THE "WATCHMAN" EXTRA.

ADVERTISERS IN THE "EXTRA."

Messrs. Hall & Fairweather offer a very large and varied stock of flour, which includes nearly all the favorite brands.

Messrs. Bower & Evans consult the comfort of [illegible] this wintry season by calling attention [illegible] class furnaces, ranges, self feeders and [illegible]ves, which they supply at prices which [illegible] within the reach of all. The people of St. John will learn with pride, as well as surprise, that the galvanizing works of this establishment are the largest and most complete in Canada."

The merits of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine are clearly and forcibly set forth by the St. John Branch of this widely celebrated Company. It is claimed that a million of these machines are in use, and that parties in St. John have used the "Wheeler & Wilson" "constantly fifteen to eighteen years without repairs."

Messrs. D. Magee & Co. advertise their stock of Furs, especially Ladies' Furs, of which they have a fine variety of the richest, and which are warranted to be as represented. We would advise a call on this firm by intending purchasers.

In groceries, Messrs. R. E. Puddington & Co. offer a choice Christmas stock, second to no other in the city, either in variety, quality or suitableness for the season. Their advertisement should be consulted by all who desire to buy to advantage.

In Dry Goods, we have the advertisement of Messrs. James Adams & Co., a young but enterprising and successful firm, who offer extraordinary attractions, not merely in the extent and variety of their stock, but in the matter of prices. In Dress Goods, Furs, Woollens, Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, Gents' Furnishing Goods,—in all Fancy Goods, as well as Staples, their stock may be examined with profit at the present moment. Their advertisement supplies the necessary details.

Messrs. C. E. Burnham & Co. have made full preparation for the Christmas Season, there being usually a great run on this firm during the Holidays for useful articles in their line.

Probably no gentleman in business in St. John is more personally popular than Mr. W. W. Jordan, whose advertisement will be found in the "Extra." Mr. Jordan offers a variety of rich Silks, as well as Silks adapted to persons of moderate means; Poplins and Velvets; South Sea Seal Jackets; and choice Furs of various kinds. There is in this establishment a fine stock of dry goods, all the usual lines being in full supply.

We would direct attention to the several advertisements of Mr. H. R. Smith, King street, whose bookstore is well supplied; Mr. C. S. Macgregor, Grocer, 28 Charlotte street; Mr. L. Perry, Commission Merchant, who has removed to 2 Coburg street; the Crystal Polish, which is highly recommended; Messrs. C. E. Vaughan & Co., proprietors of the new Stove Factory on Prince street; Messrs. Geo. F. Thompson & Sons, the enterprising manufacturers of Paints and Colors, whose display at the Manufacturers' Exhibition was so very creditable.

Messrs. J. R. Cameron & Co., of the Oil Depot, Prince William street, keep in full stock the best of Boston, Portland, and Canadian Oils, Chandeliers and Lamps of the most useful and elegant designs, all the most approved varieties of Burners, Chimnies, Wicks, etc. See their advertisement. The people of St. John were never better served in the matter of light than by this establishment, where every pains is taken to meet the views of all comers.

The Vesuvian Liniment, of which Mr. H. L. Spencer is the proprietor, has sprung suddenly into popular favor, owing, doubtless, to its superior merits, in the first instance, but also to the fact that Mr. Spencer understands the value of thorough advertising, using excellent judgment in the selection of the mediums through which to reach the public. The advertisement in another column speaks for itself.

A great reduction in the price of Silks has been made by Messrs. Likely, Cameron & Golding, the details of which are stated in their advertisement. They are now offering Gros Grain, Cashmere and Bonnett's Black Silks, and Striped Silks, at prices which bring these valuable goods within the reach of all classes.

IN THE WATCHMAN'S PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 YOU HAVE THE WATCHMAN'S PLATFORM. IF YOU APPROVE SEND ALONG YOUR SUBSCRIPTION AND YOUR ADVERTISING!

AGENTS WANTED.—WE REQUIRE AGENTS IN EVERY TOWN AND COUNTY OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES. LIBERAL COMMISSIONS. ADDRESS JOHN LIVINGSTON, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR OF THE WATCHMAN, CANTERBURY STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

FURS! FURS!

D. MAGEE & Co.

OFFER

LADIES' FURS!

IN

Ladies' Mink Sets;
Ladies' South Sea Seal Sets.
Hudson Bay Sable Sets.

These Goods all Warranted to be what they are represented, and will be sold at

Low Prices for Cash.

HAT, CAP AND FUR WAREHOUSE.
51 King Street.

CRYSTAL POLISH!

THIS best article ever manufactured for Washing and Cleaning Ceilings, Walls, Paints, Oil Cloths, Floors—Cleaning & Polishing Silver, Brass, Copper, Steel, Mirrors, Window Glass, and taking Stains out of Marble, Washing the Face, Hands and Body, and for Cleaning the Teeth and Gums. Beautiful results are brought about by its use.

Give it a Trial, Ladies!

