## SUPPLEMENT.

which we believe the progress of events and their to Mr. Annand's party feelings, and then using very recent period I was a determined opponent presented here on the day I explained my posts happiness and prosperity.

What did that language mean ? Did it refer to this House or to the people? He knows he meant the people of the country. Mr. Tilley in addressing an audience at St. John, said :---

"It was not the intention of the Government of New Brunswick to force the matter upon the people It was now before them, and he asked for it a calm and candid consideration. He could assure them that if there is the least que tion as to the opinion of the people upon it, it shall be submitted to them at the polls "

That was the language of one of the most enlightened statesmen of British America,-he went to the people with this question, and went down gallantly defending his principles. Let me read the opinion of Hon. Mr. Dickey, another of the delegates.

These are surely pretty good authorities, for here we have three of those gentleman who are now pressing the matter on us indorsing the opinions which we hold. I have another quotatation to make on this point from an authority which the leader of the Government will not venture to challenge. It is from the speech of the Prov. Secretary at Kentville, in reply to a charge from me that at Windsor he had made a speech ignoring the people, where he denied that he ever entertained such an opinion, and said he recognized their full right in relation to the question ; and yet we find him to-day bringing forward stale arguments about the abstract right of this House to deal with the constitution.

"If the people's representatives are satisfied that the country is opposed to this Union they can yet reject it, or they can obtain a dissolution by asking for it. No Government could prevent it. What w wish is, to submit the bread question on broad grounds and leave its decision to the independent action of the Legislature. No more groundless statement could be made than that there would be an attempt made to force this scheme upon the people 11 the disenargs of my public duty I have feit bound to go wherever I would and submit myself to the criticism of ever? mun-to give all the information in my power-ready to submit as a member of the Government and as a public man of Nova Sootia, to what I be ieve to be the great fountain of authority-that is the clourly understood wishes of the people I am quite certain that under the present Government and Parliament, no measure will be ever passed that will be contrary to the public sentiment of the country."

Here, then, you have the recorded opinions of the Delelegates themselves, recognizing the rig t of the people to be consulted before such a radical change in the constitution of our coun try. And again, the Provincial Secretary recorded his opicion, and it was a soun! one that the time of peace and prosperity is the time to I would support Contederation ?

the words I have already given. Whether the of the Quebee scheme, and on every occasion I tion on the question. He accused me of having inference which he has drawn from these expressions is a legitimate one, and whether he did or did not colour the facts in relating them to me, I am not prepared to say. But I will say the hon. member was disposed to make the most of Mr. Brown's remarks in his conversation with me. I feel bound to give this contradiction to the hon member, in justice to an absent man.

Mr. ANNAND-It is unnecessary to say any thing, more than that, the hon., member has not stated correctly what I reported as having passed

Hon. PROV. SEC. said he had to request, in accordance with a well known rule of Parlia ment, that the hon. member for East Halifax lay upon the table the letters which he read as a portion of his speech.

Mr. ANNAND contended that there was no such rule of Parliament, and that the chair had previously decided against such a demand.

The SPEAKE reserved his decision.

Hon. ATTY. GEN. gave no ice that he would move a resolution compelling Mr. Annand to lay the papers on the table.

The honse then adjourned to the following day a: 3 o'clock.

## SATURDAY, April 14th.

The house opened at 5 o'clock.

Mr. MILLER presented several petitions against Confederation, which he had sent to Richmond previous to the session, but which, he said, were meagrely signed.

Mr. LONGLEY, a petition for the separation of the sale of groceries from liquors.

Mr. BLANCHARD, a petition on the subject of Confederation.

Mr. TOBIN reported from the Railway Committee.

