

such dishonesty and tergiversation of the member for East Halifax be blamed for abandoning at the right moment an associate so dishonorable, whose every act was a deception, and whose only object was personal gain. He was compelled to make these revelations in self-defence. He asked the house and the people to couple his statements with the charges of which Mr. Annand stood publicly convicted, should he venture to deny them. A man whose utterances had been stamped as "villianous falsehoods" in one case was not worthy of much credit in another. He (Mr. M.) was not surprised that the anti-Confederate party should have assailed him with such violence as they had done, or that they should now desire to underrate the support he gave them, and injure him in every possible way. They had placed a different value on his efforts as all knew until he felt he could no longer co-operate with them. Their present abuse and mis-representations were easily understood. They may not have felt his loss, but certainly they presented a different front after he abandoned them from what they did before. They had on all important occasions sought his services, and had unsought given him a prominence that would have enabled him to secure an honorable and lucrative position when the party came into power, as all expected they would by holding together until the general election. He had sacrificed these chances, which were not remote; and perhaps also his prospects in public life for some years to come from a sense of duty—but after all the popular clamour, now attempted to be excited, would soon subside, and before long the people would be just to the men who had boldly grappled with the great question. He could, therefore, treat lightly the insinuations about improper influences which were not believed by the men who made them, and were simply intended to mislead the country. Such charges could only trouble one whose conscience told him they contained some truth. Those who knew him best, whether they approved or condemned his recent action, would scout the base insinuations made against him. While such charges could be easily made and were calculated to leave an impression on the ignorant and depraved, no right thinking man would believe them without proof, because it was impossible to disprove an undefined charge of that nature. He had refrained from making these observations until he had been coarsely and violently assailed, and until further silence would have been misconstrued. They would throw some light on the honesty and consistency of the member for East Halifax, and account for his disappointment and temper at the course which events had taken.

Mr. S. McDONNELL asked the Atty General what had become of the resolution calling upon Mr. Annand to lay on the table letters which he had read, as a part of his speech on a previous occasion. The very fact that other members had sent petitions into his county proved that he had never committed himself in opposition to union. He denounced the efforts

made by the member for East Halifax to mislead the public mind and create agitation throughout the country, and stigmatised the position in which that gentleman had placed himself in the recent discussion on the subject of Confederation.

Mr. MILLER said it would be a gross insult to the House to suppose that any corroboration was needed for the statements he had previously made. The certificate produced in reference to the Inverness circular did not prove that the document was not written before the meeting of the House, which was the case. In reference to the Lunenburg election, and in reply to remarks concerning one of the members for that county, he would state that the terms upon which Mr. Hebb had agreed to run his election were; that his expenses should be paid, and that he should receive £30, as was agreed to be paid to Mr. Zwicker, and this money had been actually given to one of the agents in compliance with the terms.

Mr. HEBB denied that he had been bribed to run the election,—he had not been desirous of undertaking the contest; if his wishes had tended in that direction, he could have been in the House eighteen years ago. A free election had been offered him this time, and for the purpose of inducing his friends to desist from their entreaties, he said that he would require to be paid the £30, which Mr. Zwicker was reported to have got, but since receiving the requisition he had not for a moment thought of receiving the money and never should.

Mr. JOST introduced a bill to legalize assessment rolls of the county of Lunenburg.

Mr. HEBB complained that he had been unable to have the road scale for Lunenburg arranged as he wished it. His colleagues would not allow him to appoint his own commissioners. The scale had been handed in without his consent.

Messrs. JOST and KAULBACK said that they had given every opportunity to the hon. member to consult with them in reference to the distribution of the road money.

Hon. ATTY. GENERAL introduced an act to amend chap. 70, Provincial Railways; also, a bill in reference to Crown Lands.

WEDNESDAY, May 2.

The House went into Committee, and passed the following bills:

To provide for an improved system of sewerage in Halifax; to enable the trustees of a school district in Cumberland county to sell certain property; to legalise assessment rolls of county of Queens; to amend chap. 63, Preservation of Useful Birds and Animals; to incorporate Knights Templars, Kentville; to facilitate the settlement of titles in Cape Breton; in respect to trespasses on crown lands; relative to the sale of munitions of war; relative to the oath of allegiance; relative to Militia; to enable the College of St. Xaviers, Antigonish, to confer degrees; to amend chap. 13, Exportation of Goods and Drawbacks; to amend chap. 70, Provincial Railways; to provide a summary mode for recovering possession of crown lands; to amend chap. 23, Mines and Minerals; to establish a stock farm; to establish a public landing at Paradis.

The bill in respect to river fisheries provoked some desultory discussion. Mr. Cowie and