For sale by Grocers in the city.

1875.

HOLIDAY GOODS

ACCUSTOMARY, we have imported and manufactured a special variety of

Useful and Fancy Articles,

comprising part of the following:—

FOLDING TABLE CHAIRS,
MUSIC RACKS,
LADIES' WRITING DESKS,
GENTS EASY CHAIRS, with foot rests,
LADIES' LAP BOARDS,
CHILDREN'S SARATOGA TRUNKS,
TOY CRADLES and CARRIAGES,
TOY SNOW SHOES,
ROCKING HORSES,
FIVE O'CLOCK TABLES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY CAMP CHAIRS,

LARGE AND SMALL

We are filling orders from all parts of this Province and Nova Scotia for

HEMENWAY'S PATENT ADJUSTABLE

SCHOOL DESK AND SEATS,

which can be easily adjusted in height to suit the convenience and comfort of pupils, thereby obviating the necessity of having furniture of different grades, as is now used in schools, at the same time costing less than the style now in use. They have received the unanimous approval of Mr. Rand, Superintendent Education and the Teachers of the many Schools to which they have been supplied.

Mr. E. Milliken having purchased the Patent right for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, to manufacture and sell, and having appointed the subscribers Manufacturing Agents, we are prepared to execute orders on short notice.

C. E. BURNHAM & CO.,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

SOMETHING YOU SHOULD NEVER NEGLECT,—TO BUY THE WATCHMAN ON SATURDAYS.

FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON!!

DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER WE WILL OFFER OUR

IMMENSE STOCK OF DRY GOODS!!

AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

Special Reductions in every Department. Large and Complete Stock to select from.

ALL GOODS FRESH AND NEW.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS!

DRESS GOODS!

Having imported this Season a large Stock of Colored DRESS MATERIALS than usual, we have determined to sell the whole Stock at a great Reduction. All amounts purchased for CASH, will be subject to a DISCOUNT OF TEN PER CENT.

WOOLLEN GOODS!

CLOUDS, PROMENADE SCARFS, BREAKFAST SHAWLS, POLKA JACKETS, VESTS, MITTS and CUFFS. A large assortment, at very low prices.

FURS.

As we are going out of this Department, the balance of our present Stock will be sold at 40 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

KID GLOVES AND MITTS.

Ladies' LINED MITTS at 80c. per pair; Gents' LINED GLOVES and MITTS at 90c. per pair. Also a full assortment of Ladies, Gents and Boys' Lined Kid Gloves and Mitts, in better qualities.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR,

In CASHMERE, MERINO, SILK and COTTON. A full assortment of NIGHT DRESSES, CHEMISES, CARNISOLES, DRAWERS, etc., always in Stock.

Gents' Furnishing Goods and Underwear a Specialty. The Latest Novelties Received Monthly.

Flannels, Winceys, Prints, Hosiery, Small Wares, Trimmings, Hats, Flowers, Feathers, etc., in great variety. We invite an inspection before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES ADAMS & CO., 8 King St.

The World's Favourite!!

WHEELER & WILSON

SEWING MACHINES!

OVER 1,000,000 IN USE!!

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS!!

They were awarded the Highest Premium at the World's Fair, London, 1862.
World's Fair, Paris, over 82 competitors, 1867.
World's Fair, Vienna, over 61 competitors, 1873.
and First and Highest Premium at every State Fair in the United States for the last twenty-five years.

The unparalleled success of this celebrated Machine for the past quarter of a century has demonstrated its superiority over all others; this alone should be sufficient to induce you to buy it,—but in addition, we can give you the testimonials of several parties living in St. John who have used it constantly for from fifteen to eighteen years without repairs.

The WHEELER & WILSON has no Shuttle, yet makes the Lock-Stitch, it is perfectly reversible, runs lighter; it does the greatest variety of work without change, and is the Simplest and Best Machine in use. Sold on easy monthly payments. Old Machines taken in Exchange.

Agents Wanted in all Places in the Province.

Send for Price List and Circular.

WHEELER & WILSON M'F'G CO.,
108 Union Street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

SPENCER'S

Vesuvian Liniment,

THE BEST LINIMENT IN THE WORLD.

For Outward Application Only.

Good for Man and Beast.

WARRANTED to be the best remedy for RHEUMATISM, PILES, SALT RHEUM, and all eruptions of the skin, BURNS, WOUNDS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, SWELLED JOINTS, LAMENESS, &c. &c. It seldom if ever fails to cure SPAVIN, RINGBONE, WINDGALLS, SCRATCHES, SWEENY, SADDLE AND HARNESS galls, HORSE DISTEMPER and most diseases to which domestic animals are subject.

SAMUEL SHORT, ESQ., Greenwich, K. C. writes, under date Oct. 12, 1875, "I have been afflicted with Rheumatism for many years and have used various remedies without relief. It gives me pleasure to say that your SPENCER'S VESUVIAN LINIMENT has, in a few weeks produced a perfect cure. In a severe case of PILES it has given more relief than I ever expected to derive from any medicine, and many of my neighbors echo the same, and I join us in recommending it to the best Liniment ever used."

