

be obliterated, and sectional lines rubbed out in Canada. He agreed in what Mr. McGee had said respecting the Confederation of the Colonies; he was in favor of Union either before or after the construction of the Intercolonial Railroad; but in his opinion the road ought to be first built and union come after. He wanted to see Nova Scotia the frontage of a great country, of which it might almost be said that the sun never set upon it. He was glad to see Mr. McGee here for many reasons; the subject of Union was now being generally discussed in the Provinces, and there was not a man on the Continent more capable to take the lead in this question than that hon. gentleman. Hon. Mr. Howe closed his remarks by stating he was glad an occasion had presented itself which afforded him an opportunity of doing Mr. McGee justice in his (Mr. Howe's) native Province."

These remarks were made by the friend of the hon. ex-President of the Council. In 1862 when Mr. Howe with others were in Canada arranging about the Railroad, there was a great political pic-nic just out from Saint Catharines, near to Niagara Falls, and at that meeting Mr. Howe made a very eloquent and able speech in closing which he said, "He looked hopefully forward to the time when this great Province of Canada would be connected with the Province below, and when a man would feel that to be a British American was to be the citizen of a country which included all these fertile lands, all these inexhaustible fisheries, all this immense marine, carrying to all seas the flag of old England, if she would let us, and if she will not let us, the flag of British America, bearing to foreign countries the emblems, the enterprise, and the spirit of Britons, and the civilization of British America of which he trusted none of us need be much ashamed."

I have all along felt great surprise, knowing the opinions he held, that he should now be found working with the anti-Confederates against that for which he has laboured all his life.

The hon. ex-Attorney General said it was intended to push the Quebec Scheme through the Legislature without appealing to the people. This was not the case. The matter was talked over, and Canada said she could pass the Scheme without an appeal, but we said the House in New Brunswick is near its last Session, and it would not do. I appeal to the hon. Attorney General, and to the hon. Mr. Chandler on this point; for the matter was freely talked over, and we said we were only two or three out of a Council of nine, and could not decide. The first time we returned I had a five miles walk with His Excellency, and this matter was talked over, and I then said to him that the question must be submitted to the people. When the question was laid before the Council there was not one who was in favor of bringing the matter before

the House. We did intend to meet the Legislature, but did not intend to submit the Scheme to them for action. But when we found that Canada was pressing this matter on, we decided to submit the question at once to the people, the House was dissolved; new writs were issued, and the government fell. I feel as much as the hon. ex-Attorney General the responsibility which rests upon the Government in their present position, but I have never wavered on the subject. I know that the consummation of the Union is an object desired by the people. The hon. member has no responsibility resting on him, and when he says the delegates will have no instructions, I say they will not go home without instructions. My idea is that our delegates should go home and meet with delegates from the other Provinces who in conjunction with the Imperial Government shall decide upon such terms of Union as will best conserve the interests of these Provinces. I do not for many reasons think it would be right to bind the delegates down to certain prescribed provisions, but I can assure the hon. member that his suggestions as well as those of all others will be most carefully considered. The hon. ex-President of the Council has said that he does not believe that one-tenth of this House are in favor of the Quebec Scheme. Now let us see. There is Victoria, one member pledged to Union, and returned at the former contest, and two returned this time; Carleton, both members I think favorable to the Scheme, and both returned at each election. In York there are our friends the Attorney General and Dr. Dow, candidates at the former election, who then lost their seats, but who now are returned with two others pledged to Union with overwhelming majorities; in Sunbury we have two members again returned who were elected when the Quebec Scheme was submitted; in Queen's we have one member at least favorable to Union, and one always in favor of the Scheme. In Charlotte we have two able advocates of the Scheme, supported by two others strongly in favor of Union. In Saint John, well, I suppose there is not much doubt of us, we were in favour of the Scheme.

Mr. SMITH.—Didn't you promise your constituents to make modifications in that Scheme?

Hon. Mr. TILLEY.—Yes, Mr. Speaker, and we should have been recreant to our duty and unfit for the trust reposed in us had we not, when we found that certain sections of that Scheme were obnoxious, promised to see that the very best terms possible should be obtained. Well, then, there were Mr. Wilnot and Mr. Wetmore, who were returned at first by the Anti-Confederates and now for Union, Messrs. Skinner and Quinlan were

at first rejected, but now have been elected. In King's, we have now one formerly rejected with at least one who worked with us, and all for Union. In Albert, both the members were returned at each election. We have very little opposed to Union yet, and even Westmorland does not altogether oppose Union, for they have returned the hon. ex-Attorney General, who was willing to go for Union, and even to take the Quebec Scheme "with certain checks." In Northumberland we have four men, unmistakably in favor of the Scheme; Kent is Anti, Restigouche is Union, and Gloucester Anti again. But in Kent Mr. Caie was not opposed to Union last session, and in fact it will be hard to find an anti-Unionist on the floors of the House to-day. But where are Boyd, Thompson, Otty, Needham, who said if they had Confederation it would be over his dead carcass? The majority of the House are for Union, some perhaps committed to obtain new and more advantageous terms of Union, and the rest though not committed are all favorable.

Now let us look at some of the advantages of the Quebec Scheme. It is impossible to satisfy some of the opponents of Union. Previous to the former election the cry was, you are going to force the question through the House and not appeal to the people; then when we did appeal to the people they said it was very wrong to dissolve the House at such an inclement season of the year; how very delicate the people got all at once. The hon. ex-Attorney General is very difficult to please; he raised many objections and made many statements, but he did not tell this intelligent House what he told his constituents over in Westmorland, that in Confederation we should only get \$360,000, whilst we should pay into the general revenues about a million of dollars. Oh no, he did not tell us that, neither did he tell us a good many other things he said then.

It is scarcely necessary to go into the matter and position of trade and commerce, although it has been said that we could have free trade out of the Union as well as in it. Now in 1853 this was tried. We drew up a memorandum of Council, asking the then Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Manners Sutton, to send a despatch to the Colonial Office to obtain for us free trade between the Colonies, and the British Government returned answer that the variation of the tariffs in the different Provinces prevented this being done. Some persons may labor under wrong impressions with regard to the financial arrangements. Some are opposed to the Quebec Scheme who have never read it. It reminds me of a circumstance which occurred in a school down the river in my native place. The boys have got hold of the question and are either Confeds. or Anti, and one