impertance. If we are to be protected, and if Imperial interests here are to be protected, we ought to know it at once the sooner the better. The hon Presi-dent of the Council has now gone into the question pretty fully ; but it is said that he was invited to discuss the matter in public by Mr. Tilley, before the elections. Hon, Mr. Smith .- That was wrong : it

Mr. Connell. —I am glad to hear it, for the people would very much have liked to hear the arguments for and against the Scheme from such able men. I regret that that distinguished gentleman is not now on the floors of this House to cope with the hon. President of the Council. But I think that there are men still on the floors of this House, who, though humble, will be able to adduce arguments as convincing to the public mind as those giren by those opposed to the Scheme, and they will be so convinced that a change will take place. It is said that the question is to be forced on the people of this Pro-The hon member for St. John. (Mr. Anglin), puts his views before the public, and they should be replied to. It is to be regretted that he can come here and discuss the question, while Mr. Tilley's mouth is shut.

Mr. NEEDHAM.—The people shut it.
Mr. CONNELL.—Yes, the people shut it;
but who shut the mouths of these gentlemen before the elections, when the people might have been informed on the subject by a full discussion of it? The hoa mem-ber for St. John says, there are plotters, and tricksters, and schemers all around us, at the corners, on the streets, in the hotels, and he applies these terms to the hotes, and he applies these terms of the MacDohald, of Canson. I then men who are is favor of Confederation. A. MacDohald, of Canson. I then men who are is favor of the MacDohald who were the need not look upon curselves as so very But I should like to know who were the incend not look upon confederation. plotters in Ireland in 1848? Perhaps if he were to go Home as one of the delegates, he would be well known by his antecedents, and it might come out, and maybe that would be as good a way as any to cut off some of these plotters and schemers. I think we should have heard less about plotters if some hon, gentlemen that stayed in the home of their fathers. I was born in this country, and I remember more than fifty when there were not houses on the upper St. John, and they were the homes of those who have made

the satural results which weald flow They said if we allow them to unite we is not a "complicator;" he did not con-form Illians—would have proved of im-thal loss all control over them; they are spire against the people of Englant; he did not benefit to the country. And them increasing in sawbars and strength, and may be the country and the provided with the country. And the increasing in sawbars and terraph, and on the country and the provided were compli-ting expectation of defense is one of great we shall not be able to the country of what is the case now? Instead of this the imperial Government are anxious that we should unite, and feels that her power would be strengthened by it. If this had been the case before the revolution, inatead of now being divided up into a vast number of States, the British flag would

could move the from his purpose.

Hon. Mr. Anglin.—He was Post Mas-

ter General. Mr. CONNELL -- Yes, and lost his office

Hon. Mr. Anglin - Yes, but his head on the postage stamps now. Mr. CONNELL.—His son was appointed as Governor of one of the Colonies; but that is what a Colonist can't get now, although I believe they would make as good Governors as those that come from across

Mr. NEEDHAM .- Was not Mr. Hinks made a Governor? Mr. Connell. -Yes, but Mr. Hinks w

an Irishman. He lived in Canada, and I carried through a railway system before this. I think that we in these Colonies have men of ability and talents that fit them for the office of Governor; we should still have a link to bind us to England the Governor General. I would not object to have a French Canadian for Governor of this Province, by Way of exchange, for they have men of talent and influence there, who would fill the office well .- so they have in Nova Scotia. Among dis-tinguished and able men I need only mention the name of the Hon. Joseph Howe, of Nova Scotia, and the Hon. J. A. MacDonald of Canada. I think we away from us and became famous. at the Inglis, of Nova Scotia, and General Williams, of Kars. I have no doubt that the hon. President of the Council and the hon. member for St. John, (Mr. Anglin).

will be appointed delegates to go home, and show the people of England what a great wrong they intend to inflict upon us. And yet I hope there will be some means by which we shall be able to show the British Government that there was a very large minority in favor of Confederathe bone and sinew of the country. But iten, and that it has been stated that the new country is and take it upon people have not had a fair chance to test the question. I believe the not getting internstruct to can our people peators and the question. I believe the not getting discensural have regime who are upshed it has already shown that we should have ing the rights and interests of the Pro-ben financially and commercially included in the people of the pe were by men who are not satires of this libs delegates who go home. The Govern-Previouse, but I thinks a best time will ment are the partiest new; they look the suffice to convince many of them are and the properties of the properties ready. The resum range of them are and the properties of the pro

ed to retire before the Kussian troops; but his a man, and a General, whose name will go down to posterity with honor:

"The concluding paragraph of your address alludes to the great questions of colonial policy which at the present moment are under discussion, and expressions." number or States, the British Hig would immement are under discussion, and express-have floated over the whole of this conti-- source regrets that I should quit your ent. But in spite of all, Franklin stood where the state of the properties of the properties to the properties of t a great fact, which will grow out of the mature, calm and friendly debates now in progress. I think those legislators will at last come to the right conclusion, and that unity and strength will take the place of division and weakness. This unity bears with greater weight upon the defences of those vast colonies than it does on the commercial advantages, which are in themselves obvious and most important." Mr. GILBERT .- Mr. Chairman, the Re-

solutions in your hand, which have been submitted by the hon member for Saint John (Mr. Cudlip) express that the Con-federation of the B. N. A. Provinces would be injurious to the best interests of these Colonies, and recommends that a delegation proceed to England to force that idea on the ministry of that country. I have listened with a great deal of attentention, and I may say patience too, to the long address of the hon. measher from the County of Carleton. He says he has the County or Carreton. He save as has given this subject his attention prior to the elections, and turned it over, and re-volved it in what he is pleased to term his mind, and come to the conclusion that will be beneficial. I have listener willing to be convinced, ready to yield to reason whether it comes from a friend or an opponent; and I must confess I have not discovered anything to lead me to believe that his premises are correct. When, in the early part of the Session, we had unthe early part of the Session, we had un-der discussion the Governor's Speech, I took occasion to express my disappoint-ment at the policy which the Government were pleased to set forth in that Speech, nut in reference to a Union of the Colonies, but in reference to the great public works which should have been taken up. I said I regretted that the Government was not formed on any defined policy. I then expressed my desire and intention to give them my support so far as they introducthem my support so far as they included ed measures which I believed for the good of the country. Not taking my position as a tame follower, or service supporter of the Government, I have supported them when their measures were good, and them when their measures were good opposed them when I considered they were not so. On the Militia Bill I opposed them, as I thought the money could be better expended. The Post Office Bill I better expended. The Post Office Bill I supported, thinking it would save some \$3,000 or \$4,000 a-year to the equatry. I supported the Treasury Note Bill also, because I believed it would be the means of saving a large amount of money to the country. And now lest the people might misconstrue my position on Confederation, I desire to express my opinions on though the question cases, up before this land. In Nova Scotia the question is in too, Laste to Apreca my options on experiments of the property of the proper