

this Scheme was got up for the purpose of making some of our great gentlemen Governors of these Provinces. Well, I think that a praiseworthy object. (Laughter.) The Hon. President of the Council may laugh, but I believe that he would do honor to such a position. We should not be any the less loyal, because we had a few of our leading men in such offices, and the Governor General would still be the tie binding us to the mother country. With regard to the elections in Albert, I may say that the question turned exclusively on Confederation. There were some discontented spirits who came among us to stir up strife, but they did not do much. There were seven candidates in the field, and five of them were Confederates, and out of the 1,350 votes, about 600 were cast for Confederation. But that question is dead for the present, and I now come here to do my duty as a representative of the country, and if this Government introduce measures that I conceive to be beneficial, I shall support them. With regard to the Resolutions now before us, I believe that it is known in England just as well as it is here, that Confederation is gone, and they also know that we are, and always have been, a loyal people, and there is therefore no necessity to send Home hon. gentlemen just to flourish round through England, and over the continent for no real good. I think it would be much better to take the money that will be thus expended, and put it on the bye-roads of the Province. I am opposed to the Resolutions.

Mr. McMILLAN.—Before the debate closes I wish to offer a few remarks in addition to what I have already said: In the County of Restigouche notwithstanding that Confederation was gone, and the leading members of the Government were overthrown before the election came off, yet the people cast their votes in favor of that Scheme. No Anti-Candidate need offer for that County. I may say that I feel under some difficulties in addressing the House again on this subject; it is well-known that I have occupied more time this Session than ever I did before, and I have been forced to it by the fact that the hon. member for Sunbury and myself, are the only members of the late Government now left on the floors of this House. I shall, however, glance at the arguments which have been brought by those opposed to this Scheme. And first in reply to the hon. member for the County of Saint John (Mr. Anglin). He has made use of strong language in reference to the Chamber of Commerce; has said they were moved by some "hidden hand," and that falsehood and misrepresentation has been the order of the day. This "hidden hand" has come to be a familiar term, yet it seems to be a ghost to the present Government, that frightens and terrifies them, and if they could by any possibility lay it as low, and bury it as deep as the hon. member for Charlotte would have Confederation buried, yet it would rise to appeal them. But I am happy to state that that hand is still under the control of a mind, and a grasp of intellect that has a power to make his opponents afraid and tremble. The dissolution of the House has been characterized as cruelty and oppression; it might, certainly, appear like tyranny to those who did not wish to appeal to the people, but not to the people themselves. True, the season of the year was ineluctant, but then it took none of the people from their duties; and that it was not felt to be oppressive is clear from the fact that a larger vote was polled than ever before. Next is the Canadian tariff as compared

with ours; there it is 20 per cent., whilst here it is only 15, and it is argued that we should have to come up to them. We admit 32 articles free of duty, and Canada 44, and this, it is affirmed, would lower our revenue. But the way to arrive at a just conclusion on this point is to take the imports of the two countries and compare them, and we shall then find that whereas in Canada in 1863 it was 11 per cent., in New Brunswick it was 10 1-8 per cent.; why then fight the people with the cry of the tremendous difference in the tariff. Another point: it was said that the difference in 1863, if we had been in Confederation, would have been \$250,000, and he said Mr. Tilley had made it \$211,000.

Mr. Mr. ANGLIN.—Mr. Tilley said we could abandon our use of brandy and spirits and save the duty on these; we could save 10 cents a pound on tobacco by manufacturing it here, and in this way he tried to make up the amount; but I challenge the hon. ex-Surveyor General to take the free list of Canada and make up anything like an amount equal to the \$250,000.

Mr. McMILLAN.—I do not think that is the right way to take it. I think the proper plan is to average the imports of the two Provinces. Canada has so far advanced that she can support her local manufactures and save importation to a large extent, and this is an argument in favor of Union, as we should go on with her and be able to support our manufactures and get an increase of customers. While I am not prepared to say that our local expenditure would not be increased, I do not believe they would increase to the extent that has been said. The general government would have to deal with general and large matters, and the time occupied in their discussion would be shorter than now, and the same in the local legislatures, where they would only discuss local matters; and, while the expenditure would be, perhaps, somewhat increased, a great saving would be made in the time occupied in Session. It has been said that under Confederation we should dwindle down to a mere municipality, yet this Session only two measures have come before us—the Treasury Note Bill and the Post Office Bill—that would not be discussed in the local legislature. But, it is asked, who would come here as a representation under Confederation? I reply that our young men of intellect and power would come here to obtain a political education, to fit them for positions in the General Government, and for a Governorship of the Colonies. It is a high and a grand principle of ambition implanted in the human heart and soul that would animate our young men to raise themselves to positions of rank and power. The hon. member for St. John further said that the 80 cents a head was a high sum for Canada to receive, but small for New Brunswick. I do not understand how this can be. I ask if ten years ago we did not get more for local purposes than we do now? Yes, and why? Because we have paid out large sums for our great public works, and therefore have not the money for local purposes. But under Confederation we should receive 80 cents a head for all time to come to add to our revenue for these works. And then there is the question of taxation. Out of Confederation what are we to do? In a few days we are to have up the resolutions relative to the Western Extension, and for that purpose shall be called on to vote \$260,000 or \$270,

000 to commence the work, and if this be done how are the appropriations for schools, roads, bridges, to be upheld but by direct taxation. There will be no 80 cents a head to fall back upon. It is as clear as noonday that if we are to have direct taxation it would be further off, at least in union, than out of it. Then for militia purposes we should have \$1,000,000, and it is said that this is nothing at all. Then, I would ask, what is the \$30,000 we granted the other day, for us separated, and a fragment as now; but united under one power, one interest, animated by one common feeling I believe that \$1,000,000 would be something. Our proportion of that sum would be \$70,000, more than double what we now give. How then can it be said that \$1,000,000 is so small? It is not expected by the British Government that we are to do all toward our own defence. They do not look for it, and it is but right and manly and independent that we should contribute something. What does the Colonial Secretary say in his despatches: he hopes that operations can be carried on without imposing a tax upon the people; showing that the British Government do not wish to saddle the country with more than we are able to bear. The hon. President of the Council has referred to the difference in race and creed of the people of Canada. I will quote on this subject an extract from one of the most eloquent men on this continent, Mr. D'A. McGee:

"I venture, in the first place, to observe that there seems to be a good deal of exaggeration on the subject of race, occasionally introduced both on the one side and the other in this section of our country. This theory of race is sometimes carried to an anti-Christian and unphilosophical excess. Whose words are those—"God hath made of one blood all the nations that dwell on the face of the earth."

This is the right view to take of this question. Look at the position of affairs in the Mother Country; there they are composed of all peoples, and yet they go on quietly and harmoniously. Then another point taken up is our trifling trade with Canada. Why, the same cry was raised in Canada; there it was said that the Lower Provinces were so poor that they were not worth the expense that would be incurred by Canada. The Hon. Mr. Brown says:

"I hold in my hand a return of articles purchased by the Maritime Provinces from the United States in 1863, which Canada could have supplied. I will not detain the House by reading it, but any member who desires can have it for examination. The total value of products which the Lower Provinces might have bought more advantageously from us, summed up to over seven millions of dollars."

It is the want of direct trade that makes the hard feelings, and if these were broken down we should be much better off. Then the Hon. Mr. Ferrier shows what the Inter-colonial railroad would do that a trade in produce would spring up, and a large traffic would pass over it every day in the year. He shows that we import from the United States \$2,000,000 worth more produce than we export there. If we had this road we should bring direct from Canada, whereas now