Hon. PROV. SECT. said :--- I wish to call the attention of the house to the fact that on Friday the hon. member for East Halifax (Mr. Annand,) made a statement destructive of the character of had wished it." a public man in British Asmerica of high standing, and I rose immediately to state that it was my intention to telegraph to Mr. Brown on the subject. My object at the time was to give the member for East Halifax an opportunity of correcting me if I misstated him. I at once telegraphed to Mr. Brown these words :----

fo Hon. George Brown, M. P. P., Toronto: Mr. Annand said, on the floor of the House to-day : I had an interview with the Hen. George Brown recently, I could have had money if I had wished it, and was promi-ed preferment and place in Canada if

paper in question it was written weeks before the house met.

Mr. ANNAND.-No!

Mr. MILLER .- It was. I tell the hon. gentleman; it was written at the same time the petitions were sent into my own county that I presented to-day. I was prepared then as now, to defoat the Quebec scheme. Let me state to the house that a committee was appointed in the city to operate against the Quebec scheme ; and at the last meeting, when it was wished to adopt a policy adverse to all union, I told them then that I would not assist them. My opposition was entirely to the Quebec scheme. It was then determined to send these petitions over the face of the country. I went to Lunenburg, and assisted in returning the gentleman who now sits here. In respect to the petitiors, I said I would send them into Richmond, but I would not interfere with Mr. McDonnell's county. I was going to write to Mr. McDonnell, but I heard he was coming up to Halifax. I then saw Mr. Annand, in his own office, and he suggested the very words that are written in the paper which he has just read.

Mr. ANNAND. Oh! Oh!

Mr. MILLER.-It is true; it was at his own table they were suggested, and they were printed in his office. He presented, the other day, petitions from Dr. Cameron, which he had sent with his own frank.

Mr. ANNAND.-I did; at the hon. member's instance.

Mr. MILLER.-I denied at the time having sent these petitions, and yet he contradicted me; now he acknowledges having franked them.

Hon. Fin. SECRETARY .-- I must corroborate to the fullest extent the language taken down by the Provincial Secretary. I took the words down at the same time. The hon. member said --" I would have received money or office if I

Mr. MoDONNELL.---I also took the same words down.

Mr. MILLER.-The hon. member now stands convicted before the house and country of having uttered a "villainous falsehood."

Mr. LOCKE.-The word money never struck my ear. I heard preferment and place-that is

Hon. ATTY. GENERAL .--- Then the hon. memher must have a deaf ear for some things.

C. J. CAMPBELL.-Was not the language read

did all I could to thwart it. But as respects the sent these particular petitions to Inverness, and I denied it on the instant. I never denied that I was a party to sending petitions through the country . He now admits that he sent and franked these petitions himself. Where, then, is his charge of want of veracity on either side ?

> Mr. ANNAND.-The hon. member was one of an organization in the city who unfortunately had too much confidence in him ; for it now agpears he was only there as a spy: On one cccasion, in the presence of some of the most influential merchants of the city, so inflated was he that he offered to take charge of the whole island of Cape Breton, and send petitions to it. The hon. gentlemen told you that I. with my own stamp, sent these petitions to Dr. Comeron, but I did so at his request, because he said he did not wish to come into conflict with Mr. Me-Donnell The hon member thought so much of his own shillings and pence that he would not take his own stamps. The hon gentleman said that I dictated the paper in question; but can you believe that a gentleman of his importance. who offered to take charge of the whole island of Cape Breton, would allow any one to dictate to him? All I can say is, the hon, member wrote it with his own hands.

Mr. TOBIN .-- I think we have had about enough of these contradictions, and I do trust that a question of such importance as the present will be deliberately and calmly discussed.

Mr. MILLER.-It was the hon. member for East Halifax who brought the matter here, and be also is blameable for the discussion that has ensued I thought, when the hon gentleman got up, he was going to expose me but now I find that all he has done is to bring a charge of vanity against me.

Hon ATTY. GEN.-I recollect distinctly yesterday when the hon. member for Richmond gave the version of the conversation with Mr. Brown, the hon. member for East Halifax got up and contradicted it : now he says it is substantially the same version. But we all know the hon gentleman's speech was not intended for this house. The object was to irritate the public mind of this country.

