NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

On no occasion will the names of Old Advertisements be inserted here.

Furnished Bedrooms and Sitting-Room Wanted.

1000 Agents Wanted—Novelty Co.

Male School Teacher Wanted—John O'Reilly.

Commercial Bank—J. A. Pinard.

Reduction in Cottons—J. A. Pinard.

The Dominion Life Insurance Association, Canada.

HIS EXCELLENCY

The Governor General

WILL HOLD A

LEVEE!

AT HIS OFFICE IN

The Departmental Buildings,

ON

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16,

AT TWO O'CLOCK, P.M.

Gentlemen attending the Levee will please to bring with them Two Cards with their names legibly written or printed on them, one to be given to the person appointed to receive them in the Corridor, and the other to the Officer who will announce their names to His Excellency the Governor-General.

Entrance by the door immediately under the Governor-General's Office, and departure by the Eastern door of the building.

By Command,

J. G. IRVINE,
Lt.-Colonel,
A.D.C.

Governor-General's Office,
Ottawa, November 9, 1867. 586d

The Ottawa Times

City and County Official Paper.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1867.

After one of the most interesting debates of the week, the Address was carried last night, and the House adjourned at half-past twelve.

We give up the greater portion of our space this morning to the publication of a full report of the brilliant and exhaustive speech of the Hon. T. D. McGee. It is quite probable from the late hour it was got into type several errors may have escaped correction, but we shall have it carefully revised for publication in the next issue of the Weekly Times.

The member for Lotbiniere, Mr. Joly, performed a generous and chivalrous act yesterday afternoon, the spirit of which, we were glad to notice, was warmly entered into by the House. He took occasion to vindicate Mr. McGee from an imputation conveyed, the other night, in the speech of the member for Lambton, with respect to the existence of Fenianism in Montreal, and pronounced a well deserved eulogy on Mr. McGee's patriotic sacrifices for the peace of the country. Mr. Joly being a political opponent of Mr. McGee, had no incentive, but the manly instinct of honor, to induce him to notice the matter at all, and that he did so, and with such spirit, is in the highest degree to his credit. Referring to Mr. McGee's former position in Canada, to his influence over the hearts of his countrymen, and the power which was thus placed in his hands, against the recent opposition offered to him in Montreal West, Mr. Joly reasoned, and we think correctly, that Mr. McGee had brought that opposition upon himself solely by his efforts to prevent the spread of Fenianism in Canada—in his words, Mr. McGee "sacrificed his "power to the interests of his country," and for this sacrifice he claimed that he was entitled to the warmest national gratitude. The House warmly applauded his every sentiment, and evinced its full appreciation of the justice of his remarks.

Mr. McKenzie, as became him, denied all intention of reflecting upon Mr. McGee's character in any respect; he had merely asserted that Mr. McGee's attempt to prove the existence of Fenianism in Montreal had been a miserable failure, and his object was to vindicate the loyalty of a large class of the population which had been grossly slandered through that attempt. Of course! Everybody knows that Mr. Alexander McKenzie is the chivalrous defender of the Irish name! His whole political antecedents, not to speak of other accidents or associations, point him out as their real champion—against the misrepresentation of such men as Thomas D'Arcy McGee! Doubtless the House understood this point too; though there may have been some members intimate with Montreal, individually interested in its peace and prosperity, and viewing things through other than Lambtonian spectacles, that did feel the full force of Mr. Joly's remark that and Mr. McGee merely been content to let matters alone, to keep his mouth shut and his hand still, the Fenian excitement would have borne a very different character. Mr. Joly felt, as nearly the whole country feels, that Mr. McGee's silence, even on this question, would have been a national calamity; and when Mr. McGee, knowing the responsibility of his position, feeling no doubt, as well as anybody could have felt, that silence on his part would have been a crime, "sacrificed his power" that he might save his countrymen from seduction from the path of duty, and his adopted country from such horrors as even the very smallest of Fenian risings within it could not have failed to produce, the debt which Mr. Joly claimed for him ought surely to be ungrudgingly accorded.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

1ST PARLIAMENT: 1ST SESSION.

THE SENATE.

Thursday, November 14, 1867.

The SPEAKER took the chair at three o'clock.

After the presentation of petitions, and other routine.

INQUIRY.

Hon. Mr. McCLELAN inquired of the Government if the report that two gentlemen appointed to this Chamber from New Brunswick had declined acceptance of their seats was correct, and if so, had those vacancies been filled, and by whom?

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL answered that there were two vacancies for New Brunswick in the House, and they were about to be filled up.

REPORTING THE DEBATES.

A general conversational discussion again took place on the motion of Hon. Mr. Wilmot for a committee to enquire at what cost the debates of the House could be reported and printed. Some hon. members favored the appointment of such a committee: others preferred leaving the matters in the hands of the Committee on Contingent Accounts, and by consent of the House the motion was amended so as to refer it to that Committee. It was then put and carried.

