

not dissent in the morning? If he did not agree to the policy, then was the time to object, but he did not. Why? Any one who listened to Mr. Smith's Speech might find the sequel to it. He told the House "that for weeks his life had been a burden to him," and he looked it. He had got himself into a false position, and he felt it; he had pledged himself to "union," and Anglin would not let him carry it out, and he felt that without him he must fail, and assured them that he had told the Governor that he had consulted his friends, and they agreed to it, while they denied it, and he lacked the moral courage to boldly avow the policy, and trust to the generosity of his opponents for success. What a position for a public man to be in! I do not wonder at his remarks, so full of agony and so expressive; but mark the sequel. Circumstances at the last moment favored him, and he availed himself of them. True, he was informed in the morning that the reply would be favorable. Was Hon. Mr. Hazen, then, purposely inspired to delay the Address going up, and if so, did Mr. Smith receive the reply shortly after it was sent, at one o'clock, or not till half past one, and did he determine to make this the time for getting out of the difficulty by raising a constitutional question, and by creating a personal quarrel, and at the same time get out of his troublesome admissions and imperil a union by side issues, if an appeal should be made to the country? He saw the coming storm—that the crisis was not far off, and he felt, that having induced the Governor to believe that he would carry out his proposition in good faith, his delay in passing the Address, the protracted discussion on Fisher's Amendment, which the Government could—if as strong as they say, at any moment have brought to a close, the uncertainty whether the debate on other paragraphs might not be continued for two or three weeks longer; the refusal of most of the Government and many of their supporters to admit any change of policy in reference to Union, all forced the conviction on the Governor's mind that he was misled and deceived. Will then any man doubt his justification for pursuing the course he did, and making his reply evince his satisfaction at the Address of Council?

Mr. Smith cannot deny—That the Governor delayed receiving Wilmot's resignation, until an agreement had been effected between himself and Mr. Smith on the subject of Union.

Mr. Smith cannot deny—That this subject was discussed for three days in the Council, and that Mr. Hutchison put off his journey to England, on account of the importance of that discussion.

Mr. Smith cannot deny—That the decision arrived at was considered of sufficient importance to induce Mr. Smith to leave Fredericton and consult his leading supporters, the final decision remaining in abeyance till his return.

Mr. Smith cannot deny—That he was aware that the object of the Lieutenant Governor's journey to Canada, (coincident with his own journey to consult his friends,) was to ascertain the concessions which would be made on the part of Canada.

Mr. Smith cannot deny—That he agreed with His Excellency as to a secret form of communication with him during that week, or that he received a message from the Governor at Montreal on the subject.

Mr. Smith cannot deny—That an understanding satisfactory to both parties was arrived at on the return of Mr. Smith from his trip, and of His Excellency from his.

Mr. Smith cannot deny—That the adoption of a real and complete union had always been the object of His Excellency's wishes, (who had objected to the Quebec Scheme as insufficient in that respect,) and that no agreement could have been satisfactory, which did not imply an acquiescence in such a policy.

Mr. Smith cannot deny—That this agreement involved the appointment of a joint Committee to consider the question of Union.

Mr. Smith cannot deny—That he professed indifference as to the composition of this Committee.

Mr. Smith cannot deny—That the influence of the Government was to be used in procuring the adoption by the Committee, of Resolutions favorable to union, and by the House of Assembly, of the Report of the Committee.

Mr. Smith cannot deny—That he admitted an Address to the Queen praying her to give effect to these Resolutions, might "grow out of the committee," even if he denies that such a measure formed part of the original arrangement.

Mr. Smith cannot deny—That the Lieutenant Governor manifested an anxious desire to retain his Administration in office, and that if his conduct is open to any charges of unconstitutionality, it is that he has evinced too evident a wish to sustain his late advisers.

Mr. Smith cannot deny—That it is a perfectly constitutional course to receive from either Branch of the Legislature, an Address to the Queen, or any subject, and for the Governor, on Her Majesty's behalf, and as her representative, to return to it such answer as may be in accordance with his instructions and the policy of the Imperial Government, of which he is an officer.

Mr. Smith cannot deny—That the Governor,