A good deal of further desultory conversation ensued, which it is impossible to give in extenso.

Mr. BLACKWOOD thought every gentleman should be only held responsible for the opinions he held and expressed himself.

Mr. LOCKE said that the country had not pe titioned very largely during the present session, inasmuch as the impression prevailed that the question of Union would not come up.

Cold State State State Mr. Townsend) they ought to be stances it was not county of Yarmo Colonies.

Mr. COLIN CAN ber for Yarmouth the representativ the proper time. sume themselves with the question would best advan

Mr. KILLAM 8 the question of He had constituency agai not aware that an ation had been mo

Mr. HATFIELD had been wasted employed.

Mr. MCLELAN fact of Confeder Provinces to the Mr. C. J. CAMP H. Cameron and The subject the Mr. WHITMAN sessment rolls of The house the

UNION

The adjourned

Mr. C. J. CA

Secretary told us, vernment were a Brunswick on the do not think thi itself in thet posit important of the not see why we sh on this important Government and leading part in th When the questio ago, much diversi details which had matters stoed in which they now a forward to peace a States; we had try. But how l

then. We do

consider a change in our institutions, and not when we know not at what hour our country that was used. Mr. Brown's answer is here bemay be invaded and our homes desolated :

"The people sent us together not to consider the means of aggression on the throne; but to enquire how far we could advance our interests in connection with the parent state, and they wisely sent us at a time (mark now!) when we were not convulsed by the throes of oivil strif but when we could meet in the midst of ponce and prosperity to consider the means of securing our privileges.

The House of Lords the other day refused to consider the state of affairs in Ireland because that country was in danger of civil war, and we have the authority upon this point of Earl Russell, who, at the time of the Crimean war abandoned his Reform Bill, and allowed it to slum ber until now. These are the examples of the mother country, and they should challenge our admiration and respect. How can you ask the men of Shelburne and Yarmouth, knowing the strong opinions they hold, to rally with true enthusiasm and earnestness in defence of the country, when their most valued institutions are being swept away ? The government in taking this course assume a fearful responsibility. Members may take this step but they will do an act bearing no example in the history of modern times, and they will leave behind them a riven and distracted country. If they borrowed lessons from the past, and looked at what has securred in other countries, they would pause before they consummate the unholy deed. It is a serious thing to deprive a people of all the institutious they hold dear, and I trust that whatever the government may do in the matter-whatever the delegates to Quebec and their friends may do, I wust there will be found in this House a sufficient body of men, knowing as they must that nine-tenths of their constituents are opposed to the scheme, to stand by the rights of the country.

Mr. MILLER said :-- I feel it a duty I owe to a gentleman occupying a high position in British America who is not here to defend himself, to give the version of the conversation referred to by Mr. Annand, as he stated it to me just after it took place. I do not desire to misrepresent the hon. member for East Hali fax in a single word, and if, in what I am about to say, I make a mistake, it will be an error of memory and nothing more. On the occasion of Mr. Brown's visit to this city, Mr. Aunand and myself were requested to call and see him. Being very busy at the time I was not able to have that pleasure, and I could do no more than leave a card for him a short time before his departure from the city. The hon. gentleman did see him, and had, as he af erwards informed me, a long conversation with Mr. Brown. He (Mr. Annand) afterwards told me that they took up the question of Confederation, and that he beat Mr. Brown on every point of the argument He informed me that Mr. Brown having been beaten on the argument of Confederation, and the mode of convincing him had used language something like this: "You and I have been personal friends, we have long acted together, and it is too bad that at this period I should be obliged "I don't want to be known in this matter; I to throw myself into the hands of our oppon- don't wish to go into Inverness, as Mr. McDonents to carry this measure; the liberal party nell is a friend of mine; will you send these peto which we both belong are going to rule, if the provinces are united." These remarks having no effect, be (Mr. Annand) told me that Mr. Brown then said that if the Maritime Provinces, during the present winter, failed to do anything to meet the views of the British Gowarament on this question, Canada would seek some other mode of settling her difficulties, and leave the Maritime Provinces to their fate. At the conclusion of the conversation I understood the member for East Salifax to say that Mr. Brown used this language: " Annand, you should not oppose union; you have nothing to fear; a man of your ability would always have his proper position under Confederation." I wi'l no' deny that Mr. Annand remarked that he thought Mr Brown's language held out an improper inducement to influence his action, but the words money, place or preferment were never mentioned by Mr. Annand to me, as I feel confident they would have been if they had been used. He would have been too glad to reveal anything of the kind to me if it were true. This was the extent of the conversation as the member for East Halifax detailed it to me. Mr. Brown first auguing much out of the wonderful revelution he has just

