listened to me then, he would not have been ignorant of my views in regard to Intercolonial Union. I understood the commission to refer to outside influence. (Mr. Hathewsy.—I alluded to a paper published in the County of Albert, and from his eard in it I concluded that alton from his card in it a continue.

he was in favor of Confederation, he was not in favor of this Scheme. What sur-prised me was, tink, knowing that it was idializely stated that the Scheme could not be altered by the dotting of an I, or the crossing of a 1—any person could be coral published in the Eastern Advances, in necessary, for his to read it signin. I made na with a stronger I. I stated in my eard that I was it forces of I. made no such statement. I stated in my card that I was in favor of a Union of the North American Colonies based upon fair Noith American Colonics based upon fair and equitable principles, and west, on showing the benefits of uniformity in our tariffs and postel arrangements, which could be brought about by a Union. I did not say a word about this Schume, for I held it de neatory for a member to commit himself to the details of an arrange-ment which only a few months before had been laid before him. I was at that time attending to my own business, and had no attending to my own pusiness, and and no time to fully consider the merits of the Scheme; therefore, I did not explain that I was prepared to commit myself to every detail, but so far as I had examined the Scheme, I saw nothing objectionable in it. The Chief Commissioner has on two occasions alluded to the influence of the Government in respect to the election in the County of Albert. I say I do not feel myself in a positi-n to acknowledge any favor from the Government : there was no expenditure of money came from outthe election there. The Banking influence was against this Scheme; the influence of men who make money out of poor people, who wished to retain their power of discounting notes, and securing money from the poverty of the country, helped to defeat Confederation. I was returned to represent the County of Albert without any influence being brought to bear either directly or indirectly; but there may be other constituencies in the Province which are not so pure, on which money influence may be brought to bear-To prove the fearful existence of bribery at elections in some places, arising proba-bly from the fact of there being in a small Legislature so many prizes and so few blanks, I have only to refer to the testimony of Mr. Allen, one of the representatives of York in 1857, now Attorney General. I presume natters may not have changed much, and it is therefore easy to conceive how Confederation was defeated

in York. Mr. NEEDHAM .- What authori y do you refer to?

Mr. McCLELLAN. - Speech of Attorney General delivered in this House in 1857, in reply to Mr. Hatheway, then opposed to him. I referred to this the other day, when the people of Albert were charged by the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Works, of their elections being influenced by money of the wealthy, &cc. Mr. Alles stated, smong other things, "that the most unliappy desecration of the franchise prevailed, not among the men who labor-ed with their hands, but the most influential men in York would sell their votes the growiest frauda and corresponding processing the state purpose of stating or annoying Martinian Provinces? Did it into oriented by the wholesale purchase of sortes, setter affect because per stating our process of stating or an annual country of the state of th

one dollar expended in the County of Al-bort to influence the votes on that neces sion, neither was there any promises of might as well be appointed to go to preference ever given in any shape or form. (Mr. Anglin.—Why was it then that a member of the Government was there at the time, and alterwards beasted that he had carried the County?) If he did say so, it was not the case; his pre-sence in the County had no influence upon the election.

Mr. Cubilly.—In reference to the re-merks made by the bos, member from the County of A'bert. I feel bound to say that experiment to carry this election. Suppose two candidates start even to run ouppose two candidates start even to rua an election, they will both spend money; but if one has the support of the Government he has a prospective advantage, there is always an indirect tendency to go with the strongest side. When my collegues and myself-were elected, it was ut forth that we were elected by the rabble. The hon, member for Albert said Confederation was defeated on account of he Banking influence. It is a strange thing that the men holding the money of the country can be the rabble.