MAILS TO THE LOWER PROVINCES.

Hon. Mr. STEEVES gave notice that he would inquire to morrow of the Postmaster General, whether daily mails were made up in this city for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; *if not how many mails were made up for those places each week, and by what route or routes they were sent.*

ADDRESS.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL moved for an Address to His Excellency praying him to communicate to this House, any royal instructions received by him respecting the passage of Bills by Parliament.

The hon. gentleman stated, it was desirable to have these instructions, together with the Union Act, printed with the new edition of the Rules and Orders of the House.—Carried. The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Nov. 14, 1867.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at three o'clock.

Mr. HOLTON demanded an explanation as to *what steps* had been taken to replace Ministers who had resigned.

Hon. Sir. JOHN A. MACDONALD said negociations were going on, and he would be able to lay explanations before the House in a day or two.

Mr. F. JONES did not think it necessary to refer to the manner in which elections were carried in Ontario. That was over now. Under the circumstances he felt the necessity of Coalition, notwithstanding all that had been said against it. He had given his vote for Confederation, partly from the peculiar political situation of the country, arising from sectional views, rendering legislation impossible. He referred to the oneness of views existing between the member for Cornwall and the Minister of Justice on the subject of Representation by Population.' It was Macdonald on one side and Macdonald on the other, which seemed to show that the best trade in this country was that of a Scotchman. He believed in great parties, but the people were tired of party without principle, and hence it was found impossible to resuscitate party in Ontario at the late elections.

[The Sergeant at Arms here announced a message from the Senate, in reference to the appointment of a Library Committee, so far as that House was concerned.]

Mr. JONES continued, showing the additions to our debt were not so much owing to Coalitions, as to other causes, instancing the Municipal Loan Fund and the Grand Trunk Railway, for which liabilities were incurred before the Coalition of 1854 came into power. He complained of the expense attending the increase of members of the Legislature, showing that in England, while reform endeavored to increase the voters it also reduced representations. This country had a greater proportionate representation than any country in the world. He said that the Intercolonial Railway could not be built for £3,000,000, and he regretted that a larger sum had not been asked for, which would be found in the end to be at least $20,000,000. Engineers were not accustomed to over estimate the cost of work, and we would be forced to raise from our own resources sufficient to complete the work at a much greater interest than that which had been guaranteed by the Imperial Parliament. Speaking of the opening of the northwest, he argued that the route proposed by Lake Nipissing would be found impracticable, and he regretted that Ministers had spent money upon it. He would prefer seeing the northwest erected into a *crown colony*.

Mr. JOLY (Lotbiniere), said as the hon. member for Montreal West was absent, on account of illness, he said the country owed a debt of gratitude to that hon. gentleman. He used his power to repress his countrymen when he thought they were going too far. Compare the late election with former ones and witness the contumely to which that hon. gentleman had been subjected on account of his patriotic efforts. He had placed his whole interests at the command of his adopted country, and he should be rewarded by the high honor of national respect. (Hear, hear.) He went on to define his position on Confederation. He had opposed that measure, but the die was now cast—we could not go back and must go forward. If the Union were destroyed it would jeopardise all that was British in Canada. (Cheers.)

Mr. McKENZIE said that he had merely said that the hon. member for West Montreal had miserably failed in attempting to foster Fenianism upon a large class in his constituency.

Mr. McKENZIE (Cape Breton), said it was not the practice in Britain for members to legislate away constitutions as had been done in Nova Scotia, except in the single case of the annexation of Ireland, the history of which was written in blood. He protested in the strongest terms against the mode in which Confederation had been carried. To say the people of Nova Scotia had any voice in it was a mockery. Was the question itself good or bad? He condemned it. He was a repealer, but he would not immediately draw his sword. He would appeal to England and prolong the battle, and when he could show the ruinous effect of Confederation, he could appeal to England without a charge of factiousness.

