

other means which he alleged had been used to carry the scheme, and asked whether these were not of a character to destroy the object they were employed to accomplish. He mentioned the Fenian raid at Campobello, and said it was singular the Government had time to make all the preparations they did, after receiving information before the first Fenian made his appearance. He indignantly denied any sympathy for Fenianism in the Province, it being one of the arguments of the opposition that that movement was employed to further Confederation; that Killian had disappeared just at that time—why and where perhaps Government best knew. He understood that at one time some business relation existed between Killian and Mr. McGee, and some people entertained the possible suspicion that the movement on the New Brunswick frontier was the result of some common purpose of these two men. He (Mr. Anglin) was inclined to believe this, and, at any rate, there was something remarkable in the conduct of these men at that time, described the influences employed to oust the Smith Government—influences which he characterized as discreditable, and supplant it by the Tilley Government, which went to the country on cry of loyalty and managed to make the people believe that in voting for Confederation they voted for Queen and country, while voting opposition they gave countenance to Fenianism and treason. These tactics prevailed in border counties, and counties along the river Saint John; but in the city of Saint John, where the Fenian alarm was not so great, money was unblushingly used to carry elections. As much as \$50,000, he was told, had been spent that canvass. He then alluded to Mr. McGee's charges about Fenianism in Montreal, and branded them as atrocious and disgraceful for any man to make against a large and respectable body of his countrymen. It was disgraceful that the honourable gentleman should cast a burning stigma on the Irishmen of Montreal for the sake of building himself up; and, considering the antecedents of that honourable member, he was the last man who should endeavour to fasten such unfounded charges upon his countrymen. (Hear, hear). He complained that one of the first effects of Confederation in his Province was the commission of an act of proscription, against which he, as a Catholic representative of that Province, was here to utter an earnest and solemn protest. Although the Catholic body of New Brunswick numbered one-third the whole population, not one Catholic Senator had been appointed out of twelve; although,

according to numbers, Catholics would be entitled to four, and at least three. Though for reasons stated he could not join in the congratulations contained in the address; it would be the proudest day of his life, if at some future time he could stand on the platform in his own Province, to which he owed his all, and declare he had been deceived, and that this Confederation had fulfilled the fondest, highest, warmest hopes of those who had advocated it. (Applause).

**Hon. Mr. Tilley** replied at some length, and commented on the inconsistency of the honourable member, accepting a measure which he charged had been carried by fraud and corruption. He denied there had been any injustice to the Catholics of New Brunswick, and pointed out the fact that his colleague who had run on the same ticket with him (Mr. Tilley) was an Irish Roman Catholic who supported Confederation, and that no Catholic Senator had been selected for Ontario, but no complaint had been urged on that account against the Reform and Conservative parties that had selected them. In New Brunswick they had to take of the twelve ablest men from both sides of the Legislative Council, and it so happened none of them was Catholic. There was, however, he need scarcely say, no intention of injustice to any class of the population. (Hear, hear). He challenged the statements of the honourable member that the elections in New Brunswick had been carried through Fenian excitement, intrigue and deception. He admitted the union party had been routed in 1865, and that it had been materially aided last year by Fenian demonstrations on the frontier; but how did the honourable member opposite explain the elections of a few months ago, when the Province, by an overwhelming majority, reaffirmed its former verdict in favour of Confederation. Those elections proved New Brunswick thoroughly in favour of Union, for twelve Unionists had been returned by large majorities against three who were ready to accept the situation. In regard to another complaint that the Bank of Montreal was drawing gold for the New Brunswick Banks, and thus embarrassing trade at Saint John, he said he was satisfied that this accumulation of specie, if it existed, could be only temporary. One thing was certain—the demands on the Dominion by the local Government of New Brunswick as well as Nova Scotia, thus far largely exceeded the revenue derived from those sources, and he (Mr. Tilley) would be quite willing, if the law