

bit of dealing and trading with each other, and no inconvenience would arise from this union. If you take two bean poles and bind them together, you strengthen them, but if you put them end to end, it does not increase their strength. This Union between Upper and Lower Canada, has been like a cat and dog union; and they want to get us to help them out of the scrape. The population of Upper Canada increases very rapidly, and as representation is by population, we would soon be entirely swamped, and if the Canadians wished to make an advantageous bargain with the United States, they could give up the fisheries of New Brunswick for the sake of getting an additional advantage for themselves. We are promised eighty cents a head on the population. We are to have \$63,000 for ten years, our debt is to be increased to \$7,000,000, and a large amount of money is to be expended on the Intercolonial Railway; but what security have we that those promises will be performed? Ireland was induced to unite with England in consequence of certain inducements being held out. They were promised Catholic emancipation, but how many years was it before they got it, and at what an expense of heart-burnings before it was accomplished, twenty-nine years after this union was established. This union was with a power celebrated for its integrity, but it was only after the most desperate efforts that Ireland could succeed in getting what she was promised as a condition for her entering this union. We, on the contrary, are asked to unite with a people, that have tricked us once in regard to this Intercolonial Railway, and we should not trust their promises again. Then in reference to this eighty cents a head; as our population increases, our wants increase, and we require a larger expenditure for roads, schools and bridges; but instead of getting more we actually get less, for we get \$63,000 a year for ten years, and is it to be supposed we will not want it eleven years hence. In a hundred years hence, our population will have increased very largely, and our revenues will have increased immensely, for the people of this Province consume more dutiable articles than Canada; therefore, it is an outrage to say we shall receive only this small amount, eighty cents a head on the population of 1861. It is our duty to legislate for those who come after us; and it is our duty as statesmen not to give up our country to gratify a few vain individuals. When we find men, who instead of looking after the interests of the people who have elevated them to a high position, attempt to fly to still higher, their flight is generally downwards, like that of a man who went to the top of a house with paper wings to make a bird of himself. This has been the case with statesmen before, and will be so again.

T. P. D.

MONDAY, June 5.

Mr. LANDRY.—I did not intend to say a word on this subject, and should not do so now but to reply to a statement put forth by the hon. member for Albert, (Mr. McClellan) that the priests used their influence with the people to get them to oppose Confederation at the last elections. I know that it was not so in Westmorland at any rate, for there they took no part whatever, either for or against. Some great men from St. John came up round our County, lecturing and talking to the people to get them to support the Scheme, and they went on so that the people

thought they were mad. It has been said that if the question were to be submitted to the people again in six months there would be a change. I think there would be too, but the change would be that there would be more opposed to the measure than ever.

Mr. KERR.—A great deal of time has been taken up in this discussion, and a large amount of money lost to the country by it. I thought that the country had spoken out loud and clearly that Confederation was not only dead but buried face downward, and so deep that, as the hon. member for Charlotte said, it would not appear again at least for a long time. It seems, however, that it is not so from these resolutions, and the appointment of new delegates. In Northumberland there were seven candidates in the field; six for Confederation and one against. I conceived at that time that from the threats made against us by the neighbouring republic, and the intimation that the protection of the mother country would likely be withdrawn from us in case of difficulties arising, that it was necessary we should continue our united energies to establish a power in these Colonies whose influence might be felt. Under these circumstances, I was constrained to support a Scheme that would not only thus unite us, but continue to us that powerful protection that we so much need. I have not changed my opinions since then. I believe that Canada is destined to be a great country; she already pays half a million of dollars to support a line of Steam Ships to and from England, and then look at the magnitude of her public works. It has been put forth by those opposed to Union that she is heavily in debt; there is no doubt of that, but then she has claims on the different Railways and other works of \$40,000,000 or \$50,000,000, and the amount really due her is more than the interest on her whole debt. I believe that both the evils and benefits that would arise from a Union have been very much exaggerated. Let us now come down to the Resolutions before us. Since Responsible Government was first established here, we have never been called to deliberate on such a Resolution. I say there has never been a case where the House has been asked to appoint delegates to go to England to lay before that people and Government the position and state of this Province. Last Session delegates were appointed to take into consideration a Union of the Maritime Provinces, and a few days ago the Hon. President of the Council brought in a Resolution to continue those negotiations; but notwithstanding the principle of the initiation of money grants being entirely in the hands of the Government, we now find a private member of the House comes forward with Resolutions which, if carried, involves the expenditure of a large sum of money, we do not know how much. I say it is against the principle established by this House that a matter of this kind should be taken out of the hands of Government. With regard to what has been said about power to be brought to bear on us to force us into this Union, I do not believe anything of the kind is contemplated. England never did bring any power to bear to force her dependencies or colonies to unite either with her or among themselves. In Scotland the matter was left entirely in the hands of the Local Government, and the same in Ireland; no power was brought to bear upon them to force them to unite with England.

Hon. Mr. ANGLIN.—Only a strong outside pressure.

Mr. KERR.—Neither Nova Scotia nor Prince Edward Island, have appointed delegates to go Home, and why should we? I do not believe that having conceded to us the power of self-Government, the Imperial Parliament will compel us to take any action with regard to Union that is opposed to the wishes of the people. I do not agree with the statement set forth in the Resolution that a Union of these Colonies would be politically, financially, and commercially disastrous, neither do I believe that having passed a Militia Bill that it is necessary to send Home a Declaration to show that we are willing to do all we can to defend ourselves. As to our loyalty, that is a truism which nobody doubts, and therefore the delegates are not needed to prove it. The seventh Section of the preamble states that it is to be feared that the Government and people of Great Britain are not aware of the true state of feeling here on the question of Confederation. If this is so, which I do not for a moment believe, why cannot they be informed without a delegation? Above all, however, why does the Government come to this House to ask our sanction to the appointment? When we were sold to Jackson & Co. for £26,000, did the Government come to this House, and on all the other delegations to Great Britain, Canada, and elsewhere, did they ask for sanction to appoint delegates? No, this is the first time since the year 1833, that such a course has been taken. Then, before the principle of Responsible Government was recognized, and when a feeling was going about that the people of these Colonies were disloyal, Judge Street moved for a delegation to England to lay before the British Government the true state of feeling in this Province. But the present action is unprecedented—a private member brings in a Government measure, and to day the Hon. President of the Council moves to take up the order of the day. I believe that any course of action taken by the whole Government by despatches would have more influence with the Imperial Government than anything which two delegates might be able to do by going Home. And when I see that anything which affects us must in like manner affect the other Provinces, and they have not appointed delegates, I do not see why we should take such a step. I shall therefore oppose the Resolutions.

Mr. LEWIS.—I believe that this Union of the Provinces is a great Scheme, which would result in great good to this Province. A great deal has been said and written on the subject, it has been canvassed and re-canvassed, it has been before the people in every position in which it could be represented, and the people have spoken out upon it. I looked upon it with great favor, for I believed that it would tend to build us up and make us a great people. The great want we have always experienced was the absence of great public works, and these a Union would have given us. We wanted a Railroad running through the heart of our country, opening up our wild lands, preparing the way for a system of colonization, and connecting us directly with Canada, and this the Scheme would have given to us on much better terms than we can get it without. I believed also that it would be the means of promoting and fostering our manufactures. It has been said that we cannot manufacture for Canada; but if our infant manufactures were encouraged, and a field opened up for the produce of them in the other Provinces, we should soon be able to compete with any other country. It has been said that