my revered friend and colleague, Sir George Cartier (great cheering), was told by the Rouges in Lower Canada that he was my tool and my slave; that he was neglecting all French Canadian interests; and that he was little more than a French-speaking Englishman. You may remember how Protestant fanaticism was roused in Upper Canada against Roman Catholics; how Lower Canadians were insulted; how all their race and their language and their religion were derided, and how even the attacks went so low that those houses occupied with works of beneficence and of education, in charity and devotion, by the Roman Catholic Sisterhoods, were treated in the *Globe* and assailed in language I would not pullute my lips by repeating here. (Cries of bravo, and cheers.) We had to meet that, gentlemen, steadily and constantly from 1852 until 1867; and our triumph is all the greater, and the credit we ask at your hands, and the credit we ask at the hands of the people of Canada for our successful administration of our affairs, is enhanced, by the unholy, the unpatriotic and the wicked opposition that we received steadily (cheers). To show that this party have not the credit of being honest or conscientious in their fanaticism, that same paper, and that same Mr. George Brown, who insulted Catholics, and their religion and their institutions, (hear, hear) is now the humble servant of the Archbishop of Toronto (hear, hear), publishing his pastorals and selling offices to the League in Upper Canada, right and left (hear, hear), so much so, that in Toronto we are told that unless you are an Irish Roman Catholic, you need not apply for office (laughter); but the great Irish Catholic body in Upper Canada will not long submit to that kind of thing. They are a noble body (hear, hear)—and I have occasion to speak well of them. (Hear, hear and applause.) In my constituency, gentlemen, during my two last contests, when the two governments—the Government of the Dominion and the Government of Ontario, were pulling every string, and making every effort, and using every means, fair and foul, for the purpose of defeating me, (hear, hear), the Irish Catholics stood by me almost to a man (cheers and applause); and if I am here now speaking to you as a member of the Canadian Parliament, if I have the right to fight the battles of my party, and if I have the right to speak your sentiments, as I hope to be able to do (hear, hear, and loud applause), in Parliament, I owe it to the Roman Catholics of Kingston (loud applause). In 1864, the consequence of all this unpatriotic course of the Opposition was that government was rendered impossible. In 1862 we were defeated because the Government of that day had brought down an ample and sufficient and carefully considered Militia Bill—and remember that was in 1862, when this country was in great danger; when war was raging in the United States; when England and the United States had been on the verge of war again, again, and again (hear, hear); and when it was an absolute matter of necessity that Canada should put on her armor and prepare to defend her own shores and her freedom (applause)—for that we were defeated on that occasion. Mr. Sandfield McDonald's Government was formed, but it was so weak that in twenty months it was defeated; another Conservative Government was formed by Sir Etienne Tache, but it lasted only a few months, and that Government was defeated; and it had been found that such was the hostility between Upper and Lower Canada engendered by the Grits, that all Government was rendered impossible. Mr. Brown claimed representation by population; Upper Canada had a large population, and therefore should have a large representation; but, gentlemen, the course taken by Mr. Brown rendered representation by population out of the question and impossible. No French Canadian that had any respect for his country—no French Canadian with a desire to protect the institutions under which he was bred, born, lived, and which he respected and revered, could yield on that question—although in the abstract it must be admitted that the principle of representation by population was good. But what said French Canadians,—and if I had been a French Canadian I would have taken that line myself (cries of bravo and applause)—what said they?—"representation by population, if we were going to have fair-play, might be all right enough, but we are warned beforehand—we are told by Mr. Brown and the Grits, that they are going to sweep our language, our country, and our institutions away entirely, and that they are going to force British institutions upon us; they have assailed our religion,—they have assailed our priesthood, and they have assailed our institutions, and everything that is dear to the heart of a French Canadian; as to the demand for representation by population, we will never yield to it; we would rather sever the Union, no matter what the consequence may be; representation by population cannot be granted; we cannot hand over ourselves and our children to the tender mercies of these gentlemen." (Cries of Brown, and cheers.) Thus Government was at a dead-lock, and Mr. Brown, at last became sensible of all the consequences of his unwise and unpatriotic course; and the only patriotic thing that man ever did in his life, impelled by a sense of fear for the consequences he had himself rendered imminent by his course—was to coalesce with me for the purpose of forming this large Union, and to carry out Confederation. (Hear, hear.) To be sure, gentlemen, he deserved the credit of joining with me; he and his party gave me that assistance in Parliament, that enabled us to carry Confederation; and if we now are a Dominion, we must not forget that it was owing to Mr. Brown's momentary feeling of patriotism, of which he soon repented. It was not before it was time that Confederation was carried, but as I have already said, the Government was at a dead-lock, and we were in danger of anarchy and civil war, or severance. Now we have a Dominion; now we have all the Provinces united; now we feel proud of being a great power, but not a separated power; we desire no such separation—(loud cheers)—but a great auxiliary power, strengthening the hands of the Mother Country—rejoicing in that alliance, and rejoicing in and being proud of our Mother Country, yet feeling the patriot's feeling, that we are a great people, as the people of the Dominion of Canada, but that we are a still greater people in being a portion of the British Empire. (Great cheering and applause.) Gentlemen, as I said before, Mr. Brown soon repented of his temporary aberration into patriotism (applause), because we thought he was not a safe man to go to Washington, and I think his late escapade there showed we correctly ganged his capacity. (Cheers.) He left us, and although he professed to be still friendly to the union, and still anxious to strengthen our hands in carrying out Confederation, almost from the moment he left us he and his Party attempted to thwart us in every possible way and to coalesce as much as possible with those who were opposed to the Union. They joined themselves to the Anti-Unionists in the Lower Provinces, and did everything in their power to thwart our attempts to carry out the scheme of Confederation. (Hear, hear.) Here just look back and remember how they treated Mr. Howe (hear, hear); if any one had claims upon the Liberal party of Canada Mr. Howe had that claim. (Hear, hear.) As leader of the great Liberal party of Nova Scotia, as an advocate for responsible government, and as a foremost member of the Liberal party for years and years (hear, hear)—and not only as the foremost man of that party, but a great man in himself (hear, hear), he had claims to their respect. But remember, gentlemen, how they ridiculed that man, when he came and lent his aid to Confederation in Parliament. With what ridicule, with what contumely he was attacked; how he was sneered at and derided—and, gentlemen, he was charged with selling his principles by coalescing with me and joining the Administration. Now I take this opportunity of stating, in memory of this great man, of all the patriotic acts Joseph Howe ever performed, he never performed a more patriotic act than in joining the Government of the Dominion (applause and cheers). What had he done? He had fought the battle against Confederation; he had fought it ably and well; he had fought it in the Legislature of his own Province, and he had gone home to England and fought it in the Parliament of England, and when he came back, finding his exertions were unsuccessful, there was only one thing for him to do—either to accept the position or tell the Nova Scotians that they must take the next step and leave the Union. Mr. Joseph Howe was not prepared for that course. No doubt Joseph Howe had gone to the utmost extent of legitimate opposition to the measure, but when he found that any future step was certain to cause bloodshed and ruin to his native Province, he accepted the inevitable and he came to aid us; and he came after he had got from us a promise that certain claims which Nova Scotia made through him, she would have the right to have. He said—"Grant us these; we think we have a right to them; grant us these, and I will consider my position." I said—"Mr. Howe, we will grant you this for the sake of peace; we will carry them through Parliament. But we will receive an opposition—a strong opposition to such a course; and we cannot hope to carry it out unless we have the assurance that it will be accepted by Nova Scotia, which assurance can only be given by your coming into the Government." He was unwilling to do so; he fought against it and resisted it, but when I told him that it was a *sine qua non*,—that we could not guarantee better terms to Nova Scotia, and make a settlement unless on condition of his becoming a member of the Government; then only he accepted the position. Mr. Howe sacrificed himself, knowing full well the obliquy he was subjecting himself to, but for the sake of his country he joined the Government, and all he foresaw came to pass. He was derided; his motives were attacked; it was said, that he came into the Government for the sake of office, and they hounded that man, when he went to his constituency, gentlemen, to his grave. (Applause.) And so with New Brunswick.

