will most surely when the connection with Great Britain is severed, as the connection with Great Britain will be severed, and the public mind is not educated to the point of believing that we can stand alone, it is certain that annexation must ensue. He now would look at this question with reference to the interests of the British Empire. He would not enter into general discussion on that matter, but only with reference to one point, namely, the loyalty we owe to that empire. Could any one look at the connection which exists between this country and Great Britain, without perceiving that it is a source of difficulty to her statesmen, and at the same time, of danger to ourselves. English statesmen were teaching us, for their actions spoke louder than their words lessons of self reliance. Every step that is taken is one in that direction. What did it all mean? Did it mean that they were teaching us that we were to continue for all time the connection, or did it not rather mean that they were gradually leading us up from dependency to an independant existence. The great interests of the British Empire at the present time he took to be the building up of a British Empire on this continent independent of the United States. If she could not succeed in that, then it was perfectly clear that these Provinces would be ultimately absorbed by the United States. The effect of that absorption would be to make that country the first maritime power of the globe. Therefore he held that the policy of England was a wise one. With a view to prevent this absorption the statesmen of England desired to teach us that we have a future of our own, and induce us to keep separate from that country, and thus preserve the balance of power. He believed that was the wisest and only policy for British statesmen to adopt, and in not accepting that policy, and helping to carry it out, as a matter of duty to the empire, we should be really doing more to imperil the empire under which we live than by any other course we could take. He had never proposed, nor did not now, to take any action on the question of independence. It would not be wise to do so. He would vote against the motion for that purpose to-night, if it were brought up. He could not say when he would be prepared to vote for it. But it was a question for the future, and we should prepare for that future. He believed that if independence were to take place now, it would end in our drifting into the United States, (hear, hear.) But while he held that view, he also believed that the day for independence would come, and unless we were prepared for it, unless our legislation be framed with that view, we would be found then in the same position as now, and being unprepared for separate political existence, we would have no choice with regard to our future. Confederation was an act of Imperial as well as of Colonial policy. The intention of that Act, he believed, was to secure, by the union of all the scattered British North American Colonies, a united country of sufficient power, population and wealth, to be able to maintain itself alone. That policy was to a certain extent carried out by the British North America Act, and his complaint against the Government was that they had not made use of the opening which Confederation gave them; that they had not been successful in their efforts to consolidate Confederation. They had not heard from Government any idea of future policy whatever (hear, hear). Nothing had been suggested by the Premier with reference to the future that is anticipated to arise from Confederation. If the legislation recommended by the Government had been successful, instead of being obliged to beg at the doors of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, they would have come and asked us to take them in. But the only result of Confederation, so far, had been a simple change in the mode in which the legislation of the country was conducted. That was not what the public at large expected from it. The prestige which was given to this Government by the Act of Confederation had enabled the Government to do more than it did. It was because they had done nothing, because he saw no prospect of His Excellency's Speech of our entering on a new career, and because he felt it to be dangerous, that he condemned of the course of the Government. The explanations they had heard in this debate with reference to the filling up of the Cabinet, and the claims of individuals, indicated that the mind of the Premier, at least, was more devoted to the keeping up of the *pêle mêle* of the Government than to the consideration of great measures of public policy, (hear, hear.) He was very far from desiring to make these remarks in an offensive way to the hon. gentlemen, but no one could avoid seeing that where his whole attention was taken up in attempts to preserve balance of power, he could not give proper attention to the great interests in his hands. He would only repeat what he had said the other night, that holding the views he did, with regard to the future of this country, he regretted that he could not feel satisfied at the way the gentlemen at the head of public affairs were managing them. He regretted very much that differing with them on this matter, he found himself compelled to oppose them. With regard to the personal relations which had long existed between them, he trusted that his changed position towards them politically would not impair these friendly personal relations, and at the same time he must apologize to the House for having detained them so long.

Sir GEORGE CARTIER referred to the change Confederation had brought about in character and spirit of debate, and in abolishing that sectarian spirit which had previously prevailed. He was not jealous of the growing wealth and population of Ontario; the more wealth she had the better for the Maritime Provinces, of which he claimed Quebec as one. But gentlemen from Ontario should not expect the members from the Maritime Provinces to take any interest in the discussion, as to whether there should be two or three Reformers in the Cabinet. The member for Lambton had complained of there being only two Reformers as a grievance.

Mr. MACKENZIE—I did not bring it up as a grievance, but as a deception practiced upon Reformers at the elections in 1867. I wish the whole of you were Conservatives, and then we would have no difficulty.