Martin James Breen, St. John, N. B., Says that after being troubled with a pain in and around the heart, and in the left shoulder, for many weeks, he got a perfect remedy in SPENCER'S VESUVIAN LINIMENT, one half of a 25 cent bottle effecting a radical cure.

Howard D. Gray, Esq., Hayelock, K. C., Writes that he was troubled by a bone felon for six months, so severe that he was unable to attend St. Regis to Montreal in his industry of the day, and that if they did not do that, there was no use in an Opposition; and yet in his speech, forgetting that he was a Minister, forgetting that he had to give an account of his stewardship, forgetting that it was his duty to defend his measures, to defend his position and to vindicate his right to the position he now holds, his speech was entirely against, but we will never surrender the right of my late colleagues and my unfortunate self. (Laughter.) You can judge from reading that speech if it is such a speech as ought to come from a Premier. Mr. Mackenzie, I put it to you, is it for our mouths to judge of the competence of the Government, because we had shown our own incapacity. Well, gentlemen, if so, we were out; we had suffered the consequences of these errors, and he ought to know that a Minister cannot hold his position by the demerits or incapacity of the Opposition. You can judge, gentlemen, from the speech which was delivered in this city the other night, the nature of the answers that we of the Opposition receive in Parliament when we arraign the conduct of the Government. Just in accordance with the tone of that speech are we answered in Parliament when we perform our duty to our constituents and our country—when we perform our functions as an Opposition, scrutinizing the conduct of Ministers, pointing out their shortcomings, and warning them of the unwisdom of their course. Mr. Mackenzie, instead of answering the attacks of the Opposition, instead of justifying the course of the Ministry, instead of vindicating the wisdom of their measures and the justice of their administration, turns round as he did the other night and personally attacks the members of the Opposition, tries to change the issue, tries to hark back on the defunct administration, tries to avoid the discussion of its measures, tries to avoid the necessity of defending his course by gross attacks upon the members of the Opposition, endeavoring to lead the House away from the consideration of his own course, his own demerits, to past issues that are of no consequence to the country—of no consequence to any one. (Cheers.) But we are out now; we are suffering the consequences of any errors we have committed. It would be no answer to say that we were reckless, criminal or incapable; that we had shown ourselves unworthy of the confidence of the people. Supposing that it were as they say,

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to a charge against themselves? If we say you have ruined our tea trade, you have destroyed manufactures, you have shaken our credit, you have deprived our workmen of work, you have forced our factories to work only at half or quarter time, is it any answer to say that the Ministers before them were unworthy of the position they held? We are out in the cold shades of Opposition, and there all the Conservative Party must remain until recalled by the voice of the people, speaking through their representatives. I can only say, gentlemen, that judging from the facts which have been mentioned by your honored guest, Mr. White, this evening, judging from the evidence we get every day, the time is not far distant when the people of Canada rising in their might will say to Mr. ——, let me say the Honorable Mr. Mackenzie (laughter):—"Sir, in your two short years of Government, you have committed more sins of omission and commission, than were charged against John A. during the last twenty years." (Cheers.) I put it to you, gentlemen, if you have read the eloquent speeches of my friend Dr. Tupper, I put it to you if you read my impromptu speech on the occasion of the election of my friend Mr. J. B. Robinson, to say if there is one word in those speeches which was beyond the line of our right, if we did not confine ourselves to the discussion of the public affairs of this country, if we did not confine ourselves to legitimate remarks on the conduct of the Administration? Our views may be wrong, but I say this, if you read those speeches, you will not find one word without its warrant. We attacked no private character; we made no fling at private conduct; we never struck below the belt. (Enthusiastic cheers.) But before the people of this country, through the press of the country, we arraigned the conduct of the Administration for their management of affairs, for their legislation, and for no other fault. And, gentlemen, what said Mr. Mackenzie in response to these speeches? He alleged in his speech the other day that he was answering the remarks made by my honorable friend and myself. Was the tone worthy of the Premier of Canada, of a man standing up to defend his conduct, and show that he was fit for the position that he holds, to show that he had been a faithful steward, to show the wisdom and justice of his administration and the purity of his party? (Cries of oh! oh! big push, etc.) Mr. Mackenzie made the error that he always does, of mistaking coarseness for strength. (Cheers.) The Hon. Alex. Mackenzie is a countryman of my own; he is a hard headed Scotchman. He makes clear, well reasoned, logical speeches, but the gods have not made him poetical. He wants imagination, and though his speeches are sound and sensible and able, they are, I must say, upon the whole as dry as a limeburner's shoe. (Laughter and cheers.) The other day he assumed a new character; he bursted out in a new phase (loud laughter), and for the first time in his life he favored his audience with a poetical quotation. Now, it rather surprised me when he, the Puritan Premier, had the whole range of British poetry to quote from, that he had preferred to quote that rake-helly old Sam Butler. (Laughter.) Poetry is called a garden of sweets, a garland of roses, either raising the imagination by the sublime, or charming the fancy by the beauty of the sentiments of the poet. Now, let us call to our memory the quotation made by the Hon. Alex. Mackenzie. It is this:

"The Prince of Cambay's daily food
Is asp and basilisk and toad,
Which gives to him so strong a breath,
He nightly stinks a queen to death."