It was part of the Washington Treaty that we should purchase the export duty. When we did pay them for the export duty, which they had a right to for the sake of enabling us to carry out the Washington Treaty, and for free trade in the fisheries with the United States. Why, gentlemen, Mr. Blake the other day, or rather last year at Aurora, in his speech said, that we had purchased up New Brunswick by giving thrice the value of the rights and privileges surrendered, and we had to meet that in New Brunswick, as we had to meet it in Nova Scotia. So it was in Manitoba. Why, we were told that the Government paid too much for that country, but never was there a better bargain made by any country than when we got all the great North West, extending from the western boundaries of Ontario to British Columbia—when we got all that country for £300,000. I believe that the Hudson's Bay Company has sold in the vicinity of Winnipeg their land for nearly that amount [hear, hear and applause], for nearly the amount we paid for the whole. And, gentlemen, you may remember that we endeavored to get possession of that country, and when we sent Mr. McDougall in advance for the purpose of going to the country and studying its institutions, and preparing the people for the change, you may remember how freely he was derided, how the Government's policy was attacked, and how before Mr. McDougall got there, the suspicions of the half-breeds and natives and inhabitants were aroused, so that he had no fair play, and before he got there he was condemned—the policy of the Canadian Government was condemned, and we had, in consequence of the unpatriotic conduct of the Opposition, the disturbance, and we had to send an armed force there in order to remove the fear of a civil war and of an armed insurrection. [Hear, hear.] Then, gentlemen, with respect to British Columbia—I have come to British Columbia. Canada as a Dominion would be incomplete without having a Pacific, as well as an Atlantic coast. [Applause.] Why, sir, the situation in British Columbia had become almost insupportable; far remote from England by distance; unable to communicate with Canada in consequence of the wilds and wastes that lay between us and her, and the high ranges of mountains that separate us; severed from England by distance, and in close proximity to the United States, dealing with the United States every day in commercial matters, and the United States deliberately planning to get possession of Columbia. Why did the United States buy at an enormous price the comparatively worthless country of Alaska from Russia? For the purpose of enclosing British Columbia between the two—with the United States to the north of her in Alaska, and the United States to the south of her in Oregon—severed from Canada, severed from England, with all her trade and all her relations with the United States, expecting that the mere despair of the people of British Columbia would eventually force them to seek for political connection with the United States for the purpose of enjoying the commercial advantages that would follow. (Hear, hear.) And, gentlemen, the loss of British Columbia and her annexation to the United States, giving her the control of the whole of the Pacific, would have been the ruin of the Dominion in the future—in its prospects and in its greatness. Why, with the United States extending along our whole Southern frontier, and across British Columbia from the North Pole to Oregon, the consequences would have been such that the prospect of Canada being a Dominion would have been lost forever (hear, hear). Now, gentlemen, in 1871, we made arrangements with British Columbia, and you know what they were; you know how that they were fought step by step an unpatriotic Opposition. Although it is provided in the Act of Confederation, which made this a Dominion, that British Columbia, Newfoundland and Prince Edward's Island should be invited to come in, and that a place should be kept for them, they opposed it in every possible way. You know the stern opposition—the factious opposition that was offered to the construction of the Pacific Railway, and without such a railway we could have no real connection with British Columbia. It would have been merely a connection on paper, and no connection in fact; and she would still be alien, alien in connection, alien in interests, and alien in prospects and hopes unless we had the Pacific Railway. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I shall not discuss to-night with you the questions of the Pacific Railway. [Cries of Go on! go on!] No, gentlemen, I shall not do so, and for the reason that you will agree with me is a sufficient one because my friend Dr. Tupper takes it (applause), and I am leaving it to him. He will do it, as he has already done it before other audiences; he will explain to you the policy of the late Government—how that policy was thwarted—the factious manner in which it was thwarted—the way it was defeated, and the way we were driven out of power; and explain to you also clearly the abortion which this Government has been attempting to force upon the people of Canada instead of our scheme. If our plan had been carried out, with the company that was formed and the charter given by the "charter sellers," as we are called (laughter)—the charter that was given to thirteen representative men of every Province in the Dominion, that charter would have been successful; money would have been obtained on the bonds, the road would have been in progress, and the road from Winnipeg to the frontier would have been built by this time; the railway would have been pushed through the valley of the Saskatchewan, extending from Lake Superior westward, and from Lake Superior eastward, and that would have been done, gentlemen, done by a company of capitalists, by a subsidy of thirty millions of money and fifty million acres of land. (Voice—Very true! and applause.) Now, gentlemen, you know well—you may remember the names of the men that undertook that great work; my friend, Dr. Tupper, if you wish to be reminded of them, will repeat the names of the thirteen gentlemen who got the charter—men whose position, whose rank, whose wealth, whose experience, and whose acquaintance with railway affairs were a guarantee that they knew what they were about when they accepted the charter and undertook the work (hear, hear.) They were willing to accept that work, and it would have gone on, gentlemen, if it had not been for the unpatriotic course taken by the Opposition, and the reviling and the raising of false issues, and the telling of false stories with relation to the policy of the late Government. (Hear, hear.) Now, gentlemen, the provision that we made was that this Company was to get thirty millions of money, to be given them as the road progressed, and to give them fifty millions of acres of land as the road progressed in alternate blocks, and that the Dominion of Canada were to keep fifty millions of acres also in alternate blocks. Sir Hugh Allan calculated, and the Company of which he was a member and President, calculated, that looking at the price of land along the United States Northwest at least this land should be worth $2.50 an acre; and we agreed that for a certain time to give him a fair chance, that the price of the land lying along the railway should not be under that sum. If we, gentlemen, got for the fifty millions of acres we kept, $2.50 an acre—or if we got one hundred cents an acre—this would have been fifty millions of dollars, and would have covered the thirty millions that we were to advance in a subsidy and all the interest upon it (cheers and applause), so that we would have the railway built by these gentlemen, advancing at the time thirty millions of dollars for the purpose of constructing this railway, and with the certainty of that thirty millions being recouped, and returned to the people of Canada by the sale of fifty millions of acres of land. How that great scheme was wrecked my friend will tell you; and I will only say this to you, that it was a bitter disappointment to me, as it must be a bitter disappointment to every man that is anxious for the development of the country, and to see its growth as a Dominion—that this scheme did not succeed. Until that road is built to British Columbia and the Pacific, this Dominion is a mere geographical expression, and not one great Dominion; until bound by the iron link, as we have bound Nova Scotia and New Brunswick by the Intercolonial Railway, we are not a Dominion in fact. I had hoped, gentlemen,—it was naturally a pride of mine—I had hoped, old as I am, that I would still have been spared to see the first train cross from Ontario to British Columbia (hear, hear)—I had hoped I might have been permitted to have seen the union take place, and then indeed, gentlemen, as a Canadian, who had something to do in the formation of that union and something to do in the joining of these great provinces, I would have certainly cheerfully said,—"Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace," as I would have seen that this great country was one great Dominion. (Cheers.) I will not discuss, for the reason I have given to you, the abortion of the present Government, which has been substituted for our great, and, I may say, our wise and patriotic scheme, but I will say this—that I do not believe that this scheme, as announced by Mr. McKenzie a year ago, will be carried out, and I believe that next session will see the withdrawal of the proposition. We know perfectly well that Mr. Blake, who has come into that Government, not more than a year ago, denounced the scheme saying that it was an impracticable scheme, and an extravagant scheme, and far beyond the means of this country; saying that British Columbia was merely a sea of mountains, and intimating that British Columbia, if she did not choose to accept what was offered, and would insist upon the fulfilment of the original scheme, might go out. I believe gentlemen, we will see at the next session a further abandonment on the part of the present Government of the plan imperfect as it was and as it is,—and God knows what they are going to substitute instead of it [hear, hear]. Well, gentlemen, we went out—we resigned, in consequence of the cry that was got up against us,—a false cry. False issues were raised against us by the insidious resolution of that great and good man, Lucius Seth Huntington [laughter and groans]; by this insidiously-drawn resolution it was intimated and insinuated, and almost in terms expressed—that the Government had entered into a nefarious conspiracy with Sir Hugh Allan, with Jay Cooke and Company, and with the Northern Pacific Railway, represented by Yankee speculators, agreeing to hand over the railway to the United States, and give over the control of our land and to give a subsidy of thirty millions to the Americans; and that after having drawn all these subsidies and all these resources, they would proceed for their own purposes to the building of their own Northern railway. That was disseminated and sown broadcast, and it went like a wave over the Government. What though we explained and proved the falshood of it. Yet, as you have often seen in other instances, the popular mind was taken with it; and we resigned, gentlemen, we resigned in consequence of the flow of that wave. They knew how false these charges were, and they might well know that the reason we were attacked was because we would not give the Americans the contract—[hear, hear, and applause]—because we would not give a sixpence into their hands, and because we insisted that the contractors, that the shareholders, and that everybody who had any connection with the railway should be British subjects [hear, hear, and applause], in order to keep the control of the road in Canadian hands; and in consequence of our repudiation—of our rejection of every attempt of the Americans to get possession of our road, and the control of our affairs, they conspired with some gentlemen in Montreal, and by means, gentlemen, which you know too well, and which it is not necessary for me to explain to you, resignation became requisite. We resigned, and now in the sober second thought of the country they see that while we were fighting the Canadian battle, and while we were attempting to construct that great railway through Canada with Canadian and British capital, and with Canadian and British influences and means, the completion of the present scheme, so far as ascertained, is intended to divert Canadian trade into American channels, and to open up to American interests our great railway means of communication. