

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. gentleman 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. Wilmot) 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, outside 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 how 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 then 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 before; but, in order to say they had done something for the £800 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 good 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. Wilmot) 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 some other 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 Confederate was violating his principle.