Sir G. E. CARTIER said he was glad his honorable friend had interrupted him, for two reasons; first because he got a little rest, and secondly because he had the pleasure of hearing his honorable friend speak. In Ontario coalition had to be formed to carry Confederation, but in Quebec it was carried by one party. With regard to the complaint against the Government that Newfoundland had rejected their proposals, it should be remembered that these proposals were proposals of this House. But the honorable gentlemen would be patient they would not have long to wait for the acceptance of their terms by Newfoundland. With regard to Prince Edward Island the same might be said; proposals were sanctioned by this Parliament; they had not yet received an answer, and would positively receive none until after next election in that Island. They could not force the Island Government to answer them at once, and therefore it was not quite right to charge the Government with want of success with regard to Prince Edward Island. Then with regard to the North-West measures for Provisional Government for that country, it was approved of by this Parliament, and Parliament were responsible for it. They had been told in the newspapers that they ought to have consulted the people before hand, but the Confederation Act provided not for the election before hand of the people of Red River as in the case of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, but that that territory should be united to Canada whenever the Canadian Parliament passed an address to Her Majesty asking for it. When the measures for the government of Red River was discussed last session no member then thought they should consult the people. Subsequent events in Red River had proved that the Hudson's Bay Company was not so unpopular as they had formerly been led to suppose. With regard to those disturbances, when McDougall was considering the question whether he should accept the Governorship, he came to him (Cartier) and asked him if he would give him his support if he would accept the office. He replied that he would, and he had kept that promise, and he believed if McDougall had been allowed to enter the territory and make proper explanations as to the real intentions of the Government he would have succeeded in developing the resources of that country. He would not refer to public documents not yet published, but to documents and facts already made known to the public through the enterprise of the two influential papers at Toronto, the *Telegraph* and *Globe*.

He Deprecated the attempt to raise a flame in the East because there was one in the North West, and condemned the course followed by certain newspapers which had endeavoured to stir up sectional differences. It was no question of French or English Governors; any question to the contrary were false and mischievious. He reminded them that there were in the various Provinces 1,250,000 French Canadians, French by descent but true British subjects, and he protested in the name of his race against the exclusion of them from an equal share in honors, asking if he had been appointed governor who was of pure French blood, but who defied any Scotch, English or Irish man to show that they were more British than he, if they would have opposed the appointment, (no no). He pointed to the liberality of the Lower Canadian majority to the minority which would compare in the most favourable manner with that of other Provinces. He reminded them of the loyalty shown by the French in 1775 and asked where would have been British America to-day had they not rejected the inducements held out by Rochambault, and the French Admiral, when they came with proposals from General Washington, and also the subsequent attempts made by Lafayette. He rejoiced that the policy which made two Provinces of Canada in 1791 with the purpose of having one French and the other British had been unsuccessful, and that the races were mixed; 80,000 French Canadians by last census being in Ontario and 250,000 British population in Lower Canada. Red River must be made neither a Province of Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia or New Brunswick but a Province *sui generis* open to all and to be settled by all. He believed that in the different Provinces by closer proximity and by rubbing against each other they would be drawn into more intimate union (laughter). The policy of the Government was one of conciliation to the Red River Territory and he thanked God that the moderation of the half-breeds and the fact that no blood had been shed, would render the policy easier of accomplishment. The people had had an opportunity of reading the instructions sent and they would see and appreciate the spirit in which they were conceived. The statement that Bishop Tache had been fomenting disturbances was utterly false, and he referred to his correspondence with Governor McTavish in proof of this, and also to the instructions he had sent to the religious institutions relative to the welcome to be given to Governor McDougall. Referring to the state of the militia, he said there were now 43,000 enrolled, an excess of 3,500, the excess being in Quebec and Ontario, and there would have been an excess in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick also, but for a difference in the law. He repelled the attacks on the Government on account of the slowness of completing the work of Confederation, and asked that at least as much time should be given to them as was taken by the U. S. Government in the work of reconstruction, and in the completion of the original union, when New Jersey and Rhode Island had refused at first to come in. He referred to the progress of conciliation in Nova Scotia, and congratulated the House that the Opposition of the Local Government had shown the completeness and strength of the new constitution, which the opposition from local administrations could not prevent from working. He referred to the position taken by the member for Sherbrooke on the question of Independence, and acknowledged it was to put a stop to the spread of his views that they had asked him to join the Government as from his declaration that he did not advocate immediate independence he thought it could have been made an open question and so have avoided the awkwardness of meeting any motion made by the member for Shefford on the subject. He twitted the latter with the slowness of his agitation on that subject, and with having been so discouraged by the failure of his first meeting that he had not tried another, although he (Cartier) had heard that he (Huntington) with the Hon. John Young, had gone to Sherbrooke to try to get a meeting together.

