He did not stand there as Mr. Fisher's [Here the hon, member quoted the Minapologist, for he was perfectly well able ute and commented upon it.) Het blought to take care of himself, but it was due to it most undignified and unitationally the position he (Mr. W.) held, and to the country, that he should not use such country, that he should not use such language as would bring disgrace upon the halls of the Legislature. If Mr. Gladstone, the Chancellor of the Ex-chequer, attacked any member of the Emperial Parliament in the way the Provincial Secretary had attacked Mr. Fisher, it would raise such a whirl of indignation throughout England as was dignation throughout England as was never raised before. Another point that had been taken up by his hon. friends the members of York, (the Hon. Mr. Hatheway and Mr. Fraser), was that the Opposition in their County had attempted to excite class against class, and raise the fires of religious hatred. If that were true, he had not language strong enough to denounce those who attempted to take that course. He would be derelict to his duty if he did not stand up and condemn The man who attempted to raise the firebrand of religious strife and class hatred in this mixed community, ought to be looked upon as a moral criminal, be looked upon as a moral criminal, and shunned by every honorable man. In this community they had all equal rights, they were nearly as possible for men to be on an equality, and it was the duty of all to promote good feeling, and not to disturb the concord andharmony that had hitherto always prevailed. Mr. Williston then proceeded to speak to the general question, and on the mode the Quebec Scheme had been placed before the people. The late Government had thought proper to dissolve the Legislature before submitting the Scheme. He differed with them upon that point, for he thought they ought first to have brought the scheme before the Legislature, and there thoroughly ventilated the subject, and then gone would have been better prepared to pronounce upon it. But that was merely a question of policr. There was no doubt that they would have to proceed and consolidate the country. New Brunswick, as it stood alone, was a most insignificant place, and while it remained a community by itself, would always re-What was the great object of Confederation but to throw down the barriers that bemined the Province in. and allow them to unite with a larger people; and would any one say that the great and prosperous Canada was not a country they would be willing to be united to? He was there as a Contederate and to support the principle of Confedon that great question, and had pronounced without fear, favor, or hopes of perhe had felt that as there was a Conservative element in it, he would sus-

in a grave officia! document to quote from a newspaper. England dealt with the question of union as a national question. It appeared to be the disposition of the British Government that the Colonies should unite. (Mr. Williston here referred to the New Zealand Colonies, and also to the Cape of Good Hope Colonies as cases in point. In the latter, Caffraria had been united by Imperial legislation.) The mother country was anxious that the North American Colonies should adont the scheme, and also had a right to make them if she thought proper. They had a They had a right to suppose, if ment wished to unite these Provinces, that it was their interests and the general interests of the Empire. Was the British Government bound, he would ask, to protect them? Was the mother country bound to throw her segis around these Provinces? Was she bound to defend them if, when she said that her policy was union, they refused to obey, and unite? When they looked at the position of these Colonies, and considered from whom their protection came, bad the British Government not the right to say to them that they must unite for the general interest? they had upon their borders a restless and aggressive people, who were now amongst the first military nations of the world, and whose constant dream it had been to make this Continent a vast republic. The British people saw what might arise—they wished to remain on the most had no wish to fight; but they saw that the time might come, and they said to the Colonies: "Consolidate, unite under one strong general government." If union took place, they might possibly send out Vicercy. He said that the Minute of Council, in standing in the way of the general interests of the Empire, was not based on a correct political principle; and that Minute was not based upon political principles. It did not give an exposition principles. It did not give an exposition of the sentiments of the people, when it said that the majority were opposed to any closer union with Canada. He believed that they were not opposed, and the Minute did not even speak the mind of the Government, for what did they find the leader of the Government sav-ing that he would be willing to go for a scheme of Union based on equitable principles, and that would adthe Government were now favorable to Union, why did they not come down eration. At a large meeting in Chat- Union, why did they not come down ham, he publicly chanciated his principles, with a scheme. They had told the people in the speech from the throne that they were in favor of a Union, yet they sonal aggrandizement, his judgment, did not advance any scheme. When Though he came to the House z Conthet the told the country they were in facederate, and though the Government your of Union they either did it to perwas formed on anti-Confederate basis, petuate their own power, or for some other reason. He was opposed to the

promised a seat before the Government were formed. He was not going to disto be a first rate business man, a man of good capacity and standing, but possessgood capacity and standing, but possess-of no political experience or attain-ments; and the interests of the North were ignored when the Government passed over the other anti-Confederate members. His hon friend, Mr. Young, had defended the Government, and said they could not have taken either himself or his colleague (Mr. Meahan) into the Council because there was a scrutiny against them. But was there not a scrutiny against Mr. Hutchison whenhe was taken into the Government, was there not a charge against him of the gravest not a charge against him of the gravest kind? Mr. Williston then proceeded to say, that he had been seven years in the House, battling against a Liberal Ad-ministration, yet they had given the North Shore a fair shake at the Comcil Board. But what had the present Government done for the North? They had placed in the Government a gentle-man who had no large amount of administrative experience, a gentleman unable to cope with his colleagues when questions attacking its interests came up. His hon, friend, Mr. Young, had stated that the interests of the North Shore had not been neglected by the present Government, that it had re-ceived as much school money and byeroad money, and great road money as it had formerly received. But the people of the North Shore could not thank the Government for that. These appropriations were rights that no Government could take away, deserved no thanks for conceding What the North had reason to complain of was that their interests had not been properly attended to; that they had not a greater representation at the Council Board. The Government policy he proceeded to say would be disastrous to the North. Its interests had not been sufficiently served, and on that, as one ground, he would vote

for the Amendment.

The question had been raised kad the Government done their duty about the Ex-port Duty Law. He was not going to condemn that oversight, but was willing to forgive them. It was certainly on oversight which might have taken from the revenues of this Province \$60,000, had it been discovered by the exporters of lumber. Fortunately for the position of the Province and the revenues, such had not been dis-covered, and the mistake had been rectified by the unanimous vote of the House. his mind highly creditable to it. In such a case, faction might lead to mjurious conse-quences, and he felt delighted that the representatives of the people have risen above party, and corrected what appeared to have been an unintentional oversight.

With regard to the charge against ti Government regarding the disposal of the Crown Lands to Mr. Gibson, fie would not condenn the Government for that act. He only wished that there were a numb people, with pleaty of money in their hands, who would come into the country, and take up the wild-rness lands of the Province. If there was a Gibson junior about, they would he gl, d to see him in Northumberland. As

Government on Confederation. He was also opposed to the Government tain the Generalised on every point was also applied to the Generalized Scale and the Generalized Confederation. He follows have been such as the Generalized Confederation. He follows have been such as the confederation of the support them, which is the confederation of the support them the follows have been such as the following the such as the support of the sup