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, as we resigned, Mr. Mackenzie was sent for to form a Government; on the 6th of this month they have been in two years, and I would ask you, gentlemen, if their record for these two years has not been going on pretty fast. If you look back at all the charges brought against the Governments with which I have been connected since 1854—for twenty long years—if there had ever been such charges of corruption, of incapacity, and of mal-administration against me as have been formulated, established and proved during these two years against the Administration of Mr. Mackenzie [hear, hear], what would have been said? Why, gentlemen, the Government in the first place commenced with a fraud on the face of it. It was known that Mr. Mackenzie was at the head of the Government, and that he was a mere instrument and tool in the hands of Mr. George Brown [hear, hear, and voice—Big Push]; that gentleman, although of great influence and power, still his power has been rather on the wane, and it was thought that to appeal to the people with Mr. Mackenzie only at the head of the Government, might not be so successful as could be wished; and so Mr. Blake came into the Government without a portfolio, in order that he might lend the weight of his name to the Government; and they went, gentlemen, to the polls as the Mackenzie-Blake Government, but the moment the elections were carried by the assistance of Mr. Blake's influence, by the assistance of his name, and by assistance of his friends, then, gentlemen, he resigned his office, and as I stated in the House, instead of the country having what they bargained for—the great Blake-Mackenzie Government, they had the old Brown stuff after all (applause and laughter). Well, gentlemen, there was the same want of candor with the new Ministers, when they took office. They evidently pledged themselves not to dissolve in order to carry a vote against us, and that is proved by the fact that every one went to his election. To put us off our guard, they made believe that there would be no election, and thus having deceived the people of Canada, they suddenly rushed on the elections—what is called in England made a night march. They took us by surprise; the experiment was tried in England, but it failed. Mr. Mackenzie tried it in Canada, and he succeeded for a time, but he sees now at an early date, that he is receiving as his reward the contempt of the people of Canada—for his want of candor, and for the clandestine mode in which he proceeded on that occasion. (Hear, hear and applause.) If you will look at his address delivered to his contituents, gentlemen, he says, that he was forced to dissolve in consequence of the corruption made in which the Parliament of 1872 was elected (cries of Oh! Oh!)—that in consequence of the corrupt use of money by the Government of the day—of 1872, he was obliged in order to raise the standard of political purity in Canada (great laughter), to do this; and gentlemen the revelations before the Judges have shown you, where the "purity" was (hear, hear); the revelations made before the tribunals of the country have shown that the challenge I gave in Parliament—that I would prove that they spent $2 to our $1 in the elections, (cheers) was true; and, gentlemen, these revelations are so extraordinary that if I said $10 instead of $2 to $1, it would have been nearer the mark. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, we have only touched the edge; we have merely chipped the shell, and we have not gone into the centre of the egg [Great laughter]; and judging from the few trials that we had, and the exposures made on these few trials, it was shown that more money was spent—certainly in two of them than was subscribed by Sir Hugh Allan for all the elections in Ontario (applause); and, gentlemen, if we had proceeded in the same course that they did—if we had bribed their men—if we had stolen their papers (hear, hear, and a voice: "Office letters!")—if we had filched their letters (cries of yes! yes! and applause)—if we had bribed their confidential servants, to come and tell all they knew (applause), and if we had stolen their cyphered telegrams [applause]—we would have an array of evidence, gentlemen, [hear, hear,] to show that Mr. Mackenzie was not far wrong in stating that the Parliament in 1871 was a corrupt one, and it would also show us that the corruption was on his own side. [Cheers, and voices give a "Big push," "Will you be one."] But, gentlemen, one letter did come out. The Hon. Mr. Brown wrote a letter, he who had denounced the late Government for their conduct, who had denounced the late Government for their expenditure in elections, and who had denounced the late Government for having corrupted more or less the political morals of the people; and he writes: we have been doing splendidly in the elections [laughter]; we have exhausted ourselves [laughter], and we must make a big push [cheers and laughter]; we must carry East and West Toronto (laughter), and "will you be one" (laughter); and then Mr. Brown did the most incautious thing he ever did do, wrote a letter acknowledging the corn, and admitting that he had (laughter). It is said of him that he is guilty of too much candor; but he was handed over to our hands, and he published the letter admitting it, or the readers of the *Globe* would not have believed that he could have written such a letter (applause); and again we show his hypocrisy—the gross hypocrisy on the part of the Hon. George Brown, who was maligning us, and attacking us, and assailing us personally, politically and socially, in our characters as men, in our characters as citizens, in our characters as British subjects, and in our characters as gentlemen, when he had been raising funds, stating that they had exhausted themselves and their funds, and asking for a "BIG PUSH" to gain two elections (cheers and applause) on the following Saturday. (Cheers.) Now, gentlemen, that could not have been for the purpose of legitimate expenses—legitimate expenses must have been incurred, that is to say, for printing, advertising, for the employment of canvassers, for getting canvassing books, for paying for committee rooms, &c., &c.,—that is all gone and past, and the elections are coming on within two or three days, next Saturday, and he asks them to make the "Big Push,"—in other words, to have the money there to bribe electors (cheers); and he also asks the Hon. John Simpson, "*Will you be one?*"—(Great laughter.)—Will you be one? And up to this time, gentlemen, he was writing up, as if he were pure as the icicle that hangs over Diana's temple (laughter); he wrote up the purity of the Party—they were going to elevate the standard of political morality, and crush and put down for ever these corruptionists who had so long and so fatally governed this country (laughter), Mr. Simpson says that he never answered that letter, and that he never sent the money [laughter]; he says that in a telegram to the Ottawa *Free Press*, for Mr. Brown has never published the denial in the *Globe*. The fact of the matter is—Mr. Simpson's statement may be literally true; he may not have spent his own money, but he has a Bank, and he spent the Bank's money [cheers]; and, gentleman, you see that the Bank has got its reward [applause]; and Mr. Simpson, with the candid cynicism characteristic of the highwayman, writes—actually writes to the shareholders and to persons having an interest in and being customers of the Bank, and states that "the new men are great friends of mine; they are political friends of mine; if you help them in the first place, I will get the control of the patronage of this part of the country, and it will be a good thing for our bank" [applause]; and in consequence he makes a first rate thing out of the Bank [applause], and the result proves that he has been rewarded. [Applause.] Gentlemen, when acts of that kind are committed they always bring their own retribution, and much of the weakness of this Government arises from that time, from the consequences of this act. Gentlemen, in order to be sustained by certain banks, the Government promised to make deposits in certain banks; and it did make these deposits—large deposits, for the banks were obliged to recoup themselves for the amount spent in elections; and the banks had to use the money they sowed broadcast in the country; and although all the country was suffering from over-imposition and from free trade, and the consequence of a long series of successful years—they increased the inflation by spreading this money broadcast; and then just as this money was out in the country, Mr. Cartwright, with the financial sagacity which characterizes him [prolonged cheers and applause]—of all times in the world, when there was distress and want of confidence, and an approach to a panic, he sends notices to the Banks telling them to pay up [laughter]; the consequence was that they shut down on every one of their customers, and not only those men that got the money that was given them for these unholy purposes—not only these men who got the new discounts on this new money, but they ask the customers of the Bank to do so; hence all are injured and partly crippled in their resources by these notices of Cartwright's, and the consequence of that inflation was that a large increase of distress, of misery, of commercial ruin and of havoc that has been caused. [Applause and cries of That's true.] Gentlemen, they are a happy family in this government [laughter],—a very happy family. Mr. Mackenzie says that he intends to remain in office for a long time [laughter]—he has given his word for that, and yet it is strange to say, gentlemen, his colleagues do not think he is going to last very long [laughter]. Within only two years, or within eighteen months I think, they have lost four of their Ministers [laughter]. Well, these gentlemen did not seek retirement; no, not they; they drew $7,000 a year each of them, and that is something in hard times [laughter]. First they had the leader of the Rouge Party, the Hon. Mr. Dorion, a gentleman of whom I wish to speak with all respect—a tower of strength to the Rouge Party; but he could not have confidence in the continuation of the Administration, and he accordingly took the Chief Justiceship [hear, hear], which office he at present so worthily fills. Mr. William Ross, the Minister of Militia—the Minister of War—[laughter]; he did not exactly change his sword into a ploughshare, but he took up a quill at the Collector's office in Halifax. [Applause.] Then there is Mr. Fournier, a Minister of Justice—a Minister of Justice for a while, and a Postmaster General for another little while, who, with his long toil, with his anxious labors, and his dealings with matters in which the country and public are interested, resolved to take office, worn out and wearied by his continuous labors—[Laughter]—retiring on the soft cushions of the Judge of the Supreme Court. (Applause.) Then there was the other Postmaster-General (laughter), my namesake, Mr. Donald A. Macdonald—the gentleman who wrote letters ordering every little postmaster to vote for the Government under pain of dismissal. Mr. Donald A. Macdonald is now holding an anxious office—the anxious office of the Lieut.-Governor of Ontario. [Laughter.] It is said, gentlemen, rumors will get abroad—that even that great and good man, Lucius Seth Huntingdon (great laughter), will be soon provided for; and that he is going to deprive the Dominion of Canada of his wondrous services, of his active zeal, of his industry, (laughter), of his legal knowledge (laughter), and of his commercial probity (applause); he is going to deprive the country, and Parliament, and Government of his services, and what these are the future will tell. It is also said that Mr. Laird, the Minister of the Interior, having gone up the Saskatchewan, and seeing what a fine country Manitoba is, and having consulted with the Black Feet and Crees, wishes to go there and be the Lieutenant-Governor there, leaving Prince Edward Island to its fate. (Laughter and applause.) Then, sir, Mr. Blake, who resigned, as soon as by the assistance of his name Mr. Mackenzie had carried the elections, from that time for the first session gave a very feeble support to Mr. Mackenzie and his Government; and last session he gave a scarcely concealed hostility. He attacked some of Mr. Mackenzie's measures; he sneered at his want of parliamentary knowledge, and he upset him for a mistake in parliamentary practice, just to show what he could do; and he further opposed his railway scheme out in Vancouver Island. I do not believe he voted against it, but he became one of those vanishing views [laughter], dissolving views? Oh yes—he did vote against the Nanaimo & Esquimault Railway, the dissolving views have reference to another measure. [Laughter.] The member for Cumberland, Dr. Tupper, showed that the Government had been guilty of direct breach of their own Act; that the Act provided that the telegraph line should be built along the line of railway after it was located. Well, they have not located the line, and they could not, because they had not surveyed the line, and they had hardly made up their minds where it was to go—but Mr. David Glass had to be paid for his services, and actually the Government have contracted for the telegraph before the location of the railway was determined upon. That was exposed by my honorable friend, and when a motion was made upon it, it was then that Mr. Blake and this party followed him, Mr. Moss, Mr. Mills, the philosopher of Bothwell, became dissolving news, and popped out of the back door [laughter]. Well, but I say Mr. Blake's opposition was scarcely concealed; it was not concealed during the second session; I tell you that he opposed the Government measures, and the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie as leader; he sneered at him, and objected to the bill, as introduced, as being altogether contrary to Parliamentary practice; and he showed his teeth. But as I heard Judge Sicotte once remark to my friend Mr. Holton, who was making a speech in the House and making big eyes—"Mr. Holton, you may make big eyes and look as ugly as you like, but you won't change me" [laughter]; and Mr. Blake was making big eyes and looking as ugly as possible at the First Minister of the Crown. He started the *Liberal* newspaper in the hopeless attempt of writing down George Brown and the *Globe*. Then rose my friend, Mr. George Brown, in his might, and putting out his mighty paws on both Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Blake; he knew what his power was, and he said:—"Gentlemen, no more nonsense; you two cannot quarrel; Mr. Blake, you must squelch that *Liberal* of yours; Mr. Blake, you must go into the Government of Mr. Mackenzie; the Premiership is not for you; that is meat for your master; you must fall into the ranks; Mr. Blake, cease making big eyes, and squelch the *Liberal*." To hear is to obey, and down went the *Liberal*. He fell into the rut of Ministerial work, and took a back seat with the A. J. Smiths and Burpees, and all that kind of people. (Laughter and applause.) As Mr. Mackenzie has been of late in a poetical mood—as he has got into that way I will give him the lines:—