Hon. Mr. HUNTINGTON said that the Minister of Militia confounded the theory of Confederation with its practical working. The Confederation question had been of slow growth. It was first proposed years ago by the member for Sherbrooke, who stood alone in the matter, and it was only when it was likely to be successful that the scheme was taken up by the Minister of Militia and a coalition formed to carry it. Judging from analogy he had little doubt that before long Cartier would make the independence question his own and earn great credit by carrying out other men's ideas, as he had done before.

Sir G. E. CARTIER said the agitation now at all events was very slow. England was the centre of the British system. If there was any disease of the heart, let Canada prove herself sound and show herself determined to maintain the connection in spite of anything which might be uttered by any British Radical (cheers).

The fifth to the ninth paragraphs were adopted. On the reading of the tenth,

Mr. CARTWRIGHT moved the adjournment of the House, and after remarks from some of the members the House adjourned at 11:35.

LOCAL NEWS.

POLICE COURT—TUESDAY.—The row between the Cock-and-Scullion case came up, and the gallant Codi, seeing that it was a woman's case, fined the sinner only $1 and costs.

THE MARKET—TUESDAY.—No show. The lessee, Mr. Coffey, whose tender was accepted while feeling obliged to accept the congratulations of his friends—cast a despairing look at the "plentiful lack" of sleighs on the square—before responding to the felicitations extended to him.

THE RINK MUSIC HALL.—The disappointment of the non-appearance of the Herdon and Leslie's Opera Company, on Monday, and their probable non-arrival by the cars resulted in a slim house, last night, attending their opening. The place was a heavy one—"Love's Sacrifice," in which almost every part is of such polated character, that it requires but little experience and talent to make the entire piece fall with the audience. It apparently seems to be the idea of the managers to produce the good old dramatic efforts of our standing authors. This indicates a return to the healthy taste of a few years back. It is not often that a play such as "Love's Sacrifice" could be played as decently before such a small audience; for actors feel the disgust of playing to an unappreciative audience, which Power would entertain in showing his Greek slave to an Indian. Many must have recognized the face of Mr. Phelps, whose astonishing reminded the citizens of Ottawa of his presence here many years ago. The company is a good one. They appeared in a difficult piece and performed it well.

POPULAR READINGS.—Don't forget that this evening of the readings at the St. Patrick's Hall. The reading and singing or expected to be very good. Some of our best city amateurs have promised to assist

DEPARTURE.—The Hon. Wm. McDougal left to-day for St. Mary's Ontario, to attend the funeral of his father—lately deceased there.

CURLING.—The return match between the Ottawa and Belleville Curling Clubs for the Caledonian medal, will take place at the Rink in this City on Thursday. The lovers of curling, have a lively interest in the matter, Kavanagh is "throwing himself" largely on the feed for the crowd.

FROST, FROST, FROST.—Buss and Co'oysters are free from frost, and always fresh received daily. Lobsters and fish always on hand at lowest prices in the city. All descriptions of fruits and vegetables supplied and delivered on shortest notice. Game of all kinds at Buss and Co's, 21 Rideau street, opposite Citizen building, near Little Sussex street.

POST OFFICE OTTAWA.

Arrival and Departures of Mails.

Arrangement during Session of Parliament, 1870.

MAILS.	A.M.	P.M.
Brockville, Perth, Almonte, Renfrew, Pembroke, Carp, Arnprior, Packenham, Carp, March, etc.	7.00	2.00
Aylmer and Gatineau Railway	7.00	2.00
Aylmer and Gatineau Railway	11.00	2.00
Aylmer and Gatineau Railway	4.00	12 Noon
Aylmer and Gatineau Railway	6.00	12 Noon
Aylmer and Gatineau Railway	9.00	12 Noon
Aylmer and Gatineau Railway	9.00	12 Noon
Aylmer and Gatineau Railway	9.00	12 Noon
Montreal, Quebec, etc., by Railway	9.00	12 Noon
Eastern—Montreal, Quebec, St. John, N. B.; daily	9.00	12 Noon
Eastern—Portland, Boston, and Points West—Daily—Tuesday and Friday Mails are despatched by steamer from Portland	9.00	12 Noon
Gloucester, Manotick, Kemptville, Oxford, Burnside, Bankham, Longueil, Greenville, and Lower Ottawa—by Stage	2.00	
Kempville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills and Berryto Rapids	4.00	
Cumberland, Buckingham, Masson, Templeton, Tenedyne, Thursdays and Saturdays	8.00	
Aylmer and Gatineau Railway	8.00	
Aylmer and Gatineau Railway	11.00	
Aylmer and Gatineau Railway	4.00	
Aylmer and Gatineau Railway	6.00	
Aylmer and Gatineau Railway	9.00	
Aylmer and Gatineau Railway	11.00	
Aylmer and Gatineau Railway	11.00	
Aylmer and Gatineau Railway	11