(Laughter.) You may judge, gentlemen, from this poetical exercise of the Premier of Canada, of the kind of answers we get in the House. We tell him, "your Pacific policy is wrong." He answers, "you are an asp." (Loud laughter.) We tell him "that the Tariff is a mistake." "You are a basilisk." (Renewed laughter.) We say to him, "how about the steel rails?" "You are a toad." (Laughter.) I have seen him again and again in the House of Commons, give answers not more consequent and quite as polite as the answers I have been supposing at this moment. But I suppose the honorable gentleman considers that this was a specimen of what we call in Scotland "wut." (Loud laughter.) I might say, gentlemen, as I am in the poetical vein as well as himself, that looking at his free trade speeches in Scotland and his protection speeches in Montreal, he might remember two lines of the same poet from whom he quoted:—

"What makes all doctrine plain and clear,
"Tis just two thousand pounds a year.
And prove that false was true before,
The answer plain, two thousand more."

(Laughter and cheers.) In Mr. Mackenzie's speech, as you must see, he attempted to change the issue by talking of our incapacity. He attempted to contrasted himself and me, and said, what right had I to speak of any one being incapable when I made such a mess of

The Washington Treaty?

Although that was an Imperial Commission, although there were five Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty of whom I was the fifth, he said that I alone should be the utter incapacity of my party, and therefore it did not lie in my mouth to charge any one with incapacity! One of the first instances he gives is that in the Treaty, the navigation of the St. Lawrence was made free to Americans for all time, while Lake Michigan was opened to Canadians for ten years only. Now, Mr. Mackenzie must have known, because he had the blue-papers before him, that instructions were given to the head of that Commission that the navigation of the St. Lawrence was to be free. The Commissioners had no discretion in the matter; it was an instruction from the Imperial Government, from the Liberal Government, from the Gladstone Government, that the Canadian Commissioner was to be careful to speak of him as the Honorable Alexander Mackenzie in the future. (Laughter.) We all got a lesson lately, which I know you will take to heart, in politeness and deportment. We were told that no more must he be styled Sandy Mackenzie (renewed laughter); that no more must such an one be spoken of as Archie McKellar, or another as Geordie Brown; that you must think of them as the Honorable Archibald McKellar and the Honorable George Brown. I didn't know, gentlemen, before I read that speech, what a deeply injured man I was myself; I didn't know that the people of Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, had been insulting me for thirty years by calling me "John A." (Laughter and cheers.) And then I could not but reflect, when that speech will be re-echoed, as such a speech deserves to be re-echoed across the Atlantic, how Ben Disdy and Bob Lowe will feel that, great statesmen as they are, and one of them the Premier, they should be called plain Disdy and Bob Lowe, (Laughter.) So, gentlemen, remember that he is the Honorable Alexander Mackenzie. It is said that in Spain the great old grandees, founders of the ancient families of Castile and Leon, the Duke of Osuna and the Duke of Medina Sidonia or the Duke of Medina Celi and such great grandees, when they spoke of each other, called one another Osuna, Sidonia or Celi, and so on, but when they spoke of a new man they styled him the noble and illustrious Hidalgo, the Marquis of Nuevo Hombre. (Laughter.) Now, gentlemen, I know that every one of you are F. F. C.'s [of the first families of Canada], and that while you are quite at liberty to address each other as Tom, Dick or Harry, you must show respect to a new nobleman, the honorable Alexander Mackenzie, Premier of the Dominion of Canada, member for Lambton, &c." (Renewed laughter.) Having thus called your attention to the propriety, and to the necessity of mending your manners in this respect, I would say it is very strange that this gentleman who gave us a lesson in deportment seemed to forget in his speech that he was Premier. It seemed to me that he had so long in Opposition that he fancied he was Opposition still. He had told us in terms that the duty of an Opposition was to object and attack the Ministry of the day, and that if they did not do that, there was no use in an Opposition; and yet in his speech, forgetting that he was a Minister, forgetting that he had to give an account of his stewardship, forgetting that it was his duty to defend his measures, to defend his position and to vindicate his right to the position he now holds, his speech was entirely against, but we will never surrender the right of my late colleagues and my unfortunate self. (Laughter.) You can judge from reading that speech if it is such a speech as ought to come from a Premier. 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FLOUR! FLOUR!

IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE:

5000 BBLS. FLOUR,

consisting of the following choice brands:

WHITE PIGEON, GOLDEN STAR,
NEW NATION, EAGLE,
ALBION, SPRINGFIELD,
TRANQUILITY,
GIBBS' PATENT,
MAJOR, &c., &c.,

For sale by

HALL & FAIRWEATHER.

