their own interest, and they took a view their own interest, and they took a view of this question from a wrong stand-point. The Government had a strong influence in support of Confederation, even when in support of Confederation, even when not directly exercised, because men who did not understand the question would sup-port the measure as they considered that it must be a good Scheme, for the members of the Government who had given the subject every consideration had supported it. The hon member has also said that Council was as great in regard to promising offices as the late Government. There was no influence in this respect, There was no influence in this respect, for it was prophesied from the beginning of the election campaign that Confederation would be carried; the newspapers said that there would be twenty-six returnsaid that there would be twenty-six return-ed in favor of it at the very least, and even those opposed to the Scheme feared it would be carried. The Reverend Editor of a paper told us that a majority would be returned in favor of Confederation, ne returned in favor of Confederation, whether Charlotte elected men in support of it or not, and others said that if we wished any favors from the Government we must return men who would support them, as they were sure to be elected and have a majority in the House. This had a great effect in influencing the votes of a great effect in influencing the votes of the people in favor of the Scheme. Again, reference has been made to celesiastical influence. In our County I am not aware of any clergyman taking any part in the elections; but in the City of St. John. the elections; but in the City of St. John, the organs of religious denominations were in fayor of Confederation. They raised an issue that it was a question in which religion was largely involved, and they had gion was largely involved, and they had an influence among the people throughout the country. The hon, gentleman from Albert says why should we send this de-legation home, as Confederation is dead. I say we want to bury it and carry it face I say we want to bury is and only is add downwards, so deep that it can never be resuscitated. I do not think it right that we should bur en ourselves with debt, and deprive ourselves with all power to regulate our own affairs for the sake of giving twenty-five men a larger field in which to exhibit themselves. The more this Scheme is discussed the less favor it will find. The Government chose their own time; they made their statements to the public first, they had the press in their favor, and they used every opportunity to bring their views before the country. The election took place in winter when the lumbermen were absent, and those the lumbermen were absent, and those who got to the polls had little informa-tion on this subject, therefore they had every advantage which their influence and position could give them. The proper method would have been to have submitted the question to a direct vote of the people, apart from all political considera-tions, or the popularity of this or that tions, or the popularity of this or that candidate. My hon. friend said the ex-tension of the Canals in Canada might be 2s popular in New Brunswick as in Canada. He has given us credit for a Canada. He has given us credit for a great deal of disinterestedness in stating that we would be willing to help build those Canals, which will have the effect of carrying the trade away.from us. Wante not generally so disinterested; the people not generally so disinterested; the people of the North are not willing to be taxed to build Western Extension, unless it is to get something in roturn. The hongentleman says we should rise above the gentieman says we should rise above the position of politicians into the position of statesmen; he would have us rise above all considerations of the interests of our statesmen of new situaswick to look at it is necessary to make use of some such an ammangement of the pointy as and cown, ter the welfare of their own Province, means to correct the misrepresentations the British North American Provinces do far as business is concerned, Canada is it hat have been made there by the Cana- not come within its restriction and it was