The great and good,
By a very bad fate,
Fallen, fallen, fallen, fallen,
Fallen from his high estate,
And weltering in the mud.

(Applause and cheers.)

Well, gentlemen, that was the first session—look at that for the first session. They say it requires for a new member of Parliament a session to learn how to hang up his hat, and it should certainly require one session for an honorable Minister to learn how to manage the House. However, Mr. Mackenzie did something—he brought down the Pacific scheme, and you know all about the tariff brought down by Mr. Cartwright. Mr. Mackenzie said the other day that every tariff is objected to; that whenever an interest is affected that interest will object; but this was a tariff which holds the unique position of receiving opposition from every one [laughter and applause]. Gentlemen, there are 252 persons before you here, and there are four millions of people in the Dominion, and if you will find any one among these 252 or any one of the four millions of the inhabitants of Canada, any man, woman, or child that would say a word in favor of that tariff, then I will sit down. [Laughter.] There was exactly like what is spoken of in Virgil. He tells of Æolus, who went to the Cave of the Winds, and letting the winds out north, south, east and west, they went and sank the devoted ship of Æneas. *Una eurusque notusque ruunt procerque procellis uster.* Just in the same way, from the north, south, east and west, deputations flowed into Ottawa. [Hear, hear.] They came from all quarters, by all trains, and by all conveyances [laughter]; and they protested, not on account of one article, but on account of every item, on account of every change, and on account of every imposition in the tariff (applause); and Mr. Cartwright, after a feeble attempt to vindicate his tariff, said: "Well, I think we will put it off to a fitter opportunity." (Laughter.) The duty was fixed at 16⅔ *ad valorem* duty; "that is not enough," he said; "then I will make it 17½" (laughter); but, gentlemen, he could not even do that in a gracious way, because while the 17½ per cent. might be considered in some degree a protection *pro tanto* for our infant manufactures, he destroyed the whole value of it by taking from the free list raw materials. [Hear, hear, and applause.] We had provided in our tariff years ago that on all products in the nature of raw material, or slightly of the nature of raw material, that could be worked in our workshops and manufactories, these should be entirely free; and while Mr. Cartwright raised the duty for a time to 17½ per cent., he destroyed the whole value of it by putting heavy duties upon our raw material (hear and applause); as I have had occasion to say in the House and elsewhere, Mr. Cartwright said that was only a temporary provision; but Mr. Mackenzie denied it here the other day. Mr. Cartwright did not say that the duty would be taken off of 17½ per cent, but that the duties would be readjusted; this provision of 17½ per cent. was a temporary one, and that there would be a readjustment, perhaps he meant in the direction of an increase of duties, perhaps in the direction of reducing them, but that it was a temporary—merely a provisional arrangement. Well, now, gentlemen, that announcement certainly did not increase the confidence of the manufacturers in Canada (loud cries of no! no! and hear, hear), for if there is one thing calculated to paralyze trade in Canada, and one thing more than another calculated to shake credit—our credit, already shaken by the unwise financial course of the present administration—and shake it to the basis it would be the idea that Mr. Cartwright was to be entrusted with the permanent control of that department. (Applause and cheers.) Evil as have been the consequences of his course, it would be trifling in comparison with the deep and lasting injury of any capricious changes under the advice of such an arrogant and conceited and ignorant man. [Cheers.] How Mr. Mackenzie will act with regard to the tariff, God only knows. In order to get the freedom of Dundee [laughter] he was a free trader; he was a free trader—an out-and-out free trader, a Richard Cobdenite [hear, hear]; and he pledged himself, on every occasion, that any Government in which he held office, would if necessary carry out the principles of Free Trade, as announced by himself [groans]; he came back to Canada; he went up to Sarnia and made a speech there, showing that he had changed a little, but then the atmosphere had changed, gentlemen [applause]; he had already got the freedom of Sarnia, and the whole run of Sarnia, for he was the member for Sarnia, gentlemen. [Laughter.] Therefore he told them that he was in favor of incidental protection. He came down to Montreal for the purpose of defeating my friend, Mr. White, and I think that he appeared in a new character, in the character of an ardent protectionist, of an out and out protectionist. [Hear, hear, and laughter.] Well, gentlemen, his course puts me very much in mind of the western man in the United States. He was a leading member of the Democratic Party, and he was seeking the suffrages of some constituency in the far West, and addressing them as Mr. Mackenzie did, or somewhat in his style, he said to them: "Gentlemen, I give you the platform of the Democratic Party—these, gentlemen, are the principles of the Democratic Party: I am a Democrat, a dyed-in-the-wood Democrat; these are the principles fastened on my banner; these are the principles I will stand or fall by; but, gentlemen, *if they do not suit, they can be changed.*" [Prolonged applause and uproarious laughter.] Well, gentlemen, the tariff and the Pacific Railway is pretty much all they did in that session, and a poor show they made in both of them. [Cheers.] They passed inspection laws, but all they had to do was to take them out of the pigeon-holes of the late Ministry; this was all they then did, and last session they did still less [laughter]. They consolidated the election law, placing half a dozen statutes into one; it was simple consolidation, with the exception of providing for the ballot. Well, gentlemen, I was opposed to the ballot, because I always thought that a man ought to be left the responsibility of voting—of going up like a man and giving his vote [applause]. There was, gentlemen, as it was granted in England, quite evidently no use in fighting it; it was granted, and if the present Administration had only the idea of the effect the ballot was going to have, we would certainly have no ballot [applause]. It was the ballot that saved me at my last election [hear, hear]. The two Governments were working against me and had their eye on every man, and were ready to come down with the hammer of Thor on every poor or rich man in their power in any way, as a contractor, laborer, or Government employee of any kind. I would have had no more the chance of being elected without the ballot than I would have for Centre Montreal to-morrow (cheers, and cries of we'll elect you! come out Sir John!) A greater than I, I fear will be elected—I fear my star must wane before that of Devlin. But, gentlemen, they passed a Controverted Election Act. [Cries of oh! oh!] Yet, gentlemen that Controverted Election Act was pretty much a copy of the bill the late Government had passed the session before. They say that they improved the old law, but I do not think that they did. They made a serious blunder in it, and the consequence of the blunder is, that some Judges of Lower Canada have declared the law to be unconstitutional, and it has got to be decided whether it is constitutional or not. It is not yet decided. I avoided this difficulty in my bill, but, gentlemen, they were determined to show that they had made some difference between the old law and the new, and they made this improvement, and a pretty improvement it is. [Laughter.] But, gentlemen, while they pretend to have made an improvement in the election law, we were tried, and all their friends have been tried and unseated [hear, hear and applause], under my law, and not under their law [Voice: good for you!] They say, gentlemen, but didn't we force you to do it? You resisted at the previous session. Well, gentlemen, this was not the fact. The law had only passed in England. It had never been tried there, and Judges in England, headed by the Chief Justice, signed a remonstrance against this duty being thrown them. It was most important to know how the law would work in England, or whether the Judges would work it. I therefore let it stand over for a session to see how the measure would work in England; and if it worked there, I intended to introduce it into Canada, and said, we will introduce it into Canada [applause]; and as I said before, if there has been a purification of the House—if the rotten sticks have been broken—if men have been disqualified, and men shown to be corruptly elected by means of lots of money, it was under the law passed by the late Administration, and the late corrupt Parliament, that all this purification has taken place—that all these trials have been held, and that the wrong men have been expelled, and the right men put in. [Loud applause.] Well,—they passed an Insolvent law; and I think that Mr. Mackenzie takes credit for that. Why, Mr. Mackenzie always opposed an Insolvent Law, and always voted against the law; and a man that has a right—the practical right to claim credit for the Insolvent Law is a resident of Montreal—the Hon. John J. Abbott. [Hear, hear and applause.] When I was Minister of Justice and the head of the Government, he consulted with me on the occasion of the old Insolvent law running out, and as I knew he had fully studied the subject, I asked him to introduce a bill; a committee was struck; he labored at the bill zealously—he got the assistance of the Government—we gave him all the assistance the Government could give him, but to him must be the honor; to him must be the credit; to him must be the praise of that Insolvent law; and the Insolvent law passed at the last session is in substance—in all its material provisions, and in its machinery, with some improvements and some amendments—is in substance John Abbott's law. He alone should get credit for it; and Mr. Mackenzie, who was always opposed to the Insolvent law, has only the merit of allowing it to pass. There were some laws passed in connection with the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Any of you gentlemen, who were in the lobby at the time, will remember that Mr. A. J. Smith, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, did not understand his own bills, and could not explain his own bills, and had to get the assistance of his predecessor, the Hon. Peter Mitchell [applause], who came forward having the interests of his country at heart, and particularly the interests of our shipping, and the interests of our commerce, and the interests of our trade—came forward, and lent his skill, his brains, his earnest assistance and sympathy—and only by that assistance were those bills carried; and only by him and through him were these bills explained. [Cheers.] Yes, gentlemen, last session they passed another bill, which is I think of some service; they passed an Act for the further organization of the North West territory, and introducing some provisions relating to the sale and management of the land in that country. As to that portion of the bill, which was framed by the Surveyor-General, Colonel Denis, all are acquainted with it; but there is one provision which provides for a separate Lieutenant-Governor for the Great North West. Now we were more economical; we thought that until some white inhabitants went into the North-west, outside of Manitoba, the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba could do both duties. Mr. Morris was ready and willing to perform these duties, and he did these duties well and ably [applause]; and he did them on his salary as Lieutenant-Governor, with a small allowance for travelling expenses. Although Mr. Morris never complained of the work, still they provided in the bill passed in April last that it was absolutely necessary for the good of the country to have a separate Lieutenant-Governor. Yet they have allowed—although it was absolutely necessary that they should have a new Governor right off—the time to pass, and they have not appointed any one, because there is, forsooth, a quarrel as to who should get it. Mr. Laird wants to go there, and other people want to get it, and by that means the country is suffering, because there is no Lieut.