1875. CHRISTMAS 1875.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

Birthday Cards and New Year's Tokens,

a large and varied assortment. A choice lot of

BOOKS IN FANCY BINDINGS,

SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

WRITING DESKS and WORK BOXES in Morocco, Paper Mache, Rosewood and Russia Leather.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, SCRAP ALBUMS, AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS. GAMES of all descriptions.

The above are all entirely new, having been just received.
Also, a few of the POETS and GIFT BOOKS, slightly damaged by water, will be sold very cheap.

H. R. SMITH,
14 King Street.

THE WATCHMAN AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM GIVES BETTER VALUE FOR THE SAME MONEY THAN ANY OTHER ST. JOHN NEWSPAPER. IF YOU DOUBT THE STATEMENT TEST IT BY A TRIAL OF A WEEK, A MONTH OR A QUARTER. PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

BOWES & EVANS,

are now offering to the public the following

First-class and Reliable Goods at the Lowest possible prices

FOR CASH.

THE RUBY, PEARL, DIAMOND
AND MAGEE PLATE IRON

FURNACES!!

THE RANSOM, STANDARD,
EMPRESS AND ALBION

RANGES!

THE HECLA, LIGHTHOUSE AND IRIS

SELF-FEEDERS.

We have also a large and well-assorted Stock of

HEATING AND COOKING STOVES,

which we are offering at

15 TO 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON LAST SEASON'S PRICES.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

4 CANTERBURY ST.

Our Galvanizing Works

ARE THE

Largest and Most Complete in Canada.

We give special attention to the Galvanizing of Wrought and Cast Iron, Nails, Spikes, Tacks, and Ships' Forgings.

C. E. VAUGHAN & CO.,

No. 51 PRINCESS STREET.

ST. JOHN, N. B.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BOOTS & SHOES

of every description.

The Best of Material Used.

THE active partners having had long experience in this branch of manufacture, are in a position to meet the requirements of the Trade.

Orders solicited and promptly filled.

Satisfaction guaranteed. dec 11—3m

WHY THE "EXTRA" APPEARS.

The general demand for copies of Sir John A. Macdonald's Speech at the Banquet to Thomas White, Esq., in Montreal, has induced us to reproduce it in a cheap form, one that will enable us to place this admirable summary of Dominion Politics in the hands of all who take an interest in public affairs. As this sheet will be read by probably 20,000 people, it is not surprising that a number of our city merchants and others have embraced the opportunity offered by its issue to advertise their stocks of Goods, etc. No better advertising medium has ever been supplied to the business men of our city and Province.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD AT THE WHITE BANQUET.

The Opposition Leader reviews Canadian Legislation for the past Twenty-five Years.

He Vindicates the Acts of his Government and criticises the course of his Opponents.

He Discusses Mackenzie on Deportment: Cartwright on the Tariff: Tupper on the "Big Push" Correspondence: Blake's Submission: Huntington's Withdrawal, etc.

[From the Montreal Gazette.]

The Right Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, rising to reply, was received with enthusiastic cheering, renewed again and again. The welcome was unprecedented in heartiness. When the applause had ceased, Sir John said:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen: I, one of Her Majesty's loyal Opposition (cheers), have come from Toronto to join in this magnificent demonstration in favor of my friend—my political and my personal friend—Mr. White. (Cheers.) I feel that it was due to him, due to the sacrifices he has made, due to the stand he has taken, due to the position he has honored, to testify my respect as one of the old members of the Conservative Party, for Mr. White. (Cheers.) But while it was due to him, it was also a great gratification to myself. I long in public life have watched the course of Mr. White. I first knew him when, at Peterborough, with all the earnestness and enthusiasm of youth, he conducted one of the ablest country newspapers I ever read in Canada. I have watched his course ever since. It has been a truly Conservative course, not merely, gentlemen, in the party sense of the word, but in the higher patriotic sense, Conservative in thought, Conservative in feeling, Conservative in preserving the connection with the mother country—that grand old country from which we all hail. (Cheers.) I have watched his progress ever since, and I find him now with not less earnestness, with not less enthusiasm, but with matured mind and with the experience that he has gained by long and intelligent and vigilant observation of public affairs, till he now stands one of the first journalists in Canada (enthusiastic cheers) worthy of this demonstration, and worthy of the exertions which have been made by the true electors of Western Montreal. It is true that he has told us he is a defeated candidate, and no one more regrets that defeat than I do; not only on my own account, but on account of the party of which, for the present at all events, I may be considered as the leader. (Cheers.) Mr. White has this consolation, that she loss is to his party, the great Conservative party, that the loss is to the city of Montreal ("we know it")—that the loss is to myself who looked forward hopefully to having him acting with me, fighting with me, battling, as I said a few evenings ago, with the beasts at Ephesus. (Cheers.) But, as Mr. White has said, it is no defeat; it is a great triumph; for he had the real honest vote of Montreal, and he has in this demonstration the testimony of the wealth, intelligence, enterprise and commerce of Montreal. (Cheers.) I might, gentlemen, at this late hour, content myself with making these remarks. I feel my self, and with thanking you for the honor conferred upon Her Majesty's Opposition; only that being a lawyer I am fond of precedents, and I find that at a similar banquet to that which I have the pleasure of attended, which took place in Montreal in honor of a most estimable gentleman, Mr. Frederick Mackenzie, his namesake, the Premier of the Dominion, took occasion to enter into