Mr. BODWELL said it was not his intention to make any remarks had the discussion not taken so wide a range. He could heartily congratulate the Dominion on the consummation of Confederation, but it was not faultless. He thought the Senate ought to have been made elective. He thought a great mistake had been made in passing this scheme without submitting it to the people, although it was scarcely necessary in Ontario, where it was almost unanimously supported. It established a bad precedent. While he admitted the ability of gentlemen from Nova Scotia, he regretted the course they had taken. He thought they had overdrawn the picture of their grievances. He believed the benefits of Union were equal to all Provinces, and he was pleased to hear the last speaker say that he would give the Constitution a fair trial. He believed all had patriotism enough to do that, and if it were found ruinous to any, or all, they could urge its repeal. He believed that the talents of the gentlemen from Nova Scotia would preserve her individuality. If they were determined to fight out the battle to the bitter end it would be better to let them go in peace, but he was persuaded that they would soon accept the situation. He would ask if they were prepared to adopt and support a revolutionary policy for any length of time? He thought they were not. He hoped the postage on letters would be reduced, and the postage on newspapers abolished throughout the Dominion. One object of Confederation, and not the least was the consolidation of British power on this continent. The Northwest, capable of maintaining many millions, was held by a grasping monopoly. This subject demanded attention in the interests of civilisation of this country, and of the Empire. It was the duty of either the British or Canadian Governments to open up the vast agricultural wealth of this country to our sons and those who should come amongst us. Still it would require a great outlay, and if Nova Scotia were to be a source of weakness instead of strength, there would be great difficulty in assuming new burdens successfully. He regretted the allusion to Fenianism, as he felt that the feeling of loyalty extended from one end of the Dominion to the other. He thought defence should be provided for, but all the resources of this country should not be appropriated to that object. He believed the United States would not precipitate a causeless war by invasion; but it was right that we should prepare to meet lawless hordes like that of June, 1866, but not to assume an attitude of menace. He regretted that nothing had been said in the speech in reference to a Reciprocity Treaty. The disasters predicted from the repeal of that treaty had not been fulfilled. We had prospered, but it was partly due to the demands made upon our produce by the American war, but when the exceptional state of things passed away we would feel the want of the treaty, although he still believed we could live without it. At the election he had taken the position that party government was the only true one, and although he would accept good measures from a purely Conservative government he would prefer a purely Reform one. He could not forget that the Hon. Minister of Public Works had said that if the Reform party asked him to do so he would leave the Government and take his position in the Reform ranks. If the government brought down economical measures they need not fear factious opposition. He believed hon. gentlemen in the House had risen above the spirit of sectionalism. (Applause.)

M. TREMBLAY, Chicoutimi, next addressed the House in French.

Mr. CARMICHAEL, Pictou, explained the manner in which the election in his county had been carried. He objected to Nova Scotia occupying a position of inferiority and existing by sufferance.

Mr. OLIVER had great pleasure in saying that he agreed with the answer to the speech. He believed Confederation would result in great good to the whole Dominion, and while sympathising with the Nova Scotians in their objections to the manner of carrying the measure in that Province, he was grieved that they had adopted the course they had. He showed that Nova Scotia had been treated as fairly by the Confederation scheme as any other Province, and that that Province had actually been treated more liberally than any other in settling the percentage per head. Already more money had been sent to Nova Scotia for public works than had been received from it. The debt of the Dominion was distributed at $25 per head, and an absolute equality maintained, while the Local Governments of Ontario and Quebec had to assume the surplus debt of the late Province of Canada. He believed the tariff should be lowered instead of raised, as trade should be as free as possible. In reference to defence we had the guarantee of the Imperial Government that its whole power would be given for our assistance, and with the volunteers our position would be safe, as he believed the people of the United States had no desire for war. The same feeling existed in the South as before it was conquered, and if the United States provoked war with this country or England the South would gain its independence. He referred to the banking scheme of last Session. He had voted for it, but it was on the assurance from the Government that it would not be used if the Government debentures could be sold. He had been deceived. He argued that the failure of the Commercial Bank was the result of the manner in which the scheme had been carried out. The question at the late election in Ontario was whether the Government which had carried the scheme should be allowed to put it in working order, but Ministers of both General and Local Governments had endeavored to bring out candidates in opposition to Reformers, wherever they could, in the face of their pledges, that they only desired a fair trial, which such Reformers were willing to give. He would maintain that the elections in Ontario were not carried because the country approved of the policy of the Ministry. He objected to the nomination of Senators by the Crown, arguing that if they were elected, Nova Scotia could not complain, that she had no representation of her peculiar views in the Senate, and he would not oppose repeal in that particular. After a lengthy speech, he resumed his seat amid cheers.

It being six o'clock, the Speaker left the chair.

AFTER RECESS.

The SPEAKER took the chair at eight o'clock.

