If there was a Gibson junior about, they would he old to see him in Northumberland. As

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