

House and galleries rendered it impossible for the reporters to catch the concluding remarks of the speaker.

After calling the attention of his Honor the Speaker to the interruption, he went on to remark that even Mr. Cardwell—the man who was thought by some to speak by inspiration the words of divine wisdom—even he had assented to the appointment made by the Government. In passing from this point, if he had said anything to hurt the feelings of any member of the Bench, he was extremely sorry, as they were, individually, men he ever desired to hold in the highest esteem.

The chief point of the speech of the hon. member for the city (Mr. Wilmot) had been the cry of "office, office, office," and he was proud when he appealed to the hon. member from Charlotte (Mr. Boyd) to know if he had not been offered an office, that gentleman replied, "That, Sir, was a private affair, and is no business of yours." It is charged that offices were promised, but never filled. Now what was the condition of things when these promises were made? Did we not all expect that the mother country would respect the decisions of these Colonies? Did we not all imagine that the fight was fought and the victory won? That we would settle down to manage our own affairs and carry on the legitimate business of the country? But how was it? We find that when the first shock of defeat was over, the storms within our borders, with renewed force, and, he might say, with increased malignity, set to work to overthrow the independence of this Province. They had not accomplished their purpose yet, and he trusted the friends of freedom would still hold together, and agree to do what lay in their power to save our country from the mean and sordid grasp of those who, in its overthrow, only seek their own aggrandizement. Was ever a Government so beset? Surrounded by difficulties—the influence of Canada on the one hand, and the furious attacks of the unscrupulous, lying, slanderous and traiting press of their opponents, on the other. The Minister of the Queen even succumbing and descending to be the tool of Canada to bring about this Union. Again he would ask, was ever a Government so beset? Under circumstances like these, any promise made could only be conditional. His hon. colleague (Mr. Wilmot) had admitted that he did not want the Audit Office.

Mr. WILMOT.—"Yes."

Mr. ANGLIN.—Yes, he remembered the hon. member's taking him into a back room at Stubbs Hotel and having quite a talk on the subject.

Mr. WILMOT said, then his hon. friend's memory must be greatly at fault, for he had never spoken to him about it except in open council.

Mr. ANGLIN said, he believed his hon. friend was to have had that office, and it was kept open for him, but the objection seemed to be that the salary was too small.

Mr. WILMOT would now ask whether one of the points considered at the time of the construction of the Government was not the carrying on of Western Extension?

Mr. ANGLIN.—"Yes."

Mr. WILMOT then wanted to know if they had not had troubles and difficulties with regard to this question, and if he had not distinctly said that if action

with regard to this was not embodied in the Speech, he would resign. Was there not also difficulties in regard to the Railway management?

Hon. Mr. SMITH rose to order. The hon. member had made his speech, and had been listened to attentively by the House, and unless there was some point upon which he needed an explanation, or a question he wished to ask, he had no right to interrupt the hon. member who was speaking by cutting in and making another speech.

Mr. WILMOT said he had rights as well as other hon. members, and when he spoke he was constantly interrupted by three hon. members of the Government, and on every occasion he gave way and did not object to their questions and remarks. His hon. colleague had made statements yesterday of what had occurred, and had striven to show that all had gone on harmoniously and smoothly in the Council, and now he wanted to show that difficulties did exist, and that all did not go as smoothly as a marriage bell.

Mr. FISHER rose to the point of order, whilst he was speaking he was subjected to a running fire from all quarters. He thought it was now too late to say members should ask only one question; what was sauce for the goose was sauce for the gander.

Mr. NEEDHAM thought that was all very well, but before applying the same it was best to get it. He did not hear any running fire kept up upon his hon. colleague. True, a few questions had been asked, but they naturally arose out of the statements made. And even though interruptions had occurred before, which were wrong, that fact did not make it right now.

Mr. ANGLIN was sorry his hon. colleague misunderstood him. They never had any angry words in the Government, and hoped they would not, now they had both out. He had told him yesterday that the Government had differences among themselves, and serious differences too, but they were men, and upheld by arguments the opinions they entertained. He was the first to leave the Government on the grounds of Western Extension, and although his hon. friend had threatened to resign, if action were not taken, he did not do so. He did not say yesterday that all deliberations in the Council were smooth and harmonious; he thought he spoke plain, but the hon. member had evidently misunderstood him. It was not to be supposed that nine men coming together would harmonize in their opinions on all the subjects that came before them, for honest men would speak out what they thought. He did not wish to impute motives to any one, but wanted to work in harmony with his colleagues. But he was trying to answer the charges brought against the Government by the member for the City, that the Audit Office had not been given to Mr. Wilmot. He thought members of this House should not be appointed to such offices—this House, which is the bulwark and fortress of the liberties of the people. With regard to the minor appointments, it was charged that the Government did not fill them because they were restrained by political cowardice. But no, they were influenced by no such feelings. He was now out of the Government, but he was assured that they refrained from filling these offices from higher motives. He had differed on many points with the hon. Attorney General,

but that hon. member had never showed any such spirit as has been evinced by some others from whom he differed. But supposing these offices had been filled, would the Government have been justified, in the position of affairs, to have made the appointments and thus sacrifice their principles? Were they who were elected by the people, and the Government who were the elect of the people's representatives, to act in such a way as to throw the country into the expense and confusion of another election, when strangers were ready to come in with their gold and scatter the elements of discord and ruin amongst us. Under such circumstances, he would say that any honest, candid man, who had more principle than to be actuated by mere feelings of friendship alone would have acted exactly as the Government had done. He did not wish to disturb any man in his right to holding any political opinions, to prevent his expressing those opinions and voting for them at the polls, but he would now distinctly state that if he had his own way in the matter he would turn out many of the political partisans who fill some of our public offices. He would again repeat that in this matter any honest, conscientious man would have acted just as the Government did, and more, he believed his hon. friend who brought these charges would have acted just as he did, had he been a member of the Government.

Another charge was that there were not more representatives from the North Shore in the Council. To this he would say, that it was the universal understanding that when Confederation was put out of view the North Shore was to be more fully represented. If the North feel that they have reason to complain it was not the Government upon whom the blame should rest, but upon those whose machinations, as so ably described by the Provincial Secretary in his most able speech the other day, have so surrounded the Province and its Government with difficulties. These were they upon whom the blame should rest. It was well known the Government were thus beset, and as long as the North sent men to represent them, who work with and for those who are thus employed, the Government could not take them into their Councils.

Mr. KERR asked if it was the meaning of the hon. member that he, as a North Shore member, was sent here by constituents who were working with those who were seeking to ruin the country. He wished the hon. member to know that he represented a constituency who were as respectable and loyal a people as that which he (Mr. A.) represented.

Mr. ANGLIN meant nothing of the kind; but when he spoke upon this scheme, he must speak warmly—a scheme to ruin and break up the country, and although the hon. member might entertain other opinions upon it, yet he thought and the majority of the people thought, and had unmistakably spoken out, that they thought differently.

Mr. LINDSAY.—"Try it again."

Mr. ANGLIN.—"Try it again!" yes, and when the time comes to demand it they would try it again, and as they returned to their constituents they would say, "We ask, not because we desire it, but because of the clamoring of our opponents, that you will speak again."