Mr. McGEE—Mr. Speaker: Although we all must feel the inconvenience of a prolonged discussion on the Address, I trust the House will grant me its kind indulgence in rising to offer such remarks as have suggested themselves to my mind during the course of this interesting and important discussion. (Hear.) In doing so, sir, I make my obeisance to the eminent position you occupy, and to its present possessor; a most grateful duty to any one, who has had the privilege of the previous acquaintance of Mr. Speaker, and a duty which will be grateful hereafter to every member of this House who has not had formerly that privilege. (This Parliament, Sir, over which you have been chosen with unanimity to preside, reminds me in what was called the other night "the backwoods of Canada," under singular, but in the main, what I cannot but think, fortunate auspices. Contrary to foolish rumors which had been let loose by their foolish authors, no member for the new Dominion is absent from his seat; we meet with full benches, and with an Executive strong enough in experience and in the following, to give a salutary certainty to the financial and other measures they may propose to this House. (Hear.) We meet in the Capital of the Sovereign's choice in obedience to the Sovereign's summons and I trust, and believe, we are all here to make the best of that Constitution, which our own work has received that Sovereigns cordial approbation. (Cheers.) This Capital, it is true, is very near the backwoods; it is rather the ground-plan of a great city, than what one usually conceives a great capital city, ought to be; but if the foreshowings of the speech from the Throne, should come to pass, and our new nationality be extended "from the Atlantic to the Pacific,"—and from the Atlantic to Lake Superior is a long stride in that direction,—(Hear, hear,) Ottawa will be found central enough and convenient enough for the transaction of the public business of the entire Dominion. Mr. Speaker, so soon as we were assembled under this roof we heard the speech from the Throne, now under consideration; but there was another occasion, on which another speech from the Throne, might have been addressed if not to us to those who sent us here; a speech which might have been made when Her Majesty gave her assent to this Act; which history will not fail to make as addressed by England to us in this passing year of 1867, and in terms such as I will venture to find expression for, as best I can. Her Majesty might have said on the occasion to which I refer, "Gentlemen of the four United Provinces, I transfer to your charge and keeping, all those parts of North America which "remained faithful to the King, my grandfather, after the secession of our other American possessions. I transfer to your charge and keeping, a vast territory which the Kings "my predecessors have clung to with a determined resolution for three centuries, for "the possession of which we seven times "went to war with powerful rivals; which "cost us to retain and defend, many thousands "of lives and many millions of treasure: This "territory so eagerly explored, so ardently "coveted, so bravely contested with gallant "competitors; I now, in the name of my "people and by the advice of my Imperial "Parliament, transfer to you and yours, to "have and to hold, to make or to mar—to build "up or to break down!" (Loud cheers.) Her Majesty might have so spoken on the passage of the Union Act,—and if deeds were as vocal as words, (which they often are to those who understand their dialect,) such a speech has actually been delivered to us, by the head of the Empire, and it is to take that speech, as well as this into consideration we are now assembled here. (Cheers.) Sir, this is not the continuation of any former legislature; nor are we here, least of all, as one Province men; we are here, if in good faith, as members of one Dominion, *Puissance* or "new Nationality" so constituted by a deliberate and well considered Act of the Sovereign, to begin a new set of journals, which we all trust may become the precious records of a great, free people. (Cheers.) I regretted much to hear my honorable friend from Hants, for so (notwithstanding certain hard sayings during his late hunting's campaign, I presume to call him); I regretted much to hear him so repeatedly mutter terms, whenever he spoke, "your country" and "my country." This Act by virtue of which we were summoned here, in the Queen's name, constitutes us, so far as a Constitutional Act can, one country; we are all here, every man of us, if in *bona fides*, which I do not doubt, to legislate for the four Provinces (and all British America, ultimately) as one country; and the hour that we passed that bar, to take the oath of Membership in the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, we assumed the character of fellow-countrymen even more bindingly, than we had it before. The hon. member and those who may agree with him, have already made their election in coming here; they have already acknowledged the Union, and sealed their acceptance of it with a most solemn oath; they cannot, therefore, be in the Union and out of it, at one and the same time; and my respectful suggestion to the gentlemen of that opinion is, that they should give in the adhesion which they have given, cheerfully and gracefully as the hon. members from Westmoreland and Guysboro' did when they spoke, and so let us proceed, to hold common council, for a common country. (Cheers.) This Act says: "Canada shall be divided into four Provinces, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.' I sincerely trust the hon. members have no insurmountable prejudice against accepting the common name of Canada and Canadian. (Hear, hear.) If British America could have been condensed into one word; if it were equally indigenous, euphonious, and applicable, to all sections of our population, many would have preferred it; if the title of Nova Scotia could have been with propriety extended westward, I for my part, should have cheerfully accepted it, for I have a strong historical and personal feeling of attachment, for old Scotia and new Scotia. But of the names from which we were free to choose, there was none so indigenous, so euphonious, and so applicable, and without disrespect to the other Provinces, there was none so illustrious as Canada. (Cheers.) For three centuries—whether under French or English domination—the valley of the St. Lawrence has been the stage of great men, and the theatre of great actions; Canada is a name familiar to all educated people in England, France, and America, (cheers); and if as Lord Bacon said, in recommending the adoption of the name of Britain, in the reign of James 1st, a name has "much impression and enchantment in it," I believe we have chosen the best one which all our descendants, if not ourselves, will be proud to bear, to defend, and to illustrate. (Cheers.) Mr. Speaker, the Union is established, and we are here, or ought to be, all of us, as Unionists; and I quite agree with the hon. member for Cumberland (Dr. Tupper), that it would be much to be deplored, both here and at home, and beyond our limits, if the impression was allowed to go abroad, from this House especially, that our Act of Union was carried by means of intrigue, corruption and coercion. No such stain must be allowed to rest upon the fair repute of this great transaction; no such false version of the facts must be allowed to go uncontradicted into general and permanent circulation; and I stand here prepared to maintain the allegations in the Address, that not only as to its substance, but as to the mode of its preparation and passage into law this British American Act, is a glorious and most timely charter, for which we have all cause to be thankful. (Cheers). As one of the least of its promoters, cognisant, I believe, of every step of its progress, from the first rude sketch scarce half designed at Charlottetown, in September, '64, to the finished piece of legislation, completed at Westminster, in '67, as we now have it here; I stand up to maintain, that all its provisions were honestly meant and fairly meant towards every Province; I stand here to maintain that three years discussion in this busy age was not an insufficient time for the consideration even of so important a measure (Cheers); and I deny that it was in any degree, our Union, owes its establishment, to intrigue or corruption, or coercion. (Cheers.) This, sir, seems now, necessary to be done before this debate closes because not confining himself to personal vindication, the hon. member opposite (Mr. Howe) has endeavored even here to discount and dishonor the men and the means by which this Union was carried, and his efforts in that direction are put very adroitly on the American market. Here Mr. McGee read an extract from the New York *Herald* of Saturday as to Mr. Howe's speech. I purposely refrain from all criticism on the hon. member's personal vindication. He says now he did not mean what he said at Halifax in '64, after the Charlottetown Conference was called, or at Port Robinson in '62 when I stood by his side, what we all thought he then meant, what was corrected for the press by a hand which he only could control, and what he received without explanation, our congratulations on having said, I can only observe that I regret it; I deeply regret it. (Hear, hear.)

