

\$10,000 a mile, and this was as much as the finances of the country would justify them to do. He thought the whole principle was wrong, and he hoped the House would not sustain such a proposition.

Mr. McCLELLAN said that although a Company had been organized, the survey had not been made at their instigation. The survey had been made with a view of showing the facilities that could be afforded for constructing the line. The resolution does not contemplate that the Government shall bear the expense if they do not approve of the survey. If the survey was paid for the other lines of Railway, he could see no ground in the arguments that this should not be paid for because already surveyed.

Mr. SUTTON asked if his hon. friend would be willing to carry out a resolution providing to pay the expenses of the survey of the line from Clatham to Shediac, which would cost thousands of pounds.

Hon. Mr. TILLEY said if this resolution be carried it would place every section of the Province in the same position in regard to building those lines of railway. His hon. friend (Mr. Sutton) had a survey made in his section by Major Robinson, and a Company could start to-morrow and go on with the work with the information they have now before them. The resolution authorizing the Government to make surveys was passed in order to enable them to send engineers to make surveys, so that capitalists could make calculations as to the cost before entering upon the work. In regard to this resolution, the inhabitants of the district went to work upon their own responsibility, having no authority from the Legislature, and made a preliminary survey, and they now ask to be put in the same position as the others. They have shown more energy in the matter than was done by the others in going to work upon their own responsibility and it was equitable and fair that we should adopt this resolution, giving them the same privilege that was accorded to the other branches.

Mr. SMITH said the Subsidy Act required that the contract should be made with the Queen. The Government were authorized to have a survey made of the different branches, and get a plan drawn, which they could exhibit to any Company that proposed to build the road. In this Branch instead of the Government taking the initiative, the people have caused a survey to be made and paid for it, and they have plans to exhibit to any Company that choose to build the road. If we refuse to pass this resolution, we refuse that which the

people are entitled to, and which has been given to other sections of the country. In one case it was preliminary, in the other it was *ex post facto*. If the survey was not approved, it would not be paid for by the Government, as the resolution requires that the survey must be approved by the Governor in Council.

Mr. LINDSEY thought that a Company being formed to build the road, instead of being an objection, would be an inducement for them to pay for the survey. He would rather see a provision made in the Resolution, that the survey would be paid when the Company commenced operations. The object of the Government should be to encourage localities to do something to assist themselves, in order that they might get railroads and open up communication with the different parts of the Province. Every section should have equal justice meted out to it.

Hon. Mr. McMILLAN said, suppose the Governor in Council approved of the survey, and no Company was formed to carry it out, it would be so much money thrown away.

The resolution was adopted.

INSTRUCTION OF DELEGATES REGARDING THE PROVISIONS TO BE MADE IN A MEASURE OF UNION.

Mr. SMITH moved the following resolution:

Whereas the House on the 30th day of June now instant, passed the following Resolution, *viz.*

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to appoint delegates to unite with delegates from the other Provinces in arranging with the Imperial Government for the Union of British North America, upon such terms as will secure the just rights and interests of New Brunswick, accompanied with provision for the immediate construction of the Inter-Colonial Railway, each Province to have an equal voice in such delegation, Upper and Lower Canada to be considered as separate Provinces;

And whereas the authority given to the delegates by said Resolution, authorizes them to accept the Quebec Scheme, (so called,) or even one more prejudicial to the interests of the people of this Province; And whereas in view of the transcendent importance of the subject, it is desirable that the opinion of this House, in reference to such Scheme, should be expressed for the information and guidance of such delegates, in the preparation of any measure for the Union of British North America; therefore

Resolved, As the deliberate opinion of this House, that no measure for such Union should be adopted which does not contain the following provisions, *viz.*

1st.—An equal number of Legislative Councillors for each Province.

2d.—Such Legislative Councillors to be required to reside in the Provinces which they represent, and for which they are appointed.

3d.—The number of Representatives in the Federal Parliament to be limited.

4th.—The establishment of a Court for the determination of questions and disputes that may arise between the Federal and Local Governments as to the meaning of the Act of Union.

5th.—Exemption of this Province from taxation for the construction and enlargement of Canals in Upper Canada, and for the payment of any money for the Mines and Minerals and Lands of Newfoundland.

6th.—Eighty cents per head to be on the population as it increases, and not to be confined to the Census of 1861.

7th.—Securing to each of the Maritime Provinces the right to have at least one Executive Councillor in the Federal Government.

8th.—The commencing of the Inter-Colonial Railway before the right shall exist to increase taxation upon the people of this Province.

Mr. SMITH.—I had intended to have made what might be considered a labored speech on this occasion, but being anxious to shorten the session, I have concluded not to make any speech at all. The various points in this resolution were discussed in the former debate on the resolution moved by the Attorney General. I reserve my right to make a general reply at the close of the discussion.

Hon. Mr. FISHER.—I move this amendment. Strike out the whole of the preamble, and everything after the word resolved, and substitute:

“That the people of the Province having after due deliberation determined that a Union of British North America was desirable, and the House having agreed to request His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to appoint delegates for the purpose of settling the plan of Union upon such terms as will secure the just rights of New Brunswick, and having confidence that the action of His Excellency, under the advice of his constitutional advisers, will be directed to the attainment of that end, sound policy and a due regard to the interests of this Province require that the responsibility of such action should be left untouched by any expression of opinion other than what has already been given by the people and their representatives.”

Mr. SKINNER.—Previous to taking a division of the House upon this resolution, or upon the amendment, I wish to make a few remarks in explanation, not only in regard to these resolutions, but in regard to the remarks I made on Friday last. From the statements I have seen in the public prints, I infer that I have been quite misunderstood in the position I took in the speech I made on that occasion before the House. This resolution now moved asks that certain instructions should be given to