

colony should be left to itself, then all the colonial possessions of England must go. (Hear, hear.) If that argument was carried out to its logical extent, the result must be that the British empire is to be reduced to England, Ireland, and Scotland; and I presume that no one present was in favour of that proposition. (Cheers.)

Mr. GALT.—The toast of the British colonies, which has been so warmly received by this company, is one in which not merely those colonies but all England must feel deeply interested. By the course of the struggle which has been going on for the last four years in America, the interests of England have been, to a certain extent, imperilled. We have all hope, and we still hope, that our friends and neighbours in the United States will be enabled once more to come together. We desire, in the interests of humanity, that the struggle between the North and the South should cease, and cease at an early period. (Hear, hear.) We desire that, irrespective of any personal interests which we may have in the matter—we desire it on account of the disastrous results of war, in respect of the interests of the world at large. (Hear, hear.) And now I may take this opportunity—the first which has been afforded to me—of alluding to the sad news which has reached London to-day—(hear, hear)—news which I believe will be a subject of regret to every Englishman and every inhabitant of the North American colonies. (Hear.) We have not got the particulars of the tragedy to which I allude, but whatever may have been our sentiments—whatever our sympathies—with regard to the struggle in America, we cannot but feel that the death of these two men, the first men in America, who have fallen victims to the hands of the assassin, is an event which must shock the public mind of this country and of the whole world. (Hear, hear.) I must say of these two men, differing as I do from much of their policy and many of their acts, that I believe Mr. Lincoln, who has now passed away, was a pure-minded and patriotic citizen of the United States—(hear)—and I will say of Mr. Seward that I deplore most sincerely his removal from a position in which I believe he was performing very high duties in a manner which proved that he had not only the interest of his own country at heart, but that he was desirous of preserving peace with this and every other country. (Cheers.) I am sure, therefore, that the news which has reached London to-day, will carry a shock of alarm to the mind of every one who is desirous that the peace of the world should be preserved. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") With regard to the proposed Confederation of the North American Provinces, after what has been said by my friend Mr. Cartier, I will only observe that our object is not to weaken our ties with the mother country, but to put ourselves in a position to perform those duties which we think may be demanded of a great and growing British Colony. (Cheers.) We are not coming to ask of the mother country to undertake a greater responsibility than that which has hitherto devolved upon her. On the contrary, we are come to show that if this Confederation be carried out, we shall be able to assume a greater responsibility than that which has hitherto fallen upon Canada. (Hear.) And let me add this, we feel that the North American colonies ought not only to be a support to the mother country in time of war, but that they should also aid in developing the sources of Imperial industry in the time of peace.

(Hear, hear.) It is our desire that the thousands and tens of thousands who emigrate from this country should not pass from under the dominion of the British Crown. (Hear, hear.) We wish that they should come to the North American provinces, where we can offer them employment and the means of advancing in life, and where they may still remain connected with the empire of Great Britain. (Loud cheers.)

This is a credit to Lower Canada to have such a gentleman among them, who could express such noble sentiments, and so strongly attest to the loyalty of the French Canadians. The hon. President of the Council spoke of the difficulties in Canada with regard to the difference of race and creed. There is no doubt but there were and are difficulties; but is it any disparagement to this cause that men are found who, seeing these difficulties, have determined to rise above them, and place these Colonies in such a position that they cannot occur again? The hon. that member for St. John, (Mr. Anglin), said that this Government could in two hours pass a Bill calling on the Governor General to call out every man capable of bearing arms in time of trouble; yet, when the Militia Bill was being discussed, he took very different ground. I believe that when the people of this Province awake to a sense of their true interests, and have an opportunity to express their feelings on this subject, a change will then be made apparent. Our securities now have fallen in the English market, and we hardly dare to put out any more lest they should fall still lower in value; but I am of opinion that under Confederation we should have been able to have got what money we required on the most advantageous terms, and that is something that cannot be done by any delegation this Government may now send Home. We are told by the hon. President of the Council of the disadvantages the opponents of Confederation labored under at the late elections by the late Government having the power to offer certain vacant offices to those who would support their Scheme; but he did not tell us that the leader of the Opposition had still greater power to influence voters and candidates than the then existing Government. I heard it said that the holders of office under the late Government were to be turned out all over the country. It was known that the hon. President of the Council would be the leader of the Government, if Confederation was not upheld, and it was reported that those who announced themselves as opponents to the Scheme would have a chance of filling these offices. Such being the case,—