-Governor. [Cheers.] Then, gentlemen, comes the Supreme Court Bill. I said the other day that the Supreme Court Bill was my Bill. Mr. Mackenzie says, I never drew it; and he also says, that he always draws his own Bills; now, I will venture to say, gentlemen, and I think that we will prove it by the Law Clerk at Ottawa, that Mr. Mackenzie never drew any Bill, save a bill of parcels, in his life. [Great laughter.] As regards the Supreme Court Bill, like every other Bill, it cannot be evolved, as a German philosopher evolved matters out of his own consciousness; they are not to be extracted from a man's imagination. The Government, and I, as Minister of Justice, had to sit down and look for laws of different countries, both England and the United States, and examine the constitution of the different Courts that belong to different countries, with the view of endeavoring to extract a good working system for this country. In making these researches I had the valuable assistance of a late colleague, the Hon. Mr. Archibald, at present Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia; he and I worked both at that bill, and we, gentlemen, prepared the bill for submission at the first session of Parliament. Then, gentlemen, that bill was not passed in consequence of sundry difficulties that arose with respect to the representation of Lower Canada in the Court; but before the next session we had consulted many of the Judges; I had sent my bill to all the Judges; I received suggestions from all sources, and I was very glad to get these suggestions; and I employed a gentleman, now one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and asked him to devote his time for the purpose of considering the bill I had sent in. Gentlemen, after receiving all the suggestions that could be given me, I prepared a bill and I laid it before Parliament; and Mr. Fournier, when introducing the bill now law, rose in his place and said this bill was principally framed on my own, and that if it had not been for the assistance he thus got in framing his bill, he would scarcely have had the courage to have undertaken the task (applause and cheers); and gentlemen, I assisted him, as the Hon. Mr. Mitchell assisted the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, in every way in my power to carry that bill. And what did I get, gentlemen, in return; on the third reading of the bill, which was going to be passed (hear, hear)—without any notice, without any warning in any connection, an independent member, not Mr. Fournier—not the Minister of Justice, who is responsible for the administration of that great Court and its organization, but a member from Hamilton, evidently by concert, moves, seconded by Mr. Laflamme, that a clause be put into the bill at the last moment, doing away with the right of appeal to the Mother Country. [Deep groans.] I at once in my place, strongly protested against that, I said that it was a trick upon the House—that it was a surprise upon the House, and that, had I known that such a qualification was contemplated, I would certainly have opposed the whole measure from the beginning. [Applause.] Why, gentlemen, it was just the entering the wedge [hear, hear]; it was just the commencement of the severance of the connection between the Mother Country and Canada. [Hear, hear.] It is the right of every British subject—the inalienable right to appeal to the foot of the Throne [hear, hear, and cheers]; it is the inalienable right of every British subject, that if from any Provincial, Colonial or inferior Court, he has not received justice, to go to the Queen, our common mother; it is the great mark of our allegiance—it is the great mark of our being a portion of this great Empire, that we all of us, whether living in Canada or at the Cape of Good Hope, or in Australia, have the right to appeal to the foot of the Throne. [Cheers.] We will see at the next session, gentlemen, whether Her Majesty's Government has not told the present Government that this clause must be repealed. [Hear, hear, and applause.] Gentlemen, I have told you of the legislation of the present Government, such as it was, but I have not mentioned, except cursorily, the Nanaimo & Esquimault Railway. Dr. Tupper and I voted for that railway, but the rest, the mass of the Conservatives, voted against it. We would have been perfectly justified in voting against it, too, because while it was provided that this railway should be a portion of our Pacific schemes, it did not add to the expense one farthing, because whether the railway stopped at the Pacific Ocean on the main land, or whether it crossed over to Vancouver Island, running to Esquimault, the company we had incorporated and created to build that railway for thirty millions of money and fifty millions of acres of land, were required to build it, and it did not add to the expense of the railway one farthing. But Mr. Mackenzie and his Government came down, making it a local road and for local purposes, declaring that it was no portion of the Pacific Railway, and introduced a separate act for the purpose as a local road; and, gentlemen, as such a road had no merits, no people could use this road save the people living between Esquimault and Nanaimo while a ready and inexpensive mode of communication by water, was available so that the railway was actually indefensible. Three quarters of the railway was indefensible as a local road forever, and it only could be defended as a branch of that great scheme; and therefore the majority of the Conservatives in the House of Assembly voted against it; and Dr. Tupper and I would have been justified in doing so too for the same reason, but we did not do it, because as members of the late Government, we had created it a portion of the Pacific, and if we had voted against it we knew it would be used as a handle against the late Government in British Columbia, viz., "here are Sir John and Dr. Tupper, who pledged themselves to this road as a portion of the Great Pacific Railway, and here we find them voting against it;" we knew that the argument would be used against us, and to prevent the possibility of misconception we voted. But when it went to the Senate, the Senate treated it as Mr. Mackenzie had treated it, and as the Government treated it. It was urged upon the consideration of the country as a local road, and they stood as guardians of the public Treasury as an important branch of the Legislature. They said—"It is our business to watch, and ours is the revisor's duty; ours is the supervisor's duty, and our duty is to watch against improvident, against extravagant, and against unwise legislation, and as such, we refuse to pass such a bill," and they rejected it. [Hear, hear.] Gentlemen, in their election bill the Government provided that the franchise for the Dominion election should be as the franchise existing for the provincial elections. [Hear, hear.] I think this is most unwise, and I will tell you why, gentlemen: because every Legislature does not legislate alike, and would it not be absurd that I, a member, under one law for a constituency shall find that behind my back, without my control, and without my knowledge, the Legislature has swept away my constituency and given me another. But, gentlemen, still further, you can see what might be done, and know what would be done if political exigency arose. We might see in the Province of Ontario the franchise might be altered when the elections of the Dominion might be coming on, and carried under the franchise, and after they were carried this law might be repealed by the Local Legislature—and then be no election held for the Local Legislature at all under that franchise. For that reason, gentlemen, I state that every Government and every Parliament should have the control and the limitation of the extent and the definition of the elective franchise. However, we were out-voted—we were over-borne, and it was announced as a cardinal principle of that measure of theirs that the franchise which elects the members for the Assembly in the Local Province should be the franchise that elects the members for the Dominion Parliament. But afterwards, when we commenced to look over the Bill, we found a quiet clause respecting Prince Edward Island—depriving the people of Prince Edward's Island of the right of voting; the men who had a right to vote for the Legislative Assembly of Prince Edward's Island were to be deprived of their right under the Bill, and why? Gentlemen, they have an elective Upper House as well as an elective Lower House, and for the Upper House there is an elective franchise—a higher franchise than that for the Lower House. Now, Mr. Laird, one of the members for Prince Edward Island, and one of the members of the Government—as he was unpopular among his constituents, and finding that if he went back to the same body of men that elected him that he might perhaps fail, and be allowed to stay at home—he coolly introduced a clause in the bill for his own benefit, depriving the very men that had sent him to Parliament of their votes—so that it should be the aristocratic body that might send a member to the House and elect him again. The consequence of that limitation was this: It fell upon the working classes, and it struck at one race and at one religion. The working classes in Prince Edward's Island as in many other parts of this country are Roman Catholics, and it was a direct blow at the Roman Catholic vote—the Catholic vote generally in Prince Edward Island, in order that Mr. Laird might obtain a constituency of his own. Mr. Chairman—Thank Heaven, they used to say, we have a House of Lords in England; and thank Heaven we have got a Senate. This clause in the Bill was corrected by the Senate, and Mr. Laird has got to go back and seek election from the very men he endeavored to rob of their franchise; hence the desire he has not to go back, but rather to luxuriate in the wilds of the prairies of the North-west. (Laughter.) Now, gentlemen, I have talked about their legislation; now about their administration. Look at their administration—two years in office, and four changes! Why, gentlemen, when I was in the Government, and they used to attack me and say that business was being neglected—when I was in the Government it was a cardinal principle against which some of my colleagues would grumble occasionally—that on no occasion, would Ottawa be left without a quorum of the Council, no matter what exigency might occur, however, so great. There was never a day or night when there was not a quorum of the Council at the Governor's elbow to assist him in carrying on the affairs of the country (hear, hear and applause); but as for this Government, why gentlemen look at the newspapers! I hope that they have got passes; for if they have not, one-half of their salaries must be gone in railway fares. (Laughter.) They are like the wandering Jew—go anywhere, and you will find them; if you go to Manitoba, you will find them; if you go to New Brunswick you will find Mr. A. J. Smith; if you go here, you find a minister—and if you go there you find a minister; but there is one place to which you may go, gentlemen, and never find a minister—and that is Ottawa. (Laughter.) Gentlemen, at first there was an under current—then a growl—then an underswell, and now, gentlemen, the roar of discontent is increasing in volume, and increasing in intensity; it is complained that the business of the country is neglected, and that it is no use to go to Ottawa on public business, for one Minister is attending to his farm, and another to his new wife, [laughter] and another is making speeches here, and a third is making speeches there; and the business of the country is neglected—no business is done at all. [Hear, hear.] Then gentlemen, as to appointments. I have heard that appointments to office in Montreal have been singularly satisfactory [laughter]; that they never think of anything but fitness for office; that no political considerations ever induces them to take a wrong man; that the confidence of the public, that personal respectability, and the respect of the community are a *sine qua non* in their appointments [laughter]. Well, gentlemen, I believe that the samples you have of the mode in which they make appointments are just a very good sample of the appointments they are making all over the Dominion; and you may judge then of the manner in which this country is governed, and of the manner in which new appointments are made [applause]. Gentlemen, it used to be the cry of the Liberal Party in England—and it used to be the cry in Canada of the Liberal Party that there must be no pensions (hear, hear.) But this Government have introduced the system of pensioning in the most obnoxious way. We have got a Superannuation Law—a law on our Statute Book that was passed for the purpose of