"Who would not grieve if such a one there be
Who would not blush if Attieus, were he?"

But when the hon. gentleman goes farther than personal vindication—when he attempts to lay rude hands on this work of so many able and patriotic men, steadily prosecuted through several years, when he ventures to impeach the motives of our colleagues in this work and to discredit the work itself—it is necessary that some Unionist, who knows all the facts, should rise before the close of this debate, to vindicate both the work and the workmen. (Cheers.) It will be remembered by all who hear me that the growth of this design in Canada was gradual and continuous. In '53 Sir Edmund Head, had promised in his speech, at the close of the Session to move the Imperial authorities. The same year, the then Minister of Militia, the hon. member for Sherbrooke, and the Hon. Mr. Ross, then in England, did actually so bring it; in 1859, the Toronto Reform Convention declared in general terms, for the Federal principle; as a meeting of the Lower Canada Opposition, with which I, at that time acted, also did, about the same period. In the other Provinces, especially Nova Scotia, the movement for Union was simultaneous with our own. In '61 the hon. member for Hants, (Mr. Howe,) moved and the Legislature of Nova Scotia carried unanimously, the Union resolution read for me the other night, by the hon. member behind me, (Dr. Tupper.) I well remember in 1862 when the hon. member with one, who, I much regret for the sake of this House, is not now with us, (Mr. Archibald,) the hon. minister near me (Mr. Tilley,) and other gentlemen from New Brunswick came to Quebec in relation to the Intercolonial Railroad, how much they regretted with me, that the then Government of Canada proper, headed by the hon. member for Cornwall, could not be induced to take up the question of Union. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) The hon. member said the other evening that he brought in his Union resolution to satisfy my esteemed friend, Mr. John Tobin, the former member for Halifax city; if so I am happy to know that Mr. Tobin had so much and such a salutary influence upon the hon. member; but he was not—I refer only to what I am personally a witness of—quite correct, as to what took place in consequence at Quebec. So far from "laughing over it for an hour," the joint meeting of ministers over which I had the honor to preside, listened for nearly that space to an ardent appeal from the hon. member to take up the Union question conjointly with the railroad, and when we who agreed with him found ourselves a minority, we consoled ourselves with the reflection, that the road would render the Union, bye and bye a necessity. (Loud cheers.) I mention these facts to show, that whoever else was taken by surprise by the design of a Canadian Union, the hon. member for Hants certainly was not, but though men may halt, or may drop off, events still not stand still; and accordingly in '64, we found that unexpectedly the prospects of Union, both east and west, had suddenly brightened up. Between March '64 and June '64, we had three unsuccessful Canadian administrations, a state of things which every one saw could not continue in this country. This led to Mr. Brown's Constitutional committee in the Session of '64, which proved rather in *fact* except that the Federal principle found increase of favor on both sides of the House; and this again led to the Canadian Coalition of the same summer, brought on in the first place by the disinterested interposition of the hon. members for Lanark and Compton, (Mr. Morris and Mr. Pope,) and sanctioned by the hon. member for Cornwall, and the formal vote of the Opposition of that day. It has been urged against this Union as a corrupt taint in its very conception, that it was brought about so as to settle a chronic constitutional quarrel, between Upper and Lower Canada; sir, I admit that was one reason for the Union, and a very good and excellent reason it was; but there were other motives and influences, (foreign and domestic,) at work, to the same good purpose, which may not be so patent to the popular recollection. It is astonishing how apt we are to loose sight of the influence of events in which we have not been ourselves personally concerned, and I need not take a better illustration of this fact than by asking the members of this House—all of whom must well remember the date—to carry back their thoughts to the bombardment of Fort Sumpter, on the 12th of April, 1861, just five weeks after the installation of President Lincoln, at Washington. Eight years have not yet yet passed, and who but the actors personally engaged can now recall the successive steps by which secession rose into civil war, and civil war into a American revolution, both in a military and constitutional sense of the word revolution? Who remembers the particulars of the secession of South Carolina, of Major Anderson's first movement, or General Beauregard's first order to fire on the flag of the Union? I recollect, sir, saying at the time, in a debate on our constitutional difficulties in 1861, when we sat at Quebec, that that first shot fired at Sumpter "had a message for us"—Canadians; and that that message was "to sleep no more, except upon our arms." (Hear, hear.) But if my words were then considered, as they may have been, mystical, or at least premature, they were found to have a meaning before the end of that same year, when in the month of December, Captain Wilkes seized Messrs. Mason and Slidell, in the Bahama channel; when the United States Government incarcerated them in Fort Warren and the British Government demanded their release. (Hear, hear.) Not only at the time of the *Trent* affair, but at every subsequent period of the four years' civil war, American events deeply impressed themselves on every Canadian capable of observation or reflection. We saw in those four years the improvisation of a Northern army of 800,000 men, and a navy carrying 4,900 great guns. In the miserable affair of St. Albans; in placing armed vessels on the lakes, contrary to the treaty of 1818; in the Fenian raids; in the introduction of a vexatious system of passports; in the refusal to renew the Reciprocity Treaty, we were taught at every step how powerless we were under the old state of things; we were taught that the days of the colonial comedy of Government were over and gone, and that politics had become stern, and almost tragic for the New World. (Cheers.) We needed not the lesson taught with such personal directness in the detestable assassination of Mr. Lincoln, and the equally atrocious murder of more recent date, when the gallant Emperor of Mexico was done to death at Queretaro (hear.) I do not pretend, Mr. Speaker, to discern more clearly than others the signs of the times on this side the Atlantic, but I should consider it an insult to the intelligence of any member of this House, to undertake to show him how this revolution in the whole American economy, military and financial, affected