Some of the Political Questions of the Day,

and following that precedent, I shall, with your permission, do the same. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, I feel bound to follow the example set me by the Premier of Canada—by the Honorable Alexander Mackenzie—for it would be careful to speak of him as the Honorable Alexander Mackenzie in the future. (Laughter.) We all got a lesson lately, which I know you will take to heart, in politeness and deportment. We were told that no more must he be styled Sandy Mackenzie (renewed laughter); that no more must such an one be spoken of as Archie McKellar, or another as Geordie Brown; that you must think of them as the Honorable Archibald McKellar and the Honorable George Brown. I didn't know, gentlemen, before I read that speech, what a deeply injured man I was myself; I didn't know that the people of Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, had been insulting me for thirty years by calling me "John A." (Laughter and cheers.) And then I could not but reflect, when that speech will be re-echoed, as such a speech deserves to be re-echoed across the Atlantic, how Ben Disdy and Bob Lowe will feel that, great statesmen as they are, and one of them the Premier, they should be called plain Disdy and Bob Lowe, (Laughter.) So, gentlemen, remember that he is the Honorable Alexander Mackenzie. It is said that in Spain the great old grandees, founders of the ancient families of Castile and Leon, the Duke of Osuna and the Duke of Medina Sidonia or the Duke of Medina Celi and such great grandees, when they spoke of each other, called one another Osuna, Sidonia or Celi, and so on, but when they spoke of a new man they styled him the noble and illustrious Hidalgo, the Marquis of Nuevo Hombre. (Laughter.) Now, gentlemen, I know that every one of you are F. F. C.'s [of the first families of Canada], and that while you are quite at liberty to address each other as Tom, Dick or Harry, you must show respect to a new nobleman, the honorable Alexander Mackenzie, Premier of the Dominion of Canada, member for Lambton, &c." (Renewed laughter.) Having thus called your attention to the propriety, and to the necessity of mending your manners in this respect, I would say it is very strange that this gentleman who gave us a lesson in deportment seemed to forget in his speech that he was Premier. It seemed to me that he had so long in Opposition that he fancied he was Opposition still. He had told us in terms that the duty of an Opposition was to object and attack the Ministry of the day, and that if they did not do that, there was no use in an Opposition; and yet in his speech, forgetting that he was a Minister, forgetting that he had to give an account of his stewardship, forgetting that it was his duty to defend his measures, to defend his position and to vindicate his right to the position he now holds, his speech was entirely against, but we will never surrender the right of my late colleagues and my unfortunate self. (Laughter.) You can judge from reading that speech if it is such a speech as ought to come from a Premier. Mr. Mackenzie, I put it to you, is it for our mouths to judge of the competence of the Government, because we had shown our own incapacity. Well, gentlemen, if so, we were out; we had suffered the consequences of these errors, and he ought to know that a Minister cannot hold his position by the demerits or incapacity of the Opposition. You can judge, gentlemen, from the speech which was delivered in this city the other night, the nature of the answers that we of the Opposition receive in Parliament when we arraign the conduct of the Government. Just in accordance with the tone of that speech are we answered in Parliament when we perform our duty to our constituents and our country—when we perform our functions as an Opposition, scrutinizing the conduct of Ministers, pointing out their shortcomings, and warning them of the unwisdom of their course. Mr. Mackenzie, instead of answering the attacks of the Opposition, instead of justifying the course of the Ministry, instead of vindicating the wisdom of their measures and the justice of their administration, turns round as he did the other night and personally attacks the members of the Opposition, tries to change the issue, tries to hark back on the defunct administration, tries to avoid the discussion of its measures, tries to avoid the necessity of defending his course by gross attacks upon the members of the Opposition, endeavoring to lead the House away from the consideration of his own course, his own demerits, to past issues that are of no consequence to the country—of no consequence to any one. (Cheers.) But we are out now; we are suffering the consequences of any errors we have committed. It would be no answer to say that we were reckless, criminal or incapable; that we had shown ourselves unworthy of the confidence of the people. Supposing that it were as they say,

