

before confederation, when her finances were in a flourishing condition. The change is entirely due to the unfavorable, unjust terms on which New Brunswick entered confederation. While Lieutenant Governor Wilmot, in his speech at the opening of the Provincial Legislature, has made the question of justice to New Brunswick the principal feature, and the people of that Province are unanimous in demanding it, I regret to see that His Excellency's speech from the Throne has not contained one word in reference to the subject. Even at the risk of being called a "pariah politician" I call upon our representatives in the other House to demand and insist upon justice being done to our Province. When this confederation was first arranged at Quebec, the Maritime Provinces, consisting of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, were treated as one. Afterwards delegates, of whom I was one, went to England, where changes were made in the Quebec scheme, and here the Maritime Provinces were again treated as one. Whilst I quite agree that it was only proper to make concessions to Nova Scotia, whilst I advocated that measure, at the same time I stated that I thought it was a matter of injustice to my own Province that it was left out in the cold. As to the matter of Senatorial appointments to which reference has been made, I may say that I am quite sure that the hon. gentlemen who moved and seconded the Answer, will be great additions to this body. I am glad to welcome a brother farmer like myself to this House. I must say, however, I have noticed for some time past that the principle laid down at the time of the Confederation, and stated in a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with reference to the selection of members, has not been adhered to by the Government.

Hon. Mr. CARRALL said it was quite evident the members from the East were quite competent to protect their own interests.

The Answer to the Speech was then passed unanimously, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 11th, 1873.

The SPEAKER took the chair at three o'clock.

After presentation of petitions, Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL laid on the table list of Standing Committees of the Senate; Hon. Mr. AIKINS introduced a bill respecting claims to lands in Manitoba for which no patents have been issued.

MINISTERIAL EXPLANATIONS.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST thought it was only due to the House that the Government should give it some explanations with respect to the changes which have recently occurred in the personnel of the Cabinet. For instance, the Minister of Finance and the Receiver General had resigned their portfolios, while the Minister of Marine and Fisheries had vacated his seat in the Senate. On this occasion he would refer to the fact that whilst the Post Master General had deprecated as improper any delay in proceeding with the Answer, such delay had occurred in the other branch at the instance of the Government—a discrepancy which he would like explained.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL regretted the absence from the Senate of the Hon. Mr. Mitchell, whose services, however, were not lost to the Government inasmuch as he had taken a seat in the popular branch. His Department had large annual expenditures to make, and it was advisable in many respects that he should be present in the branch which had direct control of the finances. The late Finance Minister, to whose great financial ability every one would bear willing testimony, had resigned, to the regret certainly of his colleagues, on account of the state of his health, and the consequent anxiety of his family that he should give up very active work. As to the preponderance of Ministers in the Commons, gentlemen possessing liberal opinions like the hon. gentlemen opposite could not properly find fault with the Government on that point. With reference to the discrepancy of opinion to which the hon. gentleman had alluded, it had arisen from one of those mistakes.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST.—Which will occur in the best regulated Ministries. (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL—Yes; this is one of the best regulated Ministries. The explanation on this point was of a very simple character; when they had arrived at a certain stage of business yesterday, in the lower branch it was supposed that the order of the day was exhausted, and the attention of the Premier having been temporarily distracted from the proceedings, it accidentally happened that no motion was made in reference to the answer to the Address.

Hon. Mr. CHAPAIS stated that immediately after the close of the last session he had decided, on personal and private grounds, to withdraw from the Government, and informed his colleagues of his intentions; but, nevertheless, he was induced to remain in office for some time.