I will take my oath that this was the language fore me. He says :---

"It is impossible Mr. Annand could have made such a statement. It is true that he called upon me at your house, and we discussed the question of Confederation; but money, or preferment. or any other personal consideration was beither promised. nor suggested, nor harboured in speech or thought by me .-thas eech, however concocted, is a villsincus false hood.

(Cheers in the galleries.)

Mr. ANNAND.-In the first place, let me sayand I am in the judgment of my friends who heard me-that the word money never came ont of my mouth. Let me state the facts. I was not offered money; I was not offered preferment directly, but the hon. member for Richmond has correctly stated the substance of the conversation. I was reminded by Mr. Brown that I belonged to the Old Liberal party, of which he had been for very many years the leader in Conada. I was approached by him in this way: "I have always sworn by the Chronicle and the Nova Sootian. We are all Liberals. They are in the ascendancy in Canada; they will also be in the ascendancy in Nova Scotia. Come up to Canada, and the Liberals will rule. It will be your interest to come."

Mr. MILLER.-It will be in the recollection of the house that the Provincial Secretary interrupted the hon. member, and asked that his hon. member knows that this was a bona fide words be given in writing, in order that there | transaction; there was no secret service money might be no misconception. Now, I not only heard the language read by the Prov. Secy., but the words as they fell from the hon. member.---I was not allowed at the time to give the contra- forward on the present occasion and say-Canadiction of the statement, but did so as soon as I could. Then I stated precisely what the hon. member has now said, and yet he replied : "All I have to say, is, that the hon. gentleman is mistaken." Now he says-" it is true." If there is When he was met by a derisive cheer from this a man in Nova Scotia or British North America side of the house, he said that he had an interwho, within the last ten days occupies a position view with Mr. Brown, and followed that up with that has drawn upon him the contempt and the the declaration that he could have had money if pity of every one, it is the hon. member; but if he wished it,-that he was proffered place and there is anything that could add to his degradation, it is the humiliating spectacle which he presents to-day.

Mr. ANNAND.-The last person who should rise on the floors of this house and impeach the veracity of any hon. gentleman is the hon. member for Richmond. I have under my hand the evidence how little importance can be attached to anything he says. It will be in the recollection of the house that the hon. member for Inverness asked me, the other day, how the petitions I presented against Confederation got down into that county. I replied it was through the instrumentality of a gentleman who want over to the Government on Confederation. The hon, member for Richmond rose and said that he was no party to it. I hold in my hand this remarkable paper to show that the hon. gentleman was in favor of having the question referred to the polls, but what more? He came to my office to put into my hand this paper, and as he did so he said : titions asking that the question of Confederation be submitted to the people at the polls ?" These petitions were sent, and, as you have seen, have come back to the house. The hon. member, with the view of stimulating the people, wrote the paper which I hold in my hand, and I had it printed from his own manuscript. This circular that went with the petition, was as follows :---"The necessity for petitioning against Confedera-tion is greater this Session than ever. It is greatly to be feared that some underhand scheme is being matured to carry the measure. None of your representatives have publicly declared themselves against Confederation, although it is understood that two of them will oppose the Quebec scheme, while it is a matter of notoriety that the other is ready, if opportunity offers, to sacrif se his constituents. Inverness should, therefore, speak out to ber representatives.-This is a question where no man should be allowed to stay on the fence. A member has no right to play fast and loose with his constituents on so great a question. He who is not heart and soul with us, is against us.-Petition strongly and quickly."

here in his presence, and he never contradicted

Mr. ANNAND.-Substantially it was the same statement made by the hon. member for Richmond. It differs, however, in the fact that Mr. Brown used the word interest. What is the difference between interest and money ?