providing for old servants who became no longer capable of performing the duties of their office—a means of moderate livelihood in their old age. But it is highly improper, as under the present system, to superannuate able-bodied men merely to make vacancies for a throng of office-seekers depriving the country of the services of efficient men, very probably replaced by inferior persons, besides the loss of two-thirds of his salary or the amount of his retiring allowance, whatever it may be. We asked for bread, and they gave us a stone; we asked for a railway, and they did not give a railway, but they promised little pieces of a railway, which would connect by magnificent water stretches. But while we cannot get the railway we have the rails thrown on our hands, which, costing an enormous sum of money, may possibly be required for some purpose six years hence. (Hear, hear.) We have, besides, a Minister of Justice, whose important duties require his constant presence at head-quarters, but whom we find practising his profession. (Hear, hear and applause.) Now, gentlemen, I do not wish to make that a ground of attack upon Mr. Blake, but I say this—as a Minister of Justice he ought always to be at head-quarters (applause); and I know it took me all my time to perform the duties of my office—when holding that position—faithfully and well. [Applause.] It was charged by Mr. Blake himself in the Legislature of Ontario, that Mr. M. C. Cameron, while a member of the Ontario Cabinet, practised in the Courts. But Mr. Cameron held the office of Secretary of the Province, and his duties were merely nominal. [Hear, hear.] Here, however, we find Mr. Blake, the Minister of Justice, practising before the Judges he himself appoints, and whose salaries he may recommend to be raised, and whom he may promote from Puisne Judges to Chief Justices, and from Vice-Chancellors to Chancellors. [Hear, hear.] This is the experience we have of their administration of public affairs. [Applause.] I believe that the principles which actuated the Liberal Conservative Party in the past will actuate them while in opposition, and when, in consequence of the reaction in the course of time, the Party will be restored to power. [Cheers.] One of the differences between the policy of the Liberal Conservatives and the policy of the Grits, has reference to a question of revenue—concerning the protection of the manufacturing interests of the country. Our policy in the future will be what it has been in the past. [Cheers.] We have always since 1859, when Mr., now Sir Alexander Galt, was Finance Minister, announced our policy to be a protective policy in the interest of our native industries, and acting upon that policy, we have held that the duties should be so imposed as to provide incidental protection, and not to be so excessive as to prohibit importations. Well, gentlemen, there is a cardinal point in the policy—a cardinal difference, which exists between the Conservative Party as a whole, and the little group of conflicting opinions which forms the great Ministerial Party. [Laughter.] The cardinal point in our policy is connection with Great Britain. [Enthusiastical cheers.] I have no patience with those men who say that the time must come when we must separate from England; I see no necessity for it [cheers]; I see no necessity for such a culmination; and the discussion of it, the mention of it, and the suggestion of it to the people can only be mischievous. Sir, it is not the duty of every well-wisher to his country, and of every patriotic statesman, to make the people of the country satisfied with their lot, if their lot be a happy one?—and, sir, I say that this country is one of the happiest there is on the face of the earth. [Hear, hear, and applause.] We govern ourselves, we tax ourselves as we please; we are allowed even to tax the goods, the produce and the trade of our fellow subjects in the mother country; we have full and ample rights of legislation; we have freedom for life, and for property; we have liberty and are free from all chances of being attacked by a despot, and we are free from all chance of being degreded into licentiousness. [Applause.] This is a happy state of affairs, with not the slightest chance, with not the slightest prospect of that happy position being altered for the worse. And still we are called upon to speculate upon the time when we are to sever the connection so happily existing between this country and Great Britain—when we are to start as an independent nation, and cut off all the links binding us to the mother country and our fellow subjects in Great Britain and in the other colonies, and to run all the risks of independence—all the risks of such an existence, and all the cost and all the dangers and all the responsibilities of an independent nation. Sir, we have got the pledge of the mother country, and as I said before, that pledge never has been broken—that the whole power of the Empire will be exerted in our defence [hear, hear] if occasion should have recently noticed Mr. Mackenzie has brought upon himself the censure of the English press [hear hear]; by his extraordinary announcement that hereafter Canada is to make her own treaties. Mr. Mackenzie could not have meant it in its wide sense; but I believe he is quite correct in stating, as was the case in the Washington Treaty, when a Canadian representative was consulted, and as was the case with the Reciprocity Treaty, when Mr. Brown was placed in communication with the British Ambassador, Sir Edward Thornton,—that in the future, in any question which interests Canada or her relations with foreign States, she will be consulted, and I am quite sure that England will allow Canada, under such circumstances to be fully and fairly heard [hear, hear] by calling to her assistance persons in the shape of commissioners or assessors, or co-delegates, in order that the claims, especially the legal claims of Canada, will be fully considered [applause], and fully cared for [cheers]. Sir, as to annexation, I am opposed to that altogether [cheers]. I am a British subject and British born, and a British subject I hope to die [hear, hear and applause]; and that this precious inheritance will be bequeathed to my children, and that my children's children will have still the pride and glory of calling themselves British subjects [cheers]. Look for a moment and consider for a moment, gentlemen, this subject; you all remember, as I can, and at this distance of time, when the intensity of hostility between hostile races has been allayed, and there is peace and harmony in this country among all races, and among all religions, all working together to the common good—I can allude to the events of 1849 and to the Rebellion Losses' Bill, I think, without offence. You all remember that in the temporary excitement of that moment, in the temporary feeling and irritation that had arisen among the British inhabitants of Lower Canada, very many of them, young men, in their anxiety to show their irritation and in their temporary insanity I may say, at the moment spoke of annexation to the United States. The feeling was of short duration; but suppose that annexation had taken place then in 1849, what would have been the consequences? (Hear, hear). Gentlemen, your sons would have been drafted to fight battles between the North and the South (hear, hear); your young men would have been slain in the civil war, and many homes and many families would, I greatly fear, have been rendered desolate; many wives would have mourned husbands—many parents would have bowed over the graves of slaughtered children [applause]; and you would now have been suffering under the ruinous amount of taxation, which clogs, impedes and obstructs the prosperity of that great country, the United States [applause]. We run no such dangers as we would run if annexation should take place, when we are living under the ægis of Great Britain [cheers], and in the enjoyment of peace, liberty, happiness, comfort, family felicity, and improvement, intellectual, moral, material and physical—secured by remaining as we are British subjects. (Applause.) As to Independence,—to talk of Independence, reminds me of Disraeli's happy phrase—veiled treason (applause); it is annexation in disguise, (hear, hear), and gentlemen so certain am I that if we were severed from England, the consequence would be that with our four millions, we would be absorbed in four or five years into the United States, (hear, hear), that I would prefer annexation to Independence. We are now in greater danger than we were before the civil war. (Hear, hear.) Before the civil war, the whole of the Southern States, being slave holding, were opposed to the addition of other free States, but now slavery being abolished, the Southern Americans entertain exactly the same feeling that pervades the most of the United States—that the inevitable destiny of that country is to govern the whole of this continent, and to absorb the whole of this continent—a doctrine instilled into the children of the less educated classes from their first fourth of July celebration until they are twenty-one. It is said that the great and the good and the wise men there, the educated classes would not permit this; but the educated classes do not rule there—the many govern, the many-headed monster governs that country. [Cheers.] We have an instance of what would happen in the event of independence in the case of Texas. With such a long frontier how many causes of quarrel would arise? While now, while backed by the power of England, we are free from all that. [Applause.] Standing alone, it might be, gentlemen, that the lion and the lamb would lie down together, but, as has been said, the lamb would be inside the lion. [Laughter.] As to the future of Canada, I have long held very dedided opinions; and these lead me to believe that England will be the central power (applause), with auxiliary nations—the colonies, in alliance with her, when we would have less of dependence and more of an alliance, we would all be united under the same Sovereign, and all owe allegiance to the same Crown (applause)—all inspirited by the British spirit, and bound together by an alliance offensive and defensive. Now, twenty-five years is but as a day in the life time of a nation; England by that time will have her forty millions, Canada her ten millions; Australia will have her millions, and these, with New Zealand and South Africa may form separate auxiliary nations, all ranged about a central power, but not represented in the Imperial Parliament, as such representation would confer the right of general taxation. What country would enter into war with half a dozen nations? (hear hear). It would give us an assurance of peace to the world, for no nation would be disposed to attack one kingdom, knowing that from one extremity of the vast British Empire to the other British subjects would rush at once to the rescue (hear, hear.) Then so powerful would be England that she would be safe from all attack; and in such a case the great nation on the other side of the line, of the same race and speaking the same language, would probably assist in the great work of keeping the peace of the world, and if necessary, gentlemen, England could enforce that peace. [Cheers.] While independence with some is annexation in disguise, some speculative philosophers who look into the distant future seem to believe that it will be our fate and our advantage to walk alone as a separate nationality. Mr. Goldwin Smith is one of those. I would fain hope that the future that I desire for the empire and its auxiliary kingdoms, might strike his imagination and be accepted as a substitute for independence. If this policy could only enlist his magic pen in its behalf it would be an infinite benefit to the good cause. [Cheers.] It is a great privilege to me to address a Montreal audience, and a great pleasure to be present at this magnificent demonstration to my friend Mr. White. [Loud applause.] Gentlemen, if it is any satisfaction to Mr. Mackenzie and his Ministry to know it, they shall know it—that it was a deep and bitter disappointment to me, and to those who act with me, and to the Conservative party throughout the Dominion—that Mr. White was defeated. [Hear, hear and applause.] They feared him—they feared his abilities, and they feared his earnestness. [Loud and prolonged cheering.] But, gentlemen, the day will come (hear, hear), and I am satisfied it will come ere long, when some constituency will feel itself honored [Voice—Montreal West] to be represented in Parliament, by so able, so competent, so high-minded, so honorable, and so experienced a politician as Mr. Thomas White.

