

Attorney General,	1 600
Miscellaneous,	10 000
Navigation Securities,	25 000
Public Works,	50 600
Printing,	5 0 0
Packets and Ferries,	11,070

\$131 420

We have, then, for the first class of items a total of \$487,518, and for the second a total of \$131,420—making in all \$618,938. Deduct from this all the revenue to be got this year, \$419,000, and it will leave a balance against the Province, taking the estimate of the present year, in round numbers of \$200,000. Do not let the house be mistaken,—this very year if Confederation existed we would lose \$200,000, as is shown by the estimate laid upon the table. I put it then to the house, are you going to throw on the people the burden of taxing themselves to maintain these works? Will you enter into a scheme of union that will take from our treasury \$20,000 a year? And bear this in mind, that while our wants will go on increasing every year the subsidy will remain at 80 cents a head according to the census of 1861. In the event of a war which would prevent the sale of our coal, our revenue would be \$30,000 or \$40,000 less. I ask the gentlemen who went home last year, with special grants of \$10,000 for their counties, how they are to be provided for when Confederation is accomplished? You must either throw off the road grant or else deprive the people of the liberal allowance for education. The Pro. Secretary on a former occasion charged me with inconsistency in enunciating here principles contrary to those which I have placed upon the journals. I deny ever having committed myself to any scheme of union with Canada, and I will quote from some of the journals that he referred to. The resolution moved in 1861 by Mr. Howe, was as follows;

"Whereas, The subject of a union of the North American Provinces, or of the Maritime Provinces, of British America, has been from time to time mooted and discussed in all the Colonies.

"And Whereas, While many advantages may be secured by such a union, either of all these Provinces or of a portion of them many and serious obstacles are presented, which can only be overcome by mutual consultation of the leading men of the Colonies, and by free communication with the Imperial Government.

"Therefore Resolved, That His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, respectfully requested to put himself in communication with his Grace the Colonial Secretary and his Excellency the Governor General, and the Lieutenant Governors of the other North American provinces, in order to ascertain the policy of her Majesty's Government and the opinions of the other colonies with a view to an enlightened consideration of a question involving the highest interests and upon which the public mind in all the Provinces ought to be set at rest."

Here you have a resolution stating the fact that a diversity of opinion exists in the Provinces as to union, and that there were two kinds of union, one of the Maritime Colonies and the other including Canada so that the gentlemen voting for that resolution voted for the appointment of Delegates to ascertain whether the union should embrace all the Colonies or only the Maritime Provinces.

The resolution suggested an "enlightened consideration" of the question, and we all know the result of that consideration, and another object of the delegation of that period was to se-

by the Delegates assembled at Quebec in September, 1862. The chief mission of the Delegates was in connection with the Intercolonial Railway. Union was mentioned at the Convention, but only incidentally discussed, no resolution being moved, and no record of the proceedings being kept. So that it merely amounts to this:—we pass a resolution stating that there is a diversity of opinion on the subject of Colonial union, which should be considered and set at rest; but no man in the House has been committed to any scheme of union, much less to the Quebec scheme. I am not therefore inconsistent in taking my present course, nor is any member who was then in the legislature, and I could feel myself at liberty to vote against any scheme that did not commend itself to my judgment. But of all the members of the House, the Pro. Sec'y is the last who should dare to talk about inconsistency. His whole life has been a life of inconsistency, from the first time he took a seat here. We know how he acted in reference to the construction of railways. What is his policy on that subject now? It is the policy of the gentlemen who preceded him. He had a policy in reference to retrenchment, by which \$79,000 a year was to be saved; he went to the country with the cry, and that is the last we have heard of it, while nearly every public service has been largely increased under his administration. The Pro Sec. seems exceedingly sensitive just now; he declares that by those shocking appeals from the press we are disturbing the public mind; why could we not have been quiet until the gentlemen accomplishing this measure had been spirited away to another country. He said, in reference to some remarks which have appeared, that he would be justified in dealing with me after another fashion. I understand him to mean, by that, that he could have brought me to the bar of the House for these remarks. I challenge him to shew me his right to do so, even if I wrote the article alluded to; and I challenge him to show anything in the article to warrant the language he has used. Then we are told that the press has had the audacity to charge members of this house with being traitors. Unquestionably the press did so, but did he ever turn to the meaning of the word? Webster says a traitor is one who deceives, who betrays his country; and I say, taking this sense, there are men here who deserve the appellation.

Hon. PROV. SEC.—I think the hon member is safe in making that assertion.

Mr. ANNAND continued—I hurl back the charge upon the Pro. Sec., because he is bartering the liberties of the country. I charge upon him that he is a deceiver, a betrayer of his country—that he is a traitor. There are men in this House who, within the last fortnight, have corresponded with their constituents, sending them down sheaves of petitions against Confederation, by which the people implored the House not to pass any measure on the subject until it had been referred to them. There are men in this House who occupied that position a few days ago, and who to-day are found in the ranks of those who will pass the scheme and prevent the people from expressing their opinion. These men are betraying the