

sonified by the hon. member for St. John, who introduced the Treasury Note Bill; and the Patriotic corner so ably represented by the other hon. member for St. John in the Government. It will be seen that I have left out the Hon. President of the Council, and the Hon. Provincial Secretary; they are not corner stones, and should not be in it at all, and I hope they will attach themselves to some other party and work in a different manner—more in accordance with their political antecedents. But there is a military point of view in which this matter should be viewed. I trust there will be no difficulty with the United States; I have favored the North all through their struggle, but we all know that the Americans are avaricious of increased territory. We know that under the Ashburton Treaty they took a good slice off us, and that would not have been done if we had been united. Then on the Pacific Coast it was the same, and now they are casting longing eyes and would very much like to get a slice of the fertile belt of the Red River Settlement. They have 10,000 miles of Railways projected, and it is stretching out to cover the continent; but if united these encroachments would cease at least in our direction.

J. M.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3rd.

Mr. McCLELLAN resumed.—There were some remarks made by my hon. friend from Charlotte, (Dr. Thomson) during the interruption yesterday, in reference to a statement I had made about the influence of the clergy at the late elections. I did not design any disrespect to any denomination, and do not think any member could say I made use of offensive language at all. My hon. and learned friend from the City of St. John, (Mr. Wetmore) during the interruption, made some covert insinuation, that members who undertook to address this House after having been cramped the night before, were not entitled to great consideration. I did not clearly understand the impendo at the time, at first I thought he referred to the splendid social affair at the Exhibition building the night before, and possibly the hon. member himself may have satisfied himself to expletion on that occasion, as for me, I was not present, and did not participate in those festivities. If he referred to intellectual as cramming, I can only tell him *confidentially*, for this matter does not concern the public at all, that on his part it is all a matter of fancy, not of fact. It is better for hon. members to express themselves frankly and openly, and not deal in such ambiguous allusions, and if my hon. and learned friend thinks he can suppress discussion by interruptions of that kind he is very much mistaken; it may be well to resist discussion upon important questions at an election, but it will not be so easy to strangle free discussion on the floors of the Legislature. My learned friend (the Dr.) has taken occasion to proclaim himself a representative of the Tory element; he frankly avows his sentiments; he said the duties and attributes of Tories were to "fear God, honor the King, and deal uprightly with all men"; and it was upon that his political principles were founded. I recollect a story told to illustrate the principles of Toryism. A Tory was represented as being like a toad which had been buried in the solid

rock for a hundred years, but upon exposing him to the light of day and the vivifying beams of the sun he would, with twinkling eyes, pop out from his hiding place to the other toads, his companions, and perfectly oblivious of the fact that he is a hundred years behind the age. I do not wish to apply this to the learned Dr. from Charlotte. I am not saying that he is hopping along with the other toads. I merely refer to this to show the sentiments and principles of Toryism. The resolution before you says Confederation will be politically, commercially and financially injurious to this Province. I shall not speak now upon the financial part of the subject, because that has been gone into by the hon. gentlemen from Carleton and Restigouche. I think that aspect of the question has been met, and the opposition to the measure have failed to show such results would follow this union as would justify the appointment of this delegation. I feel confident that Confederation can be sustained upon financial grounds alone, without regard to the benefits arising from the construction of the Inter-colonial railway, which gives us 200 miles of railway, bringing the traffic of the West into New Brunswick. Immense advantages will flow from that road, uniting, as it does, the coal fields of the Eastern section with the metaliferous regions of the Western part of the Province and Canada. This road is not to be built with our own money, but the money of a people who have been denominated by many in this House as strangers. They are not strangers, but brother colonists, united and bound one colony to another. We should have that feeling of regard for them as would induce us to legislate for their interest as well as our own. It is the correct principle for any people to legislate that they will place themselves in a position to buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest. This road will not only give us an extended market, but will enable us to receive the surplus productions of Western Canada; it will produce benefits of which we have at present no conception. A person would suppose from listening to the remarks of some of the honorable gentlemen that they wished to re-enact the old protection laws, which were abolished years ago. They tell us that those men who signed a document in St. John expressing their views on this question, were men of no influence. They were men doing a large business, and were favorable to the extension of the principles of free trade and fair competition with their neighbours, for they felt confidence in the resources of New Brunswick. The Hon. President of the Council alluded to a statement which I had made, that in six months there would be a change in the opinions of the people on this question, and there would be a large majority of the people of this country in favor of Confederation; he took the opposite ground, and did not believe that this would be the case. I said "try it." He answered that the cause of Confederation was desperate, and we were willing to try anything. I did not in my allusion refer to a dissolution of the House, but I referred to putting the matter before the country as a distinct question, outside of party difficulties and troubles altogether, so that the people could vote yes or nay upon the question, free from the entanglements of politics; if it was so submitted, and means of instruction afforded them upon this question, I said they would have

a two-thirds majority in a very short time in favor of this measure. The hon. member says that was my opinion before; I say I never was very sanguine of carrying this question before, for I knew the strength and ability of my learned friend—I knew his declamation powers—I knew his influence in the County of Albert, and I feared the effect of that declamation; but in that County they took hold of the question and sifted it to the bottom, and they came to the conclusion that Confederation would build up this country, and it would prove a benefit to them whether they were miners, farmers, or fishermen. My hon. friend says my eyes were in Ottawa. I can tell him that I had no aspirations of that kind. I had no idea of going into a new arena, but was content to serve my country in that Legislature, which, to adopt their own style of arguments, would be a more municipality; therefore, I cannot see how they can stigmatize me as being actuated by any view of self-aggrandizement. He has put forward his great magnanimity in resigning his large salary and giving up a high position to protect the country from a great inflection, as he expressed it at that time; and he considers that a reason why the people should give him credit for being the most patriotic man in the country. Although I never was in a position to give up a salary, or an office, yet I have been in a position to refuse to accept of one; when parties were evenly balanced in this Legislature, I was offered one of the highest positions in the country, if I would desert my political principles, but I felt that while men were only for the passing hour, principles were undying. I hope that when this delegation—or this little pleasure excursion—goes to England at the expense of both Confederates and Anti-Confederates, they will represent to the British Government the true state of feeling in this country, and state that a large majority of the other branch of the Legislature are in favor of the Scheme. When they arrive in England they will receive very little sympathy from the English people, or ministry. The British Government will reply to them in this way: "Gentlemen, we knew this before; we have received information that the people of New Brunswick have rejected this Union, therefore we do not see the object of your mission." After they have received this rebuff they had better lengthen their excursion, and go to Africa. There, according to Dr. Livingston or Capt. Spoke, they will find little kingdoms with about 20,000 inhabitants holding their Courts with all the ceremony of larger kingdoms, their interests all being centered in themselves, each one of these having its own peculiar habits and customs, and it is in their particular care to keep these distinctions up. There they will find the exact exemplification of the principles enunciated here. They are not willing to break down the barriers of trade and cry out the principles of liberalism and reform, neither are they willing to unite these Colonies and make them the germ of a mighty nation. They are not willing to do what would advance our best interests and prove a lasting benefit; for to unite would prove a benefit whether we remain as a great Colonial Confederacy united under the British Government, or whether we adopt the other alternative and drift into Annexation. I can imagine the feelings of this delegation on their return, after finding the member had been fairly dismissed in the House of Commons. However soon they will repeat the old

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