a foreign country to us. He says that dian delegates. There is one point on a foreign country to us. He says that idian delegates. There is one point on we stand in the same position to founds which I can agree with my hon-friend that the great West. He mad give choice of delegates he thinks the hour scrediff for a great deal of geographical Mr. Smith and geographical Mr. Smith and the standard to the United Sames are the proper persons to go on this delegation for in great deal of geographical Mr. Smith and ignorance in regard to the United States and Canada Railways. It is only 469 miles from the City of Toronto to New York; but it is by the Intercolonial Rail-York; but it is by the Intercolonial Rail-way 1,100 miles to St. John, and goods will be sent to the nearest outlet. We are told this Intercolonial Railway is to cost told this Intercolonial Railway is to cost us nothing, and it will develop our mines and mineshs of Albert and Carleton Counties. I would eak what route it will take 1. I have understood that it will take the editral route, then it will pass through neither of these Counties. It has been said by a Canadian stateman that after the Intercolonial Railway and that there is the country of the country of the same of the country said by a Canadian statesman that after the Intercolonial Railway was built, he would not undertake to run it, for the whole resenue of one of the Lower Pro-vinces. My hon, friend dwelt upon the vinces. My hon, friend dwelt upon the great advantage that would accrue to the people of this Province from the increas-ed market which we would have for maned market which we would have for man-ufactured articles; but the fact is, that the manufactured articles of Canada sell on the upper St. John now at cheaper rates than those of home manufacture, notwithstanding the cost of transport and duty upon them. They can manufacture ch aper than we can, because labor and food are cheaper; in addition to that they can get their raw material, iron and coal cheaper than we can; inasmuch as many vessels leaving ports in England to go to Quebec for the purpose of getting a cargo of timber, take out coal and iron at low or timber, take out coal and iron at low freight as ballast; therefore we find they gree quoted cheaper there than in St. John, besides that they have the market and the consumers at their own door. I do not believe the manufacturers who signed not believe the manufacture who signed that circuler in St. Manh, bud my idea of second to the canda, but they believe the budget of sending them thought of sending them to Noga Segita. All the advantages that would be giantly by the Union, would be giantly by the Union. Lower form the last upon three Union. Great was all upon the Control and the C to buy in, taking into consideration the Canada is not a grain producing country. If we wish to obtain it from Montreal we at we wish to obtain it from Montreal we have to transport it a distance of 550 miles, if we bring it by the Intercolonial Railway; but it can be brought much cheaper to Portland, as the distance by the Grand Trunk Railway is but 200 miles and from there to St. John it can be brought at an additional cost of twenty-five cents per barrel. It is said they may put on certain restrictions that will prevant Canadian goods from fielding an outlet. It is not to be supposed that the people of the United States will be so blind to their interests as to prevent the expenditure of millions of money in the transport of Canadian goods. It has been stated that this Soheme was rejected on account of the unpopularity of the late Government, this is not the case in our section of the country, for the Liberal party tion of the country, for the Liberal party are there very popular; but when this Scheme came up, our people said they would sacrifice the Liberal party for the sake of opposing Confederation. I am desirous of seeing this delegation because

Mr. Smith and the hon. Mr. Anglin are the proper persons to go on this delegation. There are no two men who so well represent the sentiments of the people of New Brunswick on this question, ple of New Brunswick on this question, and there are no two men who have done so much to oppose this Scheme, which would have brought so much evil upon the people of this Province. It has been said that the hon. Presidentiof the County cil might have allowed a desire for posicil might have allowed a desire for posi-tion to influence his course. It is well known that this is not the case. He has made a sacrifice of his time and money for the good of the country; he has de-voted his time and his ability to enlighten the people. If it is ambition, to have la-bor, care and anxiety for the benefit of the public without any remuneration, it is of Mr. McClellan.-I did not charge

him with that. I said he was just as open to the charge of ambition as any other

MR. Hit...—They tell us that anti-Confederation had but four or six hundred majority, and that is reported and reiterated and adopted as being tho true state of things. It appears that the mantle of prophesy has fallen upon these gendlemen; they they do the the confederate they are they they told us broke the decion that Confederation and appears that do not be carried. that Confederation is sure to be carried. They we like Miler prophesying the designed of the world; when the time stone for the prophesy to be failful they prophasy, anew. These gentlemen initiate the rallyinger of Mahomet. Great is Allah and Mahomet is his Prophely and substitute "Great." But the profits would her to Const. But the profits would her to Const. But the profit would her to Const. But the profit would her to Const. But the profit would her to Const. But the content of the profits would her to Const. But the content of the profits would her to the Martine Proventies of Confederation upon the military coates of Confederation upon the military coates of Confederation upon the military than the content of the confederation upon the military content of Confederation upon the military than the content of Confederation upon the military than the confederation that the confederation upon the military than the military than the confederation upon the military than the confederation upon the military than the militar vocates of Confederation upon the military vecates of Confederation upon the sailingy and defence portion of inquestion. We have been told up by the United States, been seen we must unite with Canada in order to plage ourselves in a position to repel any attack from that quarter. The Monroe destroine. Do the openions of the property of the control of the control told the control of the control of the control told from the British Government, and that its promotigation was urged by that that its promulgation was urged by that Government through its Minister at Wash-Government through its Minister at Wash-ington upon the Cabinet of President Munroe. France had formed an alliance with Spain, and one of the objects of that alliance was the reconquest of the Spanish american Colonies, for the purpose of again bringing them under the domina-tion of the Latin races. The British Ministry, anxious to prevent the success of this Scheme, strongly pressed upon the American Government that policy, which was almost immediately accepted by President Monroe, and embodied in his famous message to Con-gress. This policy, then first declared, was, that the United States would not consent to the establishment of any Foreign Power upon American soil, and that they Power upon American soil, and that they would not, without resistance, allow any European nation toolstain further foothold in America beyond that chronic stabilisment of Maximilian by French sid in Mexico is anjufringement of the policy as laid down, the British North American Provinces do not come within its restriction and it was