The right hon. gentleman, when he resumed his seat, was given a prolonged and extremely enthusiastic ovation.

Hon. R. Masson, in response to a call from the audience, said he understood too wel the desire of the numerous friends of Mr White here present from the city of Montreal to hear his friend, Dr. Tupper, to permit him to detain them at any length. He referred to the very high position attained, both as a journalist and as a public speaker, a position which well entitled him to be the member for this division, and he would have been elected but for the means resorted to by the Government to defeat him. The leader of the Government came to Montreal, and he did not think it beneath him to select a gentleman opposed to him on all the great questions before the country, and who in Parliament had voted with Sir John on almost every occasion; and not only that, but a gentleman who opposed at the present moment the known policy of the Government on the Pacific Railway. He said, the known policy, because it was the habit of this Government to have, and they had at present, two policies on the Pacific question—a known and an unknown policy. Notwithstanding the humiliating position taken by the Government, Mr. White would have been elected—first, on his own merits, and secondly, on account of the reaction which is going on all over the Province of Quebec; he would have been elected had not the feelings of a large portion of the Western Division been stirred up on the subject of Freemasonry. Mr. White has shown himself the friend of the French Canadians, but at the last moment some people pretended to discover that he had always been an enemy. They had done more. They had tried to stir up a religious sentiment among French Canadians to prevent them from voting for a Freemason. What should be said of the Liberals of Montreal who misled men into voting against Mr. White on grounds like these, while in Toronto the Catholics voted for Mr. Turner though a Freemason. English and French, Protestant and Catholic should be got to work together in this country, and they could not be expected to work together where leagues existed as in Ontario. As a Catholic, he deplored the existence of a Catholic league in Ontario, as he was sure they would scorn the idea of establishing a Protestant league in the Province of Quebec. But if Catholics chose to league together when their rights were not in jeopardy, they could not object if Protestants leagued against them. The Protestants had never required a league for their protection in Lower Canada, and in justice to the people of Ontario he would say this, that the Catholics did not, in his opinion, require any league there. Their interests were not in jeopardy there any more than the interests of Protestants were in jeopardy here. The defeat of Mr. White was the triumph of a petty intrigue of the Liberal leaders of the Province of Quebec, and he was ashamed that any of his countrymen had allowed themselves to be deceived by it. Mr. Masson resumed his seat amid loud cheers.

The Chairman proposed the next toast, the Parliament of Canada.

The Hon. Thomas Ryan, in reply, said it had been arranged that this toast should be replied to first on the part of the Senate, of which he was a very humble member. He was sure that a Conservative Assembly of gentlemen, such as he saw before him, would receive with approbation the toast of the Senate and House of Commons, and he was convinced that the conservative element would always receive the toast with favour, and would give the Senate due credit for the part which it filled in the constitution. Mr. Ryan referred to several instances in which the Senate had been useful, and censured the attempt the constitution of the Senate on the motion of a private member of the Commons with the support of the First Minister of the Crown. He was sorry to say that some of the men appointed by the administration of Sir John Macdonald had been withdrawn from the Senate, and he could not say that care had been taken by the present Government to appoint the men best suited to supervise the affairs of the country. (Rheers.) The functions of the Senate were such that it was necessary that the seats in the Upper House should be filled by men of great experience and learned in the constitution of the country, and of such they were too few. The appointment of such men was the true way to reform the Senate. (Cheers.) The Senate last Session had been instrumental in rejecting the Nanaimo Railway Bill to which reference had already been made. He believed it was a costly and useless scheme, and therefore, though not fond of taking exception to measures which were sent up from the House of Commons, he was pleased that this measure had been rejected. There was another measure in which this community were more particularly interested, he referred to the bill regulating the Harbour Commission. There was an attempt made by the Ministry to deprive those who contributed to the revenues of the harbour of a voice in the appointment of Harbour Commissioners. The Senate succeeded in defeating the attempt and in obtaining the modification of the measure. [Cheers.] For his own position as a Senator, though the honor came from the Crown, yet he owed it to the unanimous voices of the citizens of Montreal, which had made him a member of the old Legislative Council. He concluded by returning his hearty thanks for the kindness with which the toast had been received.

