

ly when they tax themselves for what is a convenience to the travelling public at large.

Resolution agreed to.

PARIS EXHIBITION 1867.

HON. MR. TILLEY moved that \$4000 be granted to enable them to prepare for the Paris Exhibition.

MR. SMITH said that small sum of money would do no good, but would place them in a mean position and would not enable them to make a respectable show at all. Canada and Nova Scotia had expended large sums in preparing for this Exhibition, and that would only make us appear more ridiculous.

HON. MR. TILLEY. If the sum proposed did not cover all expenses, they might make a further grant at the next meeting of the House. There was a possibility that this Exhibition might not be carried on, for a European war may arise and prevent the arrangements being carried out, but if it should be carried on it was thought that \$8000 would be required, and it was thought necessary that the Government should have the power to expend \$4000 the present season in making such arrangements as were deemed requisite. In 1862 they spent a large sum of money in the production of articles that it was impossible for them to get up in as good a style as they did in Europe. Their great object was to show the natural productions of the country—such as the minerals, fruit, fisheries and cereals; for every thing of that kind was anxiously sought for. We would not like to see a blank at the Paris Exhibition where New Brunswick ought to be, therefore, this sum was asked for to enable them to show the natural productions of the country.

MR. KERR said if they went into Confederation it was not necessary that the separate Provinces should be represented, but only the Confederacy, and the duty of making provision for its representation would devolve upon the General Government. The United States send their products to the Exhibition as the products of the United States, and not as the products of each separate State, and it should be the same way in the Confederacy; the only question was whether they would go into Confederation in the mean time.

HON. MR. TILLEY said he looked upon Confederation as a fixed fact; but the time when this Union was to take place was not settled, therefore, in the mean time, some steps must be taken this season in order that notice should be given of what was to be done and what the nature of the collection should be.

MR. SMITH said the Provincial Secretary had now intimated that this Exhibi-

tion would cost a great deal of money; he trusted they would not exceed the amount proposed before the next meeting of the Legislature. He believed it would be productive of no good. He thought the interests of New Brunswick had not suffered by not being represented at the Dublin Exhibition. Nova Scotia could send coal and gold there which we could not. (A member. We have the Albert coal.) What good will the country derive from sending it there? It is beautiful to look at but the supply is limited. The money would be more beneficially expended in the Province. In view of the extraordinary expenses incurred in the defence of the country they had better appropriate it for their local wants.

HON. MR. WILMOT said that our being represented at the Paris Exhibition would have the effect of developing our trade with France, for a trade had sprung up with that country within a very few years. We know that the Emperor of France is anxious to extend the trade between that country and the Colonies, and he has placed Canada in a better position in that respect than he has other countries. He has reduced the duty on ships from twenty-two francs to two. If we never try to show what we have, we never will be any thing. In Canada they are determined to make an excellent show, and they are going to do the same in Nova Scotia. He was told in Liverpool that if we opened a communication with France we would find a better market for certain descriptions of our wood than we had at present. Our trade had been extended with South America and Cuba, and we should endeavor to extend it wherever they could find a market for our products.

The Chairman then left the chair and reported that the Resolutions for Supply had been agreed to.

HON. MR. TILLEY brought in "A Bill to provide for the repair and improvement of other public works and services."

Also a Bill to provide for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government of the Province.

On motion of Mr. Skinner "A Bill to incorporate the International Telegraph Company" was referred to a Select Committee.

SURVEY OF RAILWAY.

On motion of Mr. Lewis the House went into Committee on the following Resolution:—

Resolved—"That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor praying His Excellency to make provision for the expenses of a Survey made for a Branch Railway connecting Hillsborough in the County of Albert with the European and North American Railway, provided such Survey and

locality be approved by the Governor in Council."

MR. CHANDLER in the chair.

MR. LEWIS said that under the "Facility Act" passed in 1864, provision was made for the construction of a Railway in the County of Albert to connect with the European and North American line. During the last winter they had employed Engineers in making a survey of the line, and as it was usual in other cases they now ask to be remunerated for the expenses of the survey of this Branch Railway. He thought the Resolution would commend itself to the House.

HON. MR. TILLEY said the expense of the Survey would be deducted from the subsidy when the road was built, as that was the provision made in all the lines of Railway built under the "Facility Bill." This Resolution was only putting that line in the same position as other Branches were in, with the exception of the Miramichi Branch. The others having been surveyed with the understanding that the value of the Survey would be deducted from the subsidy. He could see no reason why this Branch should not have the same privilege as the others.

MR. BOTSFORD asked if the survey was to be confined to one locality. There was a better route and it was not right to confine the survey to the present line when there was a more eligible one. In the route proposed there were a great many more engineering difficulties than there were in the other route. He spoke from experience, and he had also been told that this was the case by the engineer who had been on the route.

MR. KERR said the Government had power to make certain surveys with certain objects in view in regard to the other branch lines, but in the County of Albert they had made a survey without any authority from the Government, and they now ask the Government to adopt that survey. In addition to this we are told by my hon. friend (Mr. Botsford) from the County of Westmorland that a route can be obtained which would be more advantageous than the one surveyed. Is this House to pay for experimental surveys? Are we to pass this resolution without knowing whether the money has been judiciously expended or not? Suppose that survey turns out to be worth nothing, and the line is not built upon it, this money would be thrown away.

HON. MR. McMILLAN was informed that there was a Company formed to build this line. Why then did they come to the House and ask them to pay for this survey, for it would have to be deducted from the subsidy? The Government were to give a subsidy of