Hon. ATTY. GEN.-The hon. gentleman first referred to Canadian gold, and then said he himself could have had money if he had wished

Hon. PROV. SECT .- The present question is one of great importance, for it involves the character of a public man. The question came up in reference to a paragraph which the hon. member had put in his paper concerning some remarks on the sale of Louisiana, by Mr. Brown. That gentleman said, even if the Union of the Provinces did cost Canada something for a few years it was but a small matter in comparison with their value. The hon. member for Halifax knew that he was guilty when he made the oharge he did against Mr. Brown of the greatest crime of which a public man can be guilty-that of putting a false construction on the language of another, for the purpose of misleading the public mind. Mr. Brown said-suppose Canada has to contribute a few dollars more to the intercolonial sale of Louisiana to the United States. The connected with it. Mr. Brown is one of the most sagacious statesmen in British North America; but a man would be an idiot if he were to come da was going to use secret service money for the acquisition of these Provinces. The hon. member must have known that he was putting a false estimate on the language of Mr. Brown. preferment in Canada. Then I felt this was a grave charge, requiring investigation. All I can say is, it any one had attempted to bribe me, I would have felt that it would never do for me months afterwards to come forward and mention it. I knew enough of Mr Brown to be aware that wherever he was known the charge would be scouted as too absurd I read the words at the table, and stated my intention to telegraph them to Mr. Brown He would not repeat the words, but said the official reporter had taken them down. I did all I could to enable him to correct me if 1 was wrong. He did nothing of .he kind, and therefore I telegraphed to Mr Brown, whose answer is now before you. The country will now understand the value of charges of corruption coming from such a quarter. New he comes forward and denies his own langange, and gives the same version of the conversation with Mr. Brown that was given by Mr. Miller, and which he contradicted at the time.

Mr. ANNAND -- I will merely say to the Provincial Secretary that I have not backed down.

Hon PROV. SEC said that he was prepared by the most conclusive evidence to prove that the whole effect of the policy of the Anti-Union party was to annex us to the American States He then went on to say that they dared not send petitions to the country against all Union, for they knew that the Union sentiment among the intelligent masses was very strong. All that they could do was to get signatures to petitions taking objections to certain features of the Quebec scheme. Yet despite the efforts made by the wealthy and powerful Anti-Union organization in this city, only about 15000 names of men, women and children, could be got last year in the whole province. He had himself in a few weeks, some years ago, got 25000 persons to petition for a matter of comparatively small importance, namely a dissolation of the Assembly. Now another year had passed, and despite all the agitation in the press and otherwise, only four or five thousand petitioners appeared in opposition-not to Union. but to some details of the Quebec scheme. Now when the opponents of that scheme came lorward and offered to meet the friends of Union half way, it was the duty of the latter to consent, in view of the prevalent sentiment of the country. He had heard from Appapolis and the Western counties and was proud to be able to say that the course the government wished to pursue in respect to Union met with the enthusiastic approval of the people.

Mr LOCKE said that the government had appealed to three constituencies since the question of Confederation came up, and had lost thema If the hon. Provincial Secretary was convinced that the people were not opposed to Union why did not he dissolve and appeal to them.

Mr. BLANCHARD said that the house had the way the petitions against Confederation got into the country, and yet despite all the efforts that had been made, only a few hundred names had been received from Inverness with a population of 20,000 people.