Is that any Answer

to a charge against themselves? If we say you have ruined our tea trade, you have destroyed manufactures, you have shaken our credit, you have deprived our workmen of work, you have forced our factories to work only at half or quarter time, is it any answer to say that the Ministers before them were unworthy of the position they held? We are out in the cold shades of Opposition, and there all that it had been disproved, and yet he repeated the old calumny in making the statement,—I do not wish to use stronger language; and he was wilfully using this language and making this statement, when he had, of course, the statements of all my colleagues and of myself in Parliament. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, consider for one moment. In 1858 there was an arrangement made at the request of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, with the British Government, by which the British Government agreed to give a guarantee to half the cost of the construction of that road, on condition that the Imperial Government should have the selection of the route. (Hear, hear.) When Mr. Sandfield Macdonald's Government came in, in 1862—it agreed to endorse that statement and carry out that promise. (Hear, hear.) More than all, gentlemen, at a later date in 1864, in the debates in the Parliament at Quebec on the Quebec resolutions which were to form the basis of the Confederation and establish the Dominion, Mr. Mackenzie made an elaborate speech, stating that he was in favor of the Robinson line as the line was worthy of adoption (applause); and I have no hesitation in stating, gentlemen, that that line and that route is correctly located, for the purpose of getting communication from Halifax with the St. Lawrence, running a line through New Brunswick down the Valley of the St. John, with a cross-road to Halifax, would have been no carrying out of that scheme, but the people of Nova Scotia and a great portion of the people of New Brunswick would have had a right to complain of a breach of faith if the line were not located where it is now (hear, hear.) But, sir, there are other reasons, and conclusive reasons, why that road should be located where it now is, England had withdrawn her troops, and we had the pledge of England, and the pledges—the pledges of the British Government—have never been violated. (Loud applause,)—we had the pledge of England that in case we were attacked by foreign foes, no matter from what quarter, no matter from what source, the whole military and naval power of the Empire would be at our disposal (cheers), and would be exercised in our defence, provided that we gave England the means of defending us, by providing a road, a military road, whereby she could send her troops with the military stores in winter and in summer to fight our battles. (Cheers.) A road down the valley of the St. John would have been in no sense a military road; and instead of being a source of strength, it would have been a source of weakness. (Applause.) A railway running along the territory between the State of Maine and New Brunswick would have been a source of weakness, because with the enormous military force the United States have got in case of war, that Government could at once send in and take possession of the road, making it the means of sending American troops to conquer Canada, instead of it being the means of sending British troops to protect it. (Hear, hear. And more than that, gentlemen,—while the negotiations were going on, and after the negotiations were finished, after Confederation, while we were considering the line and location of the railway, we asked the British Government, in order that there might be no mistake, if it would sanction a frontier line; and the reply of the English Government was that they would sanction no such line—that they would consider that the bargain had not been carried out—that they would grant no such guarantee, and that they could not carry out their promise to defend this country effectively with the whole force of the Empire, if that road was exposed, as such a road would be. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Now, we have got a railway remote from the frontier—and as long as the military power of England exists, and as long as the military power of England continues as it is now, that road will always be a military road, and one upon which we can depend for our defence in winter and in summer against all comers (cheers.)

Before I leave the question of the Washington Treaty, I will say, gentlemen, that there was one point in it with which I especially agreed; and that was a clause in it providing that the United States should be recommended to restore to Canada the

Money Expended in Resisting the Fenian Invasion.

(Cheers and applause.) Her Majesty's Government,—the Gladstone Government, (hear, hear) anxious to settle all matters with the United States—anxious that there should be no question remaining between them, refused to press our claims, and it was a loss to us, but no humiliation to Canada; if there was a humiliation anywhere it was a humiliation to England, but England can afford to bear such a charge. (Applause.) It was no humiliation to us, and what did the late Government do when Her Majesty's Government asked us to waive considerations—for the purpose of settling all these questions forever, refused to bring up the question which promised to be fatal to a final settlement? We claimed at her hands some compensation, and said, "If for Imperial reasons, for your own purposes, you do not press our just claims; we ask you to compensate us," and, gentlemen, she fully compensated us in a manner most agreeable to our feelings. It would have been little consolation to us to have received a sum of money for the annual sum that these outrages and these invasions cost us; and it would have been little satisfaction to us if we, the people of Canada, felt that this money was to be taken out of the pockets of the British taxpayers, our fellow subjects; this would have been no consolation, but many of us would have been rather inclined to submit to the loss rather than there should be a burden upon the over-burdened British taxpayers. (Hear, hear and applause.) But we have made an arrangement which fully compensated us without taking one single farthing out of the pockets of the British people. We asked England—she gave us money, but to lend us her credit, and Mr. Cartwright is now in England exulting his horn on this. (Laughter, and groans for the Finance Minister.) Mr. Cartwright is at present exulting his horn on the strength of the guarantee of the sum of money which England agreed to guarantee for us; and which she has guaranteed for us. (Applause.) And this is another instance of our incapacity. [Hear, hear and laughter.] One word more with respect to the Inter-Colonial Railway. It is true that the Government did attempt to see whether they could not find a central line—not a line running along the valley of the St. John, coterminous with the United States frontier—but along the sea coast and through the centre of New Brunswick, and far removed from the frontier, and equally defensible in a military point of view. Mr. Sandfield Fleming was sent there for the purpose of seeing whether such a line could be found out, but the report of the Engineer was that the country was impracticable; that the country was so rocky and mountainous that it would cost an immense sum of money to build it, and as Mr. Sandfield Fleming in his report said that not one single pound of freight would ever go over the road if once built in this part, there was nothing left for us but the present route, which, after all, the *Globe* of the day before yesterday states has already shortened the route for travel between the Western States and England, and by which the mails of this continent and the travel of this continent will hereafter pass down to Halifax. [Hear, hear.]

