

of twelve who were returned to support a measure of Union at the former election, and who had manfully fought shoulder to shoulder the opponents of Union on the floors of the late House, and who having returned to the people had again been returned by large majorities, and the Province must now see the wisdom of those Counties who returned Confederates at the first election. With regard to the new measure, he believed if we could get a better Scheme than that which had been before the people, nobody would object to it, but if no better can be had, the Quebec Scheme is far better than none. The country was now quite conversant with the merits of the Scheme, and, therefore, he would not go into it. He should support the Resolution.

Mr. YOUNG knowing, as he did, that the people had pronounced in favor of Union, was ready to go for the Resolutions with certain restrictions. First, he would not go for the Quebec Scheme; second, he would take the delegates from both sides of the House, and third, he would submit the Scheme when matured to the people. He did not think this too much to ask. He thought the delegates should not be clothed with power to change the Constitution of the Country without submitting the question again to the people for their approval. The people had returned thirty-three men to support Confederation, but not to support the Quebec Scheme, and they should know the terms that are to be agreed upon, or at least that it should come back to the House. The Attorney General had said no railway, no Union; but he would ask how was it to be secured? Could it be put in the Constitution? No, all that we could do was to rely on the faith of Canada as we did in 1862, and we all knew how that fell through. He thought it best to have the road built first and let the Union come after. Then the Attorney General had said that the United States had spent their blood and treasure to maintain their Union. Yes, but that was a Union worth maintaining, but it was a Union very different from the Quebec Scheme. If there was the same representation in the House of Lords, as it is called, as in the Senate it would be very different. The Provincial Secretary had said that no money would be wanted for the improvement of the rivers and lakes of Canada, but he (Mr. Young) had seen dredging machines at work on Lake St. Peters, between Montreal and Quebec, and opposite Montreal they were constantly in use. There was as much improvement needed on the Saint Lawrence as on the St. John. He believed that the Government should have submitted the terms upon which they expected to obtain Union. In Canada it

had been discussed section by section, and why not here? He would ask if ever before men went out of a country empowered to change the Constitution? No, never. Throughout the debate thus far no new ground had been broken. He deprecated the manner in which the Government got into power, but that matter was not before the House, but for the reasons he had stated he should vote against the Resolution.

Mr. LINDSAY did not at first intend to speak on this question, but so many had expressed their views and opinions that he should also say a few words. It had been said that the present Government got into power by the unconstitutional action of the Governor. But if the late Government had acted in a fair and constitutional manner they should have resigned their seats when His Excellency refused to accept Mr. Wilmot's resignation unless they would agree to introduce a measure for Union. His Excellency went to Canada in the interest of the Government, and the ex-President went to Washington, and Mr. Wilmot's resignation could not be accepted till his return, but when the President got home Mr. Wilmot was allowed to retire, because the Anti Government were willing to go for Union. Some hon. members wanted the Scheme, when matured, to be sent back to the people. Well the question had been sent to the people, but hon. members did not seem satisfied, nor would they ever be. The hon. member from Gloucester (Mr. Young) wanted the delegates to be selected half the number from his party. That would be quite an idea to send men to consummate a Union of these Provinces who were opposed to it. The ex-Attorney General had referred to the stand taken by the Hon. Joseph Howe, but he read an extract from a speech made by that gentleman in 1865 to show that he had always been in favor of Union till within the past few months. He believed the chief cause of his opposition was because he did not happen to be in the Government which would have the honor of bringing it about. The hon. ex-Attorney General was also anxious to have the measure laid before the House. The best plan would be for him to go to England with Mr. Howe; he had been there before on delegations, and the last time he went when the Government had in their possession a despatch which rendered the delegation needless. That despatch, it seems by accident, got laid aside. This might be called a Government accident. He had also said that there were no Fenians to cause the troubles we had on our borders. It was all very well for him to make light of the affair when he lived away back from the borders where the Fenians would have to pass over the bo-

dies of thousands to get at him. He believed that it was from expressions such as were made by members on the floors of the house at its last Session that gave the Fenians the idea that they could easily overcome us. It was said that if the British Government attempted to force us into Confederation there would be blood shed, and the people over the border thought that it would not be hard to work up a strong feeling here against England, and so would have taken us and made us a part of the Irish Republic, but how long would that have lasted? Just long enough to hand us over to the United States. But he thought we had pretty well shown them that we did not want to change our nationality. The Resolution before the House was just in accordance with the Speech at the opening of the Session. Mr. Lindsay read some statistics to show that if they were apportioned according to population, the Maritime Provinces would have to send home twenty. He had been in Canada, and he would say that he never knew any one go there and return who were not ashamed of being opposed to Union. He did not believe in keeping the matter in abeyance, but thought it should be carried through as speedily as possible. As thirty-eight per cent. of all the shipping of British North America was built in this Province, he thought we should be likely to get a pretty good share of the carrying trade. It had been stated that we should be sold to Canada at eighty cents a head, but he did not see that, any more than Canada would be sold to us. Our revenues are paltry and insignificant compared with the revenue of Canada, for where we put into the General Treasury one dollar she puts in twenty. So far as he was concerned, he told his people on the hustings that he should go for the Quebec Scheme if we could not get a better. The Anti in Canada opposed Union because they said we had the best of it, and that we ought not to get the \$63,000 for ten years. He would not go any further into the question, but should vote for the Resolution and against the Amendment, which was only a patch to it.

Mr. CAIRIE had listened to the speeches of hon. members, and though some had wandered far from the subject before the House, he had yet gleaned enough to satisfy him that all who are in favor of the Quebec Scheme should vote for the Resolution, and all who were opposed to Confederation, all who had the slightest objection to any of its provisions, and all who desired modifications to be made, should vote against it. Who were to be the delegates? Those men who formed the Convention at Quebec, and who would even take a worse than the Quebec Scheme to pay themselves with some fat office for all the labor they performed in supporting the plan of