

upon so to do. Mr. McDonald put nothing into the fund whatever he may have taken out, yet he was one of the men to impute corruption to others. The member for East Halifax, a few days ago, had taken up much of the time of the House in defining his position, but it could be defined in half a dozen words: his position was that of the fag of another man. It was notorious that Mr. Annand had no idea or will of his own but had drawn all his inspiration during the twenty odd years he had been in public life from a well known source. He was simply a puppet in the hands of another. When the House met that gentleman's object was to become the leader of the Anti-Confederate party; and it was generally supposed that when in England he had represented himself in that character to Mr. Cadwell, who must have conceived a very poor opinion of that party from that circumstance. He, Mr. M., had not of course attended the caucus of the Liberal party at the opening of the Session, nor had he attended any caucus, but he was reliably informed that at that meeting the member for East Halifax had been left in a minority of one, himself voting, on the proposition to supplant Mr. Archibald by Mr. Annand as leader—a minority, it would be admitted, neither respectable in point of numbers nor otherwise. From that day the hon. member had commenced a most tortuous course in relation to Confederation, which clearly proved that personal position was his sole aim. He had told him, Mr. Miller, that he was willing to give the whole thing up and that he intended to visit Fredericton and communicate with Mr. Smith of New Brunswick on a scheme of Union to be submitted to the Legislature. That fact was notorious to many in the city, and it dare not be denied. For a whole week his departure for that Province was expected,—he did not go for reasons unnecessary to mention, but from the day when his leadership had been repudiated he had been ready to adopt any compromise, and had spoken to him to that effect. This was the action of the gentleman who had yet to hear the first argument in favor of Confederation. Early in March Mr. Annand accosted him, Mr. Miller, at the door of the Province Building, and signified his intention of coming down to the House to define his position, espousing Confederation, and proposing a resolution by which the details of the scheme would be left, as was then known to be the general wish of the friends of union, to the Imperial Government. In that conversation

Mr. Annand added, "if you Eastern men stick out, you will get into the same difficulty that your people are in in New Brunswick." Implying a threat as he, Mr. Miller, believed, that the charges of disloyalty and sympathy with Fenianism, which had been made by an injudicious portion of the Confederate press, of that province against certain members of the Roman Catholic body who opposed Union, would be brought against gentlemen representing the Eastern counties. These he suspected to be the tactics about to be resorted to, and, recollecting the past, he justly feared them. Mr. Annand had at that time expressed a fervent wish that "Mr. Howe would come home." Whether that gentleman's arrival had anything to do with the change in the hon. member's views and actions he would not pretend to say. He would admit that the tortuous cause pursued by the hon. member had some influence on his (Mr. Miller's) action, but his mind was chiefly influenced by higher considerations. About the same time the last hope of the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, by legislation or otherwise had fled, the Fishery difficulty was on our hands, Fenianism had assumed an alarming attitude, and the necessity for action became imminent. It was under this necessity that he reluctantly yielded his opinion in reference to an appeal to the people—the only point on which his opponents could charge him with inconsistency, and which was justified by the exigencies of the moment. After the Lunenburg election, in conversation, he had told Mr. Annand that he could not persevere in opposing all union, and that the time had come for effecting some compromise by which the objectionable features of the Quebec scheme could be got rid of. Mr. Annand agreed with him, and the result of that conversation was the article of the 24th January, which appeared in the Morning Chronicle, suggesting a new Convention to promote Union. Mr. A. afterwards communicated with Mr. Smith, and represented that gentleman as desirous of a common platform for compromise, as that article proposed. The views therein stated were publicly to be taken as the honest expressions of the hon. member, but in conversation with others Mr. Annand avowed that he was not sincere, and merely desired to get the delegates into a snare by inducing them to abandon the Quebec scheme. He thus played with the friends of union on fair terms and the opponents of all union. He had done more than that—he had frequently when urged by him (Mr. M.), manfully to adopt some scheme and deal fairly with the question, replied that such a course would not best subserve their own interests. But by working on the prejudices of the people, and exciting them against a union of the Provinces he and his friends would have the best chances of getting to Ottawa in case Confederation was carried, as he believed it must be, and if it were not carried by the Government the Opposition would have the honor of carrying it when they came into power. Could he (Mr. M.), after