Gentlemen, my friend, Mr. White, has in flattering terms spoken of

The Course taken by the Several Governments,

of which I have been a member since 1854. It is not in the spirit of boasting, but it is, I think, in my right, as my record was very lately attacked, to point out and recall to you events which occurred from the year 1854 to the 1st of July, 1867, when, with the exception of forty-eight hours in one instance, when the Brown-Dorion Administration came into office [cheers], and with the exception of twenty months, when Mr. Sandfield McDonald formed a Cabinet, I was a member of the Government which swayed the destinies of the old Province of Canada. [Hear, hear and applause.] And I hesitate not to say that between these two dates no country in the world has more developed so vastly, or so quickly, or so thoroughly [loud applause and voice "that is so"]; whether you look at her material, or her moral, or her intellectual development, in every possible respect the improvement and development of Canada has grown and has progressed with scarcely a hindrance or let, with scarcely a stay, during that long period during which we had the confidence of the people of Canada. [Applause.] Well, we have a right to claim for ourselves that we governed this country wisely and well; and we point to the Statute Book for our legislation, and we point to the state of the country in 1854, and to the state of the country in 1873 to prove the truth of my assertions and the wisdom of our Administration. During the whole of that time we were assailed and we were hindered and harrassed by a most unpatriotic Opposition. [Hear, hear.] I am a strong party man; I will go as far in favor of my Party, and in upholding my Party, and in securing the success of my Party as any other man—as far as a British statesman can or ought to do. [Hear, hear and applause.] But I will not do it, and I have never done it, if there is a question of the interests of my country. [Cheers.] Our maxim has always been—By the Party, and with the Party, but for the country. [Hear, hear and applause.] But Mr. Brown's and Mr. Mackenzie's maxim has been—By the Party, with the Party, and for the Party [hisses and groans]; and

THE "WATCHMAN" EXTRA.

—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 native 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 Ragland—immense tracts of country intervening, Canada in consequence of the wilds, and wastes that lay between us and our children, the idea of Manitoba disappeared from us; severed from England by distance, and in close proximity to the United States, dealing with the United States daily in a commercial matter, and with the United States deliberately planning to get possession of Columbia. Why did the United States not, in an enormous price, give the comparatively worthless country of Alaska and Russia? For the purpose of enclosing British Columbia on three sides—cutting off the United States to the north of her in Alaska, and the United States to the south of her in Puget Sound, and preventing Canada, severed from England, with all her trade and all her relations with the United States, connected with Canada, and connected as the people of British Columbia would eventually force them to be 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. It would have been the prophecy and type of its greatness. Why, with the United States extending along our whole Southern frontier, and British Columbia—Canada from the North Pole to Oregon, the consequences would have been such that the greatness of Canada being a Dominion would have been lost forever. (Hear, hear.) Now, gentlemen, when we have British Columbia, and when we have British Columbia, and when we have the Opposition, the Opposition. Although [illegible] which shall be wounded and Prince [illegible] come in, and they [illegible] expressed it in every position—the fashion of construction of the Pacific Railway, the Government [illegible] India. I would have been [illegible] and no connection in fact; and [illegible] in consequence, the prospects and hopes unless we had the Government, I shall not discuss the

[illegible]tions of the Pacific Railway

[illegible] 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 I feel that Government, and the country, I am leaving it to him. He will do it, as he has already done it before other places, he will explain to you the policy of the late Government—how that policy was thwarted—the fearfully disastrous way it was thwarted—the way it was defeated, and the way we were driven from 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 representatives of every Province in the Dominion, that charter would have been successful; money would have been obtained, and 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—twenty-four and applause.) Now, gentlemen, you know well—you may remember the name of the gentleman who made that great work; my friend, Dr. Tupper, perhaps is gone with so he reminded of them, will repeat the names of the thirteen gentlemen who got the charter—men who represented, whose rank, whose wealth, whose experience, and whose acquaintance with railway affairs was 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 the 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 work progressed, and to give them fifty millions of acres of land as the road progressed, in alternate blocks, and that the Dominion of Canada was to keep fifty millions of acres also in alternate blocks. Sir Hugh Allan obtained, and Sir Hugh is a man who works by 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 in adjoining states should not be under that sum. If we gentlemen, got for the fifty millions of acres we kept $2.50 an acre, if we got our money back, we felt we should have been fifty millions of dollars, and would have covered the Pacific Railway for nothing. (Hear, hear.) Now, the idea of the Opposition (laughter) was that we would have the profits of the