

Debt due Bank of Nova Scotia as per statement of 19th Sept., 1868,.....\$3234.71
 Paid twice on subdivision of \$3000,... 575.80
 Advances,..... 3153.40
 Accounts of expenditure lately came in. 162.60

Total liability of the County.....\$7131.51

By this it appeared that advances had been made to the extent of \$3182.40 in addition to the \$3000 before referred to. One would have supposed that this would be ample for the wants of the county, but the 18th of September was drawing on, and what was done? After incorporating that \$3000 into the ordinary road grant, which then amounted to \$17,000, the members went to work and subdivided a considerable part of it a second time. Yet their friends had the hardihood to represent that the county stood just as they had found it, when the present members came into power. The grant allotted to Pictou this year was \$7200, and when the amount of liability was paid out of this there would be left the very large sum of \$68.49 to keep up the roads and bridges of one of the most extensive counties in the Province. The statements in the "Colonial Standard" were evidently made for the purpose of deceiving the people, and he (Dr. Murray) had deemed this the best way of making his reply, referring as he had done to the authority of the Journals and of the public records. The fact that Pictou would this year have only \$68.49 for her road and bridge service might fairly be put down as one of the results of Confederation, because this corruption and extravagance would have been unnecessary under any other circumstances.—He would not have objected so strongly to the expenditure if it had been legitimately made, but the money had been largely spent for electioneering purposes, and had gone in many cases for the construction of roads for the accommodation of private parties.

Mr. MORRISON said he would endeavor to state how the county of Colchester stood when the present members came into power. For the first time, he believed, in the history of the country, money had been borrowed on its credit. Last year the grant amounted to \$14,000, and the members had borrowed \$5000 more, to be paid in two instalments in 1868 and 1869. It was true that the whole of that money had not been expended, for Mr. Archibald had given commissions to some who would not receive them as the price of their votes, and who would not therefore spend the money. \$2,600 had to be paid to the Bank of Nova Scotia, and \$3000 was all that was left to keep up the roads and bridges of the county. Nova Scotia had been then into a state of great political excitement,—further was to be found arrayed against son and brother against brother, in consequence of the constitution of the country having been swept away and its revenues handed over to another people. The ancestors of the present generation had come to this country to seek a home and had struggled with every disadvantage which could impede the settler, but industry and patience had brought the Province to so high a condition that it was one of the most favourable places in the world to obtain a living in. When Nova Scotia had been got into that state, four lawyers and a doctor, not one of whom had ever taken his coat off to

labor in reclaiming the forest, had seized upon the country and handed all her power and wealth over to strangers. There were men, strange to say, who could be found to defend this act. In the dead hour of night, when those who had placed confidence in them were slumbering on their beds, the constitution was wrested from its lawful owners and handed over to another people. Thirty-one men supported that; he had already described what had become of twelve, but what had become of the other nineteen? Only two had been able to find their way to Parliament again, one of them had been unseated, and there could be no doubt that if the election of the other had been tried by any Parliamentary committee in British North America, he also would have been unseated. Yet men could be found to stand up and say that the wealth and intelligence of the country were in favor of the measure.

He had been told by the gentleman in opposition that the office which the government had conferred on him accounted for his political leanings, and that he stood on a par with the Confederates who had sold their votes for office. He would give the House a short history of the matter. He was a member of the House when the bill passed creating the office and the government of the day insisted on his taking the position, but it did not lie in the mouth of the member for Cumberland to talk about that office—in 1863 a bill had been prepared to alter the franchise, a certain gentleman was foremost among its supporters, but that gentleman when it went to the Council, stayed it for twelve months,—the elections were run, the party which that gentleman then joined was successful, and he (Mr. Morrison) was pitch-forked out of the office to make room for the convert. Had he, (Mr. M.) changed his principles? No. He was the first man in Nova Scotia who had taken a stand as an anti-confederate, and his friends had re-instated him in his office. Perhaps the astonishment of the member for Cumberland had been awakened at the smallness of the vote of \$500, for a reference to the Journals, would shew that not long ago \$20,000 was charged for immigration, and where were the immigrants? Not five of them were in the Province to-day. The immigration office might not be continued—it was a mere experiment. He had to pay his clerk out of his salary, which was not the case with the other immigration officer. If the office was found useless, he (Mr. M.) would not stop long in it. The machinery of the immigration office conducted under the dominion government would probably cost \$20,000 making as the share of Nova Scotia \$2500, and yet that government could not command a yard of soil or an inch of quartz in the Province. Let the member for Cumberland then pluck the beam out of his own eye and the eyes of his very near friends before he presumed to talk about his, Mr. Morrison's, defects. The same gentleman had undertaken to give the House a financial statement and he reminded one of the Irishman whose teacher had to put hay on one foot and straw on the other and cry "up suggin' and down gad" because he did not know right from left. It was a mere attempt at cheese paring.—Nova Scotia furnished the cheese and her people were only to get the parings. Her services were to be paid down to the lowest fraction while Can-