

though I was dictator. What would make me dictator? Were my talents of such wonderful power that I, a comparative stranger in this country, should have the control of the Government. The advocates of the Scheme found they could not appeal to the common sense of the people with any chance of success; they, therefore, appealed to the passions and prejudices of the people to do their work. At the very time I was denounced at the hustings of York as "the great monster that held the Government in the hollow of his hand." I was not virtually a member of the Government. My colleagues knew at that time it was my intention to resign, and that I was in the minority and could not have my own way. At the time when it was proclaimed that the contest was between Anglin and the people of York, I said to the Attorney General, "you know best whether you and I are to part; you know best whether the proceedings of the Western Extension Company are such as to satisfy you; if they are, I must leave you, and you might as well have the benefit of my absence." The Attorney General said he never would consent to truckle to such a cry, and I felt he was right, although I urged him to make any sacrifice, for I did not want my position and character to stand between this country and its prosperity. Another charge made against this Government was, that they refused to publish for the information of the people of this Province, the despatches which were sent from the Colonial Secretary. The Government never refused any thing of the kind. It has been shown by the Attorney General that it is an unusual course to publish despatches; the usual course being to submit them to the people through the Legislature. Under the circumstances in which we were placed Mr. Cardwell expected those despatches to be published, and now it is called a serious crime because they were not published here as soon as they were published in Halifax. In order to give coloring to those charges they have to put aside physical position, geographical difficulties, space and time. I had one of those despatches which had been printed in Halifax, and my men were putting it in type before it reached His Excellency. The despatch received during the last Session of the Legislature was forgotten until a few days after the House was adjourned. It has been said that persons holding Governmental offices should reside at Fredericton. I hold that the County of York is not the Province, and they are not entitled to all the political offices. If every member of the Government, upon taking office, would have to remove to Fredericton, no man having a family in any other part of the Province would leave his business and remove his family to Fredericton upon the uncertain tenure of a political office. We cannot perpetually have a quorum to attend upon His Excellency. The duties of the Commissioner of the Board of Works often call him to different parts of the Province, and so do the duties of the Postmaster General. Must they be at Fredericton when every steamer from England comes in, because there is a possibility of their receiving a despatch, which must be published within twenty-four hours? What difference does it make so long as it comes before them in ample time for them to consider, and take action upon it. This is an absurd

charge against the Government, and which, when tested by the light of common sense, disappears altogether. (Mr. Lindsay—Why was not the despatch of the 12th of April published during the Session?) That was an oversight; it was published a few days after the Session closed. I think I have taken up every count in the indictment, and shown how futile they are. In regard to Confederation, under the Quebec Scheme, there has been no change in public opinion whatever, and it is almost a waste of the time and patience of the House to argue against it. It is a scheme which cannot bear the light, for the more light that is thrown upon it the more hideous does it appear. When the scheme was first devised its advocates set their wits to work to find arguments in its favor, and their chief argument was, that it was necessary for defence. They said, whatever else you may think of it, this one point cannot be disputed, "union is strength." We must have this Confederation scheme, as it is the best we can get. We must have some scheme of Union for the purpose of defence. It cannot be postponed, the army of the United States will cross our frontier, and unless we are united we cannot offer any resistance, therefore the urgency of the case admits of no delay. The people felt that there was nothing in this, for that scheme would not give us one additional man, or one additional dollar, or enable us to use one man more efficiently. We have to look to our own right arms, and our own means, to defend ourselves if trouble should come, for it is ridiculous to think we should receive any help from Ottawa. We cannot concentrate our strength where there is no interior; and no military man of any character would venture to take the grounds, that by uniting with Canada we would concentrate our strength. Have those fortifications been erected which the Hon. John A. MacDonal said would admit of no delay when he was advocating this scheme of Union. Since his return from England the Canadian Legislature has met, but they have made no provision for defence. There has been nothing done to erect fortifications from Halifax to Sarnia; the only money that has been expended has been expended by the Imperial Government. It has been said that if we went into Union the Inter-colonial Railway would be built, and we would concentrate our troops. If this railway was built, it would have to occupy a position no over twenty-five miles from the frontier, and a mere handful of men could cross the border and tear up the rails, burn the bridges, and render the road impassable for weeks. From the position of the country, it would take all our forces to guard that road and the line of telegraph which would have to be constructed alongside of it. If that road was constructed we could not spare any men to send to Canada, neither could Canada spare any for us. If war did occur with the United States, it would not be a pigmy war, for we would have to contend with hundreds of thousands of men. I have been through Canada and examined the country with a view to this question, and I can say, that in case of war with the United States, that Canada, with all the aid the empire could afford her, would have as much as she could do to take care of herself, and she could not

send a single man to our aid. Under the old arrangement for building this Inter colonial Railroad, it was said, we would have to pay 3-12-10 thirds of the amount required, but under the present arrangements we would have to pay but one thirteenth. I believe that there are some men in this country so easily duped as to believe that absurd statement. Instead of paying the one-thirteenth, we will have to pay it all, and they have power to extract it from us by means of their tariff. They promise to build the road, but we have no security that they will do so. If they did, it would be charged to the general revenue, and so would the extension of the canals and the purchase of the North West Territory. It had been calculated that this territory could be purchased from the company for \$1,500,000 but they have refused to part with 4,000,000 acres of that territory for \$5,000,000 sterling. We would have to pay our share of that, and we would have to pay our share of all their extravagance. Within the last ten years the expenditure of Canada has increased four-fold. It has been stated at several public meetings that it was not the intention of the Conference, or rather the Government of Canada, to undertake the construction of this road from River du Loup to Truro, but they were to give \$12,000,000 as a free gift to a company to build it. That \$12,000,000 could be obtained under the Imperial guarantee at four per cent., the interest on which would amount to \$480,000. We had submitted to us last year the report of the Controller of Customs; and it is a most extraordinary coincidence that according to his calculations of what our revenue of last year would have been by the adoption of the Canadian tariff, we would have paid into Canada the precise sum of \$480,000, which would have been the interest on the whole sum required to build the road.

A few years ago, at the beginning of the war, there was a foolish and excessive sympathy shown, by some of the people of these Provinces, for the Southern States and their cause. We know that in several places, and in our own Province amongst the rest, expeditions were fitted out against the Northern States. A body of men went from St. John to take the Chesapeake, and the Government did not do their duty to the United States, for they should have taken means to have punished a crime like that. We know that such things occurred throughout Canada, but when the fortune of war turned, they soon quailed before the increasing strength of the neighboring Republic, and to satisfy the Government of the United States, they passed the Alien Act, that deprived any stranger coming into the country of his legal rights. It enabled any person to go to a Magistrate and say, I suspect such a one, and he was imprisoned without the benefit of the *habeas corpus*. Having passed this Act, they were relieved of certain restrictions which were placed upon these Provinces. I was told by some of the hotel keepers of St. John that we must do something to satisfy the people of the United States, for those restrictions were ruining their business. I said I would never consent to the passage of any law that would virtually bar this country against the stranger or the alien, and any law of this kind I