

on this question, and that you will speak in more thundering tones and by still more startling majorities than before, that in this we have been the true exponents of the public feeling."

Mr. L. F. W. DESBRISAY wished to be allowed to ask why it was the Government pledged themselves to make these appointments, and did not fulfil them? Was the promise given but to deceive, or to place the followers of the Government in a humiliating position?

Mr. ANGLIN replied. It was from no such motive, but because the Government had to care for the interests of the whole people; because they had to act with caution in the face of their opponents, like a small body of armed men in the presence of a superior foe. Hon. members complain because the Audit Office was not filled, and seek for all sorts of reasons why it was not filled. They act as they did at the time Confederation was being discussed, imagine all sorts of things, and search for something and anything to show if possible that the interests of the country have been neglected, when the fact is that by not filling this office some £300 have been saved, and the accounts are presented to the House in a better form than ever they were before.

Last year they brought in a Bill to abolish the office of Postmaster General, and it was said that this was the first step to the removal of the General Post Office to St. John. They forgot that the General Post Office had always been in St. John up to within a few years, and now he would say that he had heard it hinted in this House, that somehow or other that traitor and scoundrel Anglin was going to make something out of it. Mr. Howe was to be Postmaster General, but that vagabond was somehow or other going to put money in his pocket by it. The hon. member from Carleton (Mr. Lindsay) had hinted that by some plan, though the Postmaster Generalship might be done away, yet there would be need of an inspector, and he (Mr. Anglin) was to get this appointment. Now the hon. member must know very little about the position of members in the House, if he supposed anything of the kind, for were this the case he would have to resign his seat, and at the same time neglect his duties as editor and proprietor of a newspaper.

Mr. LINDSAY said he had not mentioned the hon. member's name at all.

Mr. ANGLIN said it was not always necessary to mention names, they understood all about that, but his hon. friend seemed to be of the *pachedermous* kind, the more he was pounded the harder his skin became. His hon. colleague from the City (Mr. Wetmore) had said he seemed to be the dictator, and had charge of the Government.

Mr. WETMORE remarked that it seemed so still.

Mr. LINDSAY would ask the hon. member (Mr. Anglin) to reconcile the position he assumed on the hustings, when he stated he would not belong to, nor remain in, a Government which would not build Western Extension.

Mr. ANGLIN said that was a bomb-shell! But he was coming to that bye and bye. He was now speaking of the Postmaster Generalship. The Government believed that they could save the salary of that officer, £600 a year, and that the business would be better performed by a regular paid head. He was

pleased, however, to say, that since the gentleman who now fills the office had been appointed, the affairs of the Department had been performed as well as by any previous head, and any one who had reason to consult with him in the affairs of his office could not but be impressed by the business skill and tact evinced by him.

Another charge was, that the Government had not filled the office of Solicitor General. His hon. friend on his left (Mr. Wetmore) was marked out for that, but it was found that gentleman could not run his election, and so the office was left to be filled by some member from the North Shore. He did not know that the country had suffered much by the non-appointment. If the office had been filled, it is probable the other charge with regard to the expiry of the Act on the Export Duty would not have come up, as between the Attorney General and the Solicitor General it could hardly have been overlooked, and this brought him down to the charge with regard to the Export Duty. Here the Government was to blame, and here only. During the last session of the House, the Government worked hard morning, noon and night. They were overwhelmed with work. To begin with, they had no money. It had been said that there was some \$95,000 left in the treasury by the late Government, but the account with the Commercial Bank shows that this was not the case. For out of all the large revenue received from all sources, they found, on taking office, only some \$8,000 or \$9,000, and, as a set off, an account of the Post Office considerably over that. They had to look into these matters, and to see what was the arrangement with the Messrs. Baring, our agents in London. They asked the Treasurer; he did not know. They asked the clerks in the office of the Provincial Secretary, but neither they nor anybody else could tell them anything about it, and the Government had to go over the large file of letters to find out what arrangement the late Government had made with them. Then in the Surveyor General's Office there was another mess. The people were clamoring for the issue of grants of land. It seems that pending the negotiations with regard to the Inter-Colonial Railroad, no grants could be issued on the line of railway, and as everybody was made to believe that the road was going by their door, no grants were issued at all, till the matter of route should be decided. Then there was the providing for the business of the session, the preparation of the speech, and that was no easy matter. So there was work, and hard work, for the Government all the time.

This matter of expiring Acts was peculiarly the duty of the Attorney General to look after; but hard-worked as he was, sometimes till two o'clock in the morning, he would say, under the circumstances, he relieved him of all blame, and took a share of it himself. The Act expired not from want of industry; they might, if they choose, call it incapacity, but not lack of industry or vigilance, and they now throw themselves for this dereliction of duty on the hands of the country, and that was this House.

Then there was the great bugbear of the sale of Crown Lands, yet after all the slanders circulated by a hiring press,

the Opposition had failed to take up this charge in earnest and push the matter home, some having gone so far as to say that they wished there were more Mr. Gibson's. The House knew that the principle in every office should be that the heads should not stand upon fine points. The Government did put up 5000 acres for sale; but then the trouble was the rescinding of that celebrated order. Now this order was made about the time Mr. Tilley went to Canada on the Inter-Colonial Railroad, and this regulation was made pending those negotiations. It is said that these are still pending. Pending? Between whom? Is it the Government or the small minority who are in the Opposition who to day are the country? These sayings can only be put forth to mislead those who have been called by an hon. member "the free and enlightened electors." With regard to those applying for lands, the Surveyor General decided that all the parties should come and make their own applications. These thousands of acres of land the Government are charged with selling have gradually lessened till now they have dwindled to twenty-seven acres, and this was all that was left of the thousands. But it turns out that these twenty-seven acres was land granted to Z. Chipman in 1860, and so pure are the present Government that the Opposition have to go back and charge upon them the dereliction of their predecessors six years ago; and more than this, he learned that the charge was to be reiterated, and these lands were now to be announced as the key to very valuable tracts of lands, but he was in a position to say that the position of these twenty-seven acres, far from being what was now alleged, was situated at about four miles above where log-cutting had taken place, and here it was intended to construct a dam for the purpose of bringing down the logs.

The Government were also charged with disloyalty, and why? Because he and six others dared to speak out in the language of freemen on a question affecting the rights and liberties of the people. Feeling the position they occupied, and the dangers that threatened our country, they spoke in the interests of the people what they had given them the right to say, and he was proud that his name was on that expression of the people's opinion. It had been said that that dispatch was drawn up by him and signed by the other six after dinner at Government House: in plain words, when they were drunk. When he heard these charges made, he looked upon his colleague (Mr. Wilmot) who claimed to be the personification of knightly courtesy, the man who could read Bishop Butler's opinions on what true courtesy consists, and remembered that if the term, "low, despicable fellow," which had been "plied by an hon. member, was applicable at all, then he, as well as himself, was one of those characters, for his name stands first on the list. But what a charge is this. It is to be believed that men like the Hon. Mr. Odell, the Provincial Secretary, and the Surveyor General, at the Government House table, while drunk, were worked upon by that wily traitor Anglin, to sign that memorandum? No. It was worked on paragraph by paragraph, sentence by sentence, and line by line. And now the whole thing is brought down to the point that the "low fellow" dared to doubt the meaning of certain words used by Mr. Cardwell, and to refer to the "Times"