Dr. Thomson. I thought it was my relings, to strive to retain our privileges from the gresp of parties who tried to sweep away the rights of our Province. At one time we were united with Nova Scotia, but were separated by the consent and direction of the British Governmen and direction of the British Government, because it was thought it would be conductive to our welfare. This proposed Union is not for the purpose of having one Legislature, but is a Federal Union where the dominant party will have power to tyrannise over us if they think proper. It is an old saying that we should "Give gloy; to God, honour to the King, and live honestly with all men." The Liberals have roctions this, for they have taken all the glory to themselves, and have honored neither King, country, nor anything else. This country was not big enough for them, and they wanted to extend it, like the fable of the frog and the horse. The frog enlarged himself until be burst, and so it was with these delegates, they would not act in such a way as was commensurate with their means; this country was too small for their, and they must get up, this big scheme; but the "band writing was upon the wall," and their place knew them no more. If we went into this Confederation we would have to put up new buildings, and it would cost us as much would be to keep a standing army of thirty thousand people. We would gain nothing by going into Confederation cither directly or indirectly; we are in the broit of mporting more dutiable goods than the Canadas, more particularly Lower Canada; therefore, we would contribute to the general revenue about double the amount that they do. The delegates may

have thought that it was a good move for us to enter this Union, but they did not view it from a right stand point, and they were over-ruled by the people of this Province. If there are any influences at wo k in Bogland in regard to legislating for this Province, we should send a slelegation home to counteract it; we must protect ourselves, for "self-preservation is the first law of nature." This delegaresidue. What is found: at elections but iton is not far the purpose of the purpose of time by the wholesale purchase of order, but the wholesale purchase of order. Such cases the but the wholesale purchase of order, purchase of order, purchase of order, purchase of order.

same delegation that are to go to Halifex might as well be appointed to go to Eng-land, to eave the expense of appointing two delegations. The expenses of this Scheme would have been enormous, inarmuch as we would have had to have kept much as we would have had to have kept up our own Legislature, and a union of all the Legislatures in Canada, and we give them the power to tax us as much as they please; if there was any necessity for this Union it would be better to have one the Union at would be petter to have one Parliament for all; by this means we would save a great deal of expense. I believe, instead of this Union, we should try to get a Union with Britain, by getting a few membe a in the British Parliament there they could do us some service; there should be a few members in the British Parliament for every Colony that is of British descent. If there is any change to be made in our Constitution we should have a two-third vote before we adopt it, and that vote should be given fairly; every man above twenty-one years of age nexation or whatever it may be.

Hon. Mr. SMINS.—As I feel an anxious desire to close the Session as speedily as

possible. I shall make a very short speech. I stated during the canves at the election, that the delegates which discussed this Scheme of a Union of the North American Provinces was wholly unauthorised, and I am prepared to assert now in my and a am prepared to assert now in my place, that in my judgment their whole proceedings were entirely unauthorised. History will be searched in vain to find a parallel to this case. If it was necessary for the delegates appointed to discuss a Union of the Lower Provinces, to have Legislative authority, how much in necessary was it to have authority to disnecessary was it to have authority to dis-cuss this larger Union? I do not think another case can be found of a Gr-ernment mosting in Conference and agreeing to a Scheme, making an organic change in the Constitution of a coun-try. I think before they gave their consent to a Scheme, and pledged themselves to carry out that Scheme with all the influence their high position gave them, they should have first consulted the people. These delegates who assembled on Prince Edward Island for a particular purpose, abandoned their business and arrogated to themselves powers that did not legitimately belong to them, and un-dertook to alter the Institutions of the dertook to alter the institutions of the country and surrender the independence we have to long enjoyed. In it not the duty of the Government to exercise their functions within the four corners of the Constitution? Is it not their dety to preserve inviolate the independence of the people? In my opinion these gentlemen transcended entirely their powers : t'ey should not have gone; or if they went upon the invitation of the Governor General, they should have gone and listened to the proposition and returned, before pledging themselves to use all their power, with all the agency the Governpower, with all the agency the Govern-ment could wield, to sustain this Scheme. How did this originate? Did not you hear in the early part of the canvas that it had emanated from the British Government? How fraudulent was that ; nothing of the kind had taken place. It was concocied in Canada. I will call Mr. Galt to show how it originated. Did it origi-nate in Canada for the benefit of the Maritime Provinces? Did it not ori-