and continues to affect, these Provinces, and to render more and more necessary for them, a common Government, and a common policy (hear, hear.) The statesmen of England, accustomed to deal with affairs, far and near, were quick to learn the lessons of the civil war, and long before Lee had surrendered, Great Britain began to shape her new policy toward the United States. Sir, that new policy included the concentration of the forces and means of these Provinces, under one General Government, if the British connection was to be maintained; everyone knows that such was the condition of the connection; and, whoever values the connection, will not disparage the condition, (hear, hear.) So much, Mr. Speaker, as to the antecedents of the projected Union up to '64, and the coincident American events, which seemed to many observers in England and the Provinces, to demand all possible expedition in its prosecution. The Quebec Conference I have already mentioned, but perhaps I may be permitted to refer again to the 33 gentlemen, who came together there, to frame the outlines of this measure. I will not compare them with other assemblies held in other times and countries for similar purposes; but I will say this, for that assembly, that a more anxious and laborious body, never met to deliberate on the fate of their fellow countrymen. (Cheers.) My hon. friend (Dr. Tupper) and my other hon. friend (Mr. Tilley,) were accused, I believe, of sacrificing their respective Provinces to the deep seated machinations of the so-called "Canadian party;" but, whoever had seen those gentlemen and their colleagues, in that conference, must have at all events, some testimony to their zeal, for their own constituencies, (hear, hear.) Sir, I cannot recal the recollection of that assembly, now that its work is so far done, without reference to one bright and venerable name—that of the President of our body—Sir Etienne Taché, (hear, hear.) Those who remember that gallant old French Canadian gentleman, need not be reminded how far he was above lending his unsullied name to any miserable intrigue on corrupt bargain, (hear, hear.) His sense of duty was that of a soldier of the Spartan stamp; and there is reason to fear that he may have hastened on his last illness, by this devotion to the cause of Union. (Hear, hear.) Even in death it seemed as if his high character served to promote the same good work; and I could not but think as I saw his colleagues—Protestant and Catholic—the Hon. Mr. Brown included, sitting in the sanctuary, at the Requiem Mass, and standing beside his grave in the quiet churchyard of St. Thomas, that the example of so honorable a leader, would not be without imitators among them. (Loud cheers.) Sir, it was a very proper proceeding of the last Parliament of the former Province of Canada to order a testimonial to the memory of Sir Etienne Tache to be placed in the House he led during the Confederation debates in 1865; and I feel that we could none of us wish our new Union better, than that it may have hereafter,—as I trust it will have,—many statesmen, entitled to find their effigies ranked by his side. (Hear, hear.) The President of the Quebec Conference is no longer able to defend himself or his colleagues in that Assembly, but the great majority of those who were members of it, are still here, or in the other House. If there was a corrupt intrigue, we are here to answer for it: we are here ready and willing to be tried by our peers, and for one, and for all, I challenge those who have accused us so loudly behind our backs, before audiences where we could not be heard in our own defence; who sit here not on seats alone, but on a three legged lie; I dare those bold accusers of absent men, to stand up now; here; in this debate; and to make good their charges of corruption against the authors of this Union, in any one of those Provinces. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Speaker, this challenge will not be accepted; it cannot be answered (cheers); let then, the vile calumnies of the canvass perish and be forgotten with the canvass; and let the retribution which is spared to the calumniators, be a warning to all those who come after them, that detraction, at ever so great a distance, is an unsafe as well as an unworthy weapon of political warfare. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member for Hants has spoken in laudatory terms of the public spirit of those who aided him, in his abortive attempts to defeat this Union. Sir, I am quite willing that the public conduct of the friends and foes of Union, in all the Provinces, should be contrasted, as often and as openly as possible; whether greater moral courage was shown in swimming with the current of local prejudices, or against it in the Maritime Provinces every man can judge; and I will say for my part, that to the fortitude, the energy and the determination of the Maritime Unionists, let by my hon. friends near me (Messrs. Tilley and Tupper), not forgetting the gallant and faithful few of Prince Edward's Island, the whole Dominion owes a debt of gratitude, which I trust will be repaid, with interest. (Applause.) Whenever such an Unionist presents himself in public or in private life, throughout this wide Dominion let his very presence bring a welcome with it, and let his name be a title of honor for us and for our children. (Hear, hear.) I do not blame all those who were not original Unionists; I do not blame the many wise and good men, who could not, or who cannot yet see, this cause as we see it; but I do blame those who had recourse to prejudices, old and new, to combat a project they could not argue down; whose trust was in the mistrustfulness of poor human nature, and in its proneness to harbor evil suspicions of others. I do blame them that the intentions of the friends of Union, which were noble and upright, were so grossly misrepresented, and that this battle of great principles, was, by its adversaries adjourned from the high ground to the low—was drawn off into a slough of personality, where the combatants who could throw most dirt, was most at home. Among the other prejudices appealed to, in the canvass against the Union, was the frequent reference to the case of the Legislative Union of Great Britan and Ireland, which was impudently assumed to be a case in point. This seems to have been considered a most crushing reproach as addressed to myself, and I am told great use was made of it, on both sides the Bay of Fundy, and that it had some effect with Irish electors in several constituencies. (Hear.) I am ashamed, sir, to have to bring before the House so false, and so unworthy a means of misleading the ill-informed as this was, and to charge its authorship as I must, on gentlemen, who ought to know better. The Irish Legislative Union, sir, has not one circumstance, either in its inception or completion, in common with our Federal Union. In Ireland there was an ancient Royalty, first invaded in hostile array by King Henry I, but really united, by election of