Mr KILLAM said that the people of Yarmouth were against confederation. He knew that the people of Digby were also opposed to Union. He presumed when the vote was taken, the members of that county would act in accordance with the sentiments of their constituents.

Hon. ATTY. GEN. said that no gentleman in avour of Annexation would be expected to tavour Confederation.

Mr. Ross said that it had been understood in Victoria that the question of Confederation would not come up this session, and therefore it was not thought necessary to get up pet tions. The best way to test the feeling of the people would be to appeal to them.

Hon. PROV. SEC. said that the election in Annapolis was new decided on the Confederation scheme The Dalhousie College question, the Pictou Rai way and the School Bill were the questions that influenced the election. The Quebec scheme had only just been propounded when the election was over, and was not one of the issues. Not one word was said about it on the hustings. At a public meeting subsequently held in that county where he had been present, the Arti Unionists could not pass a resolution against Union. Again in the shiretown the only resolution passed was one of thanks to himself for being present and givin so much information on the subject As respects Lunenburg he believed if it were not for the Education Measure he could have brought in a government candidate pledged to support a Union of the Colonies. As respects the other county mentioned the hon. member for Yarmouth (Mr Killam) could not get his own candidate in, and Mr. Townsend had been returned. He (Dr. T.) believed that Yarmouth might be considered opposed to Union, but every one knew what was the ruling sentiment in that county. At a meeting held in that county for the purpose of sending delegates to the Detroit Convention, leading nen came forward with the hon. gentleman for Yarmouth and declared that if the treaty were abrogated the sooner Nova Scotia was annexed to the United States the better He was informed that the other hon, member

tion as we stoo United States h to annex these determination to p their power. Bes ed with an invasi come forward like selves for purpose ments in this As and if the country sentiments w uld va Scotia to the people entertaine months ago matte s not a man in m neart and who we .... would save n vasion Mr. Ann the country was c to-day were then f telt at liberty to cheme of union. rom motives of s greatly changed. have engaged ou buried before the ish connection. eroment and pre o the time when of Colonies of Gi osition to which ver since we cam pretend to say t us to annex ourse he Government her in every pos mother country pa command in this handed over to he reposterous. M aiiway should p be an advantage, matter has been a we have failed in evident that we without union. rom the Maritim orm before subm overnment, but vise. I may say Quebec scheme. t o which I have vanished like smo of the British gov details of that s opinions they ent us of becoming a able to protect of been overcome. To obviate any of lo submit the who o arbitrate betwe cheme equitable Mr. Annand bjectionable and eferring the obje been before the co tre to come to a should do so now resolution appear while the Opposi nake any sugge proposed represen nent. The ide onsider ridicu Nova Scotia all the other alace would no arliament Th go by the hon. n tound without ooking at the L ow subject the nited States; a Juntry to thwar at we may be en proved by ways swallowed ent it is not im bu'd negociate ir fish and coal ren this Provin destroyed and eated. One i

Mr. MILLER .--- I think the hon. member will feel, before I sit down, that he has not made the question of Confederation, then appealing given. It is a master of notoriesy that up to a

What Mr. Brown stated to me made the impression upon my mind-that it was for my interest that I should join him and his friends in carrying Confederation.

Hon. PRO. SEG -The hon. member only en dorsed the statement made on Friday by the hon. member for Richmond. Under the cir cumstances not the alightest imputation can rest upon Mr. Brown's character. All that he said was, that a man of Mr. Annand's position ought to be able to make himself some standing in the Confederation. He would have as good a chance as any one else. Perhaps if Mr. Brown understood the talents or the position of the hon. memher he would not have said so much. What would be thought of a hon. member who was going about day by day, and button-holing gentlemen, and telling them that the best way to get to Ottawa is by opposing the scheme of Confederation. Is that corruption ? I do not think the hon. gentleman would like to say so ? Mr. MILLER -The hon. member has brought two charges against my veracity. First, with regard to the conversation with Mr. Brown, which he now admits to be substantially true. Secondly, with regard to the petitions which he