Hon. Dr. Tupper rose amid loud cheers, to reply on behalf of the House of Commons. He thanked them very sincerely for the enthusiastic manner in which those present had received the toast of the Parliament [of] Canada. He believed the Parliamen[t] Canada was worthy o[f] [illegible] they had exhibited. [illegible] dared say, were aware that [illegible] concur in the sentiments [illegible] majority of the present House [illegible] [cheers], but he was bound to say [illegible] ing at the Parliament of Canada [illegible] commencement in 1867 down to the [illegible] hour, he believed he might fairly claim [for] that Parliament the highest considera[tion] at the hands of the people of this country. No Parliament in the world had had a more important and arduous duty to perform than the first Parliament of Canada, and he need not tell them how nobly, how admirably, that service had been performed. The great work of Confederation had been completed and perfected, and from Prince Edward Island to the Pacific, the whole country had been united in one grand British American Confederation, and by wise and useful legislation the late Government had been enabled to hand over to their successors in office a united and prosperous country. [Cheers.] A gentleman of high position and well qualified to express an opinion, after visiting many of the continental Legislatures, and after spending three weeks attending the Congress of the United States and another three weeks at Ottawa, gave it as his deliberate opinion that Canada possessed the finest deliberative Assembly in the world with the exception of Great Britain. Coming from such a source, he felt the compliment to be a very high one. [Cheers.] At this late, or rather early hour [3 a.m.] he did not intend to detain them with any lengthened remarks, but having travelled 800 miles for the purpose of doing honor to the guest of the evening, he could not deny himself the pleasure of offering a few observations. In the defeat of Mr. White, the great party to which they belonged had suffered an enormous loss, and he felt that the constituency of West Montreal had suffered an enormous loss. The circumstances connected with the late election, however, afforded no ground of Ministerial triumph, their large majority of a few years ago having dwindled to a merely nominal majority. They had heard of the Democrat who, being asked what he would have for his dinner, said, anything to beat Grant. So the Premier, coming to Montreal was only anxious for anything to beat White, and had taken a candidate from outside of his own ranks—a gentleman who had been one of the strongest supporters of Sir John Macdonald, and who had shown that he had no confidence in Mr. Mackenzie. And even now he differed from the policy of the Government on almost every material point. On the Pacific Railway policy he would vote against the Government; on the fiscal question he was in antagonism with Mr. Mackenzie; and in reference to the tea duties and other questions that were before the country, this supporter of Mr. Mackenzie stood pledged to vote with the Opposition and against the Ministry. If that were a triumph, then it was a triumph that was the presage of an early downfall of the Administration. He did not know whether these pledges would be redeemed, nor did he care—the Opposition had Mr. Workman's head, though the Ministry might have his seat, as the late Mr. Howe had once remarked of a member who spoke against the Government while he voted with it, declaring that the Government had probably the best part of him. (Cheers.) They must not be ungrateful; Mr. Workman had done them yeoman service. Since the contest had been entered upon, he had aided them more than half a dozen ordinary members. In one of his first speeches he said that while he had the greatest possible admiration for Mr. Mackenzie, he had such an abhorence of his public policy that he must vote against him on the questions above referred to. It was bad enough for a political party to be denounced by their opponents, but it was a thousand times worse when their own friends were compelled to denounce the policy of an administration in the face of a country. His attitude towards the Government showed that instead of being able place men in Parliament in harmony with their views, they were obliged to return those who were opposed to them. But that was not all. On the question of the steel rails purchase there was a contradiction between the statements of Messrs. Mackenzie and Workman as to the latter having advised the purchase. Mr. Workman interposed, not with reference to the policy of the purchase, but in order that his firm might have an opportunity for getting a share of the contract. The hon gentleman next adverted to the entrance of Mr. Huntington into the Cabinet as an instance of a coalition of the most vicious kind, the views of Mr. Huntington on the question of independence being directly opposed to those of the Premier. Mr. Mackenzie had defended it; he said it was only a sentimental difference. The *Globe* did not take that view, for it had held up men who advocated independence views as traitors to their country. The Speaker next touched upon the Pacific Railway policy of the Government. They stood charged on the journals of the House with having opposed, when in opposition, the construction of the Pacific Railway by any other means than by a company aided by a grant of lands and money. But Mr. Mackenzie no sooner got office than he changed that policy. In a speech at Sarnia he declared that he intended to build the Pacific Railway as a Government work, and he assumed a task which he had virtually declared to be impossible. He (Dr. Tupper) condemned the proposed mixed rail and water system as useless to serve the end proposed while it would entail a grievous burden upon the finances of the country. The hon. gentleman continued his criticism of the railway scheme at some length, pointing out that they were building three hundred and sixty miles of railway, forming no part of the Pacific Railway proper, but the pressure of our space will not admit of an extended notice. He next censured the Government for departing from the principle upheld by them when in opposition, with reference to obtaining the sanction of Parliament to the expenditure of moneys. He attacked the purchase of an immense quantity of steel rails, not required for use at present, and exposed the gross inaccuracy of Mr. Blake's statement, with reference to the purchase of steel rails for the Intercolonial Railway by the late Government, that statement being that the late Government had paid for the rails laid upon the Intercolonial 50 per cent. more than had recently been paid by Mr. Mackenzie, that is, $81 a ton, when in reality the cost of the rails on the Intercolonial was but $58 a ton. There were great questions before the country, and on these parties might fairly take their stand. In conclusion, he again referred to the occasion of the present banquet, and hoped that they would soon have the assistance of Mr. White on the floor of the House of Commons. He had travelled 800 miles to take part in this demonstration, but he would travel as far again to witness a magnificent demonstration such as this, which was an encouragement to public men to continue steadfast in the defence of their principles. The hon. gentleman concluded a very eloquent address [of which we are able to present but a brief outline] amidst enthusiastic applause.

The Hon. Peter Mitchell was called upon, but the hour being advanced, limited his observations to a few congratulatory remarks, and hoped that at some future opportunity he might have the privilege of addressing them more at length.

Mr. White then proposed the health of the Chairman, the President of the Liberal Conservative Association, and who had devoted much of his time to the work which devolved upon him.

The health was drunk with the utmost cordiality, and three lusty cheers given for the Chairman. The company then separated at 3.30 a. m., after cheers for the Queen and for Mr. White.

LIST OF COMMITTEES.

Before closing our reports, we give the following list of Committees, to whose energy and skill the success of this magnificent demonstration is largely due:—

EXECUTIVE.

John Hope, Esq., Chairman.
S. B. Heward, Esq., Treasurer.
David Sinclair, Esq., } Secretaries.
J. Alderic Ouimet, Esq., M.P. }

DINNER AND WINE.

W. H. Hutton, Esq., Convener.
Henry Bulmer, Esq. — John Hope, Esq.
John Duncan, Esq. — Alex. McGibbon, Esq.
Gilbert Scott, Esq. — W. W. Ogilvie, Esq.
Anthony Force, Esq.

MUSIC, PRINTING AND TOASTS.

Lt.-Col. A. A. Stevenson, Convener.
Hon. Thos. Ryan. — S. B. Heward, Esq.
C. P. Davidson, Esq. — J. J. Curran, Esq.

RECEPTION.

John McLennan, Esq. — Hon. John Hamilton.
M. P. Ryan, Esq. — D. R. McCord, Esq.
J. A. Mousseau, Esq., M. P. — A. W. Ogilvie, Esq., M. P. P.
Andrew Robertson, Esq. — Alex. Shannon, Esq.
A. F. Gault, Esq. — L. N. Duvernay, Esq.

DECORATIONS.

D. P. Beattie, Esq., Convener.
W. Angus, Esq. — Thomas Ogilvy, Esq.
Jas. Thomson, Esq. — John Taylor, Esq.
M. N. Delisle, Esq.

AGENTS WANTED.

WE WANT an ene[illegible] Agen[illegible] every County in [illegible] da to[illegible] Subscribers for

THE WEEKLY G[illegible]

ACKNOWLEDGE[illegible]

BEST FAMILY W[illegible]

OF TH[illegible]

Contains 8 [illegible] per year. [illegible]

EL[illegible]