its own chiefs to the Crown of England in the time of Henry VIII, (in the year 1541); an ancient historical Kingdom retaining after the annexation of the two Crowns its own Legislature, acting absolutely for that Kingdom, conjointly with its own Crown, in peace and in war; voting its supplies to the King of Ireland for the army and navy and civil service of Ireland; choosing a Regent on its own terms, (as in 1788); a Crown co-ordinate with the Crown of Britain; a Sovereign Legislature, within its own domains, not derived from the Legislature of England, as had been solemnly asserted and admitted, in 1641, 1689, and 1782; this was the description of nationality which was extinguished in 1800, while the people of Ireland groaned under martial law, and meetings of electors were dispersed at the point of the bayonet, and yet presuming on the credulty or preoccupation of their auditors, this is the historical parallel which intelligent men—members of this House I am ashamed to say—did not hesitate to parade as an awful warning, and a ease in point at the hustings in the Maritime constituencies. (Cheers.) Sir, some months ago, a truly great man, on his election as Lord Rector of the University of Eninburgh in speaking of the abuses of high intelligence, was driven to ask, could there be a sadder spectacle, than "an eloquent man, speaking that which was untrue?" (Cheers.) I turn to the gentlemen who were guilty of misleading their Irish friends into hostility to this Federal Union, by false and forced parallels with the Irish Legislative Union, and I ask them in all earnestness for what purpose do they suppose God the Giver of all good gifts endow you with their superior intelligence—above that of the mass of men? On what tenure do you hold those powers of expression and persuasion by voice and pen? What are the obligations of the intelligent to the uninteligent, among countrymen and fellow-citizens? Is it to trade on their prejudices, or to withstand them? Is it to foster ancient animosities and antipathies, or to abate and restrain them? Is it to tell the truth, or to pass off falsehoods for truth? (Cheers.) There can be but one answer to these questions, and I commend that answer to the authors of the unfounded parallels between the Irish Union and our Union. (Cheers.) For the friends of the measure, I defy any one to show that we ever resorted to such unworthy appeals to sectional prejudices, either in the protracted debates at Quebec in 1865; or during the two elections in New Brunswick; or in Nova Scotia (hear, hear.) It is true it has been alleged elsewhere that we made use of the Fenian organization in the United States, to subserve the Union cause: it was even alleged directly, at one time, that I was instrumental in promoting the Fenian raid against Camp Bello, as an unconscious auxiliary to our friends in New Brunswick. If this was meant as a jest, it was a poor one; if it was seriously meant, it was a pitiful invention, of which its authors ought to be ashamed. These were some of the prejudices against which our friends on the Atlantic had to contend; in the Province of Quebec there were not wanting sectional cries, and appeals to prejudices of creed and origin; but my hon. friend the Minister of Militia, with the moral courage which distinguishes him withstood those cries, and aided by the leading men of the British minority, he triumphed over them. In Ontario an able agitator, of whom I shall say no more in his absence, than that, as I never shrunk from encountering his prejudices either as a friend or foe, neither do I exult in his defeat though more deserved, but this able man also attempted to create a sectional party—to revive rather the old and obsolete parties in his own Province—and he met with his deserts. The learned gentleman at the head of the Government, (Sir John A. Macdonald,) met Mr. Brown and his friends on the sectional issue in Ontario, and gave them a tolerably complete overthrow. (Applause,) in this way we faced and fought every prejudice in every Province; in all but one we succeeded, and I do not at all despair, that if this Government does its duty firmly and fairly by all the Provinces, but that we shall have from that one, as the hon. member for Guysboro', (Mr. S. Campbell,) last night assured us, a full and fair trial. (Hear, hear.) So far, I have endeavored to show that the steps taken to carry this measure were circumspectly, and constitutionally, and fairly taken; I now come to the internal merits of the Act itself; but before I proceed to that part, I must say a few words as to the circumstances immediately attending its passage through the Imperial Parliament. The hon. member opposite, (Mr. Howe,) complains that the measure was passed *unfairly discussed* in both Houses of the Imperial Parliament. Sir, while I join him in that expression of very natural regret I must observe, that there was no want of interest or discussion in England generally. All the reviews, and magazines, the leading journals, were full of British American Union. The hon. member himself had piled the press vigorously while in London, and had elicited very able replies, from other Nova Scotians, also, fortunately, there at the same time; but it was quite evident, to the members of the Imperial Parliament that the adoption of this measure was a foregone conclusion, and they are not apt in England, to debate matters already decided. Every statesman of every party saw the necessity for its passage; it was the measure of two administrations, and fortunately could not not be made by any side a party question. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Cardwell were as anxious for it, as Lord Carnarvon and Mr. D'Israeli; one of the best speeches made in its behalf was by the veteran Whig leader, Earl Russell, though it was brought in by a Conservative administration. These circumstances go far to explain the absence of any elaborate parliamentary criticism of the Bill; and besides, it was somewhat becalmed, by getting under the lee of the great domestic question of the day—the Reform Bill. Although, therefore, the Act was passed without an exciting debate, it certainly was not passed, either in ignorance or indifference, to the present, or future, of these Provinces. Before passing from this point, I hope I may be permitted to render what is due to the two statesmen—the then Colonial Minister, and his predecessor in that office—(Mr. Cardwell and Lord Carnarvon), to whom our delegates when in England were so largely indebted. It was my good fortune though detained behind my colleagues to reach London, as a Delegate, before the introduction of the Bill in the House of Lords, and to have listened to the very full, and clear and convincing statement of Lord Carnarvon. That speech will remain a convincing testimony of his Lordship's great abilities, and his great interest in our future; and perhaps the House will permit me as illustrative of its whole spirit, to read them one passage which occurs towards the close of that speech—