Hon. Mr. SMITH.—Now, Mr. chairman, I rise to order. The hon. member says, I made offers of filling certain offices, if I were supported. I deny it most emphatically.

Mr. CONNELL.—I did not say you did; but if such were the case,—

Hon. Mr. ANGLIN.—Mr. Chairman, I also rise to order. The hon. member need not deny his words, they were after stating that promises of offices had been made, "such being the case;" and, if necessary, I would be willing to swear to it. His denial is in keeping with his whole course.

Mr. CONNELL.—I said that it was reported that offers were made, and if such were the case, they had a greater power than that of the late Government, and the statement of the hon. member for St. John does not make it more true.

Mr. WATSON.—Mr. chairman, I took

especial notice of the words, and they were, "such being the case, clearly affirming that the hon. President of the Council did make promises of office. He need not try to shuffle out of it. Why can't he tell the truth?"

Mr. CONNELL.—I will now repeat what I said, that when it was said the late Government used influences to bring about the accomplishment of their Scheme, the President of the Council, and others who opposed it, had a greater power to influence voters and candidates and could if they chose, and if the reports which circulated were true, they did make offers of offices to aid them in their canvas. It has been said that our roads, bridges and schools would be in a worse condition under Confederation than now. But look at the condition of the Province; we have to pay now £200,000, beside other sums annually to meet an interest here and at home; under Confederation we should receive \$200,000 beside the \$63,000 subsidy for ten years Export duty and Crown Lands annuity to nearly £150,000, in all more than we have now for local purposes; but what, I ask, will be our position now if the contemplated railways are carried on? By the the Intercolonial Railway Act which was adopted in 1851, they agreed to pay \$15,000,000 for the work, of which we were to pay three-twelfths, which would be \$1,375,000. By the Confederation Scheme we should pay one-thirteenth, which makes \$1,153,846, leaving a balance in favor of Confederation on this work alone of \$3,221,153. The highest estimate of expenditure for Canals is \$22,500,000, which added to the cost of the railroad \$15,000,000 is \$37,500,000. New Brunswick's share of cost, one-thirteenth, equals \$2,884,615 or \$1,490,384 less than the amount assumed by our Act of 1861. Thus it would cost New Brunswick \$1,490,384 less to build the Canals and the Intercolonial Railway under Confederation, than it would cost us to build the railroad out of Confederation. I believe with reference to these Canals that they would be of immense advantage to us, and that therefore we should be interested in the matter. We should be able to get our rivers improved and a Canal cut across from the Gulf to the Bay of Fundy, with other public works.

Mr. L. P. W. DESBRISSAY.—That has been looked into and found to be impracticable.

Mr. CONNELL.—I believe that it would be practicable and of immense advantage to our shipping interests. Then as to our position with regard to Canada, have we no interest in the protection and prosperity of the people of that Colony? I believe that we have, and that we should encourage emigration so that the resources of that great country might be developed. Look at the Valley of the Sakatchewan, one of the finest agricultural districts in the world, a valley 1,000 miles long and eighty wide, and capable of supporting an immense population. No part of the United States can compare with it, and we have an interest that it should be opened up by canals and railroads, so that emigrants may go in there. It has been shown that through this valley and across this country from the Pacific to this shore commodities will be brought from the East Indies, and Saint John or Halifax be made the great entrepot of Western traffic. We cannot stand still, we want an introduction of foreign capital that we cannot get without Confederation. The Intercolonial Railway would open up our farming lands right