"But if the advantages of Union are great in a military, a commercial, a material point of view, they are not, I think, less in the moral and political aspect of the question. When one existing restrictions are removed, and the schools, the law courts, the professions, the industries of these Provinces are thrown open from one end to another, depend upon it a stimulus greater than any that has ever been before in British North America will be applied to every form of mental or moral energy. Nor will it be the main body of the people that will alone feel this. The tone of Parliament, the standard of the Government, will necessarily rise. Colonial institutions are framed upon the model of England. But English institutions, as we all know, need to be of a certain size. Public opinion is the basis of Parliamentary life; and the first condition of public opinion is that it should move in no contracted circle. It would not be difficult to show that almost in proportion to its narrowness Colonial Governments have been subject to disturbing influences. But now, independently of the fact that in these confederated Provinces there will henceforth be a larger material whence an adequate supply of colonial administrations and colonial oppositions can be drawn, it is not, I think, unreasonable to hope that, just as the sphere of action is enlarged, the vestry element will be discarded, large questions will be discussed with the gravity which belongs to them, men will rise to a full sense of their position as members of a great Parliament, and will transmit their own sense of increased responsibility and self-respect through Parliament and the Government to the main body of the people." As to the measure itself I am not going to inflict on the House, an analysis of its 147 clauses; but there are some principal provisions of it, to which I must refer, in justice to the subject itself; such as