had stated that the County Council of Lambton had petitioned in favor of protective duties, had been misinformed. On the contrary, they had expressed a strong opinion that no duty should be imposed on wheat or other grains, but a slight duty on salt. He quite agreed that our legislation should be in the direction of protecting Canadian interests, but the question was, would such a policy as indicated in legislation that he scarcely thought that the hon. gentleman would venture to propose to the House. Of course they should pursue a policy that would secure the greatest cheapness for all that the people consumed, but whether the policy propounded would achieve that object, was a matter for discussion. He did not rise to discuss this question but merely to enter his protest against the statement that the opinion of the country was in favor of an out and out protection policy.

Hon. Mr. HOWE said, that for the last twenty years, a large majority of the people of the Maritime Provinces had been in favour of free trade in its widest sense. But this policy indicated by the gentlemen in this discussion was becoming popular there, not because they were less free traders than before, but because the United States were making use of their fiscal relations with us to attempt to coerce us into political union with them. We do not, said he, want such a policy, because we have ceased to be free traders, but because we wish to make it patent to all the world, that we are prepared to depart from sound principles of fiscal policy, rather than be coerced into political union with the United States (hear, hear).

Mr. MILLS—Is that the policy of the Government?

Hon. Mr. ANGLIN said—On behalf of the Province from which I come I protest against the representations of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, that such a policy was popular in New Brunswick.

Mr. POPE said this question had been postponed year after year, in the hope of getting reciprocity with the United States, but they had not got reciprocity, and had very little prospect of getting it. Therefore, he hoped and believed the Government would come down with a Canadian policy for the protection of Canadian interests, without reference to mere theories of free trade or protection. He believed the circumstances under which we were placed required it, and he was inclined to endorse the words of the Secretary of State for the Provinces. He had recently been talking to a leading Senator of the United States on the subject, and had pointed out to him that the policy of the United States was the very best way to prevent the existence of annexation sentiments in Canada. "Well," he replied, "I believe you are right, but you know some of your people have done not a little in the direction of shaping our policy in that respect. (Hear, hear). We have letters from some men in Canada, representing that the best way to get you to join us was to starve you into Annexation." (Hear, hear). That was the view of a man who understood the question thoroughly, and who admitted that their policy was dictated by such considerations. He (Mr. Pope) hoped the Government would come down with a Canadian policy, and, if they did so, he promised them his hearty support.

Mr. MAGILL said it could not be denied that there was a growing feeling in Ontario in favor of a Canadian commercial policy,—framed with a view solely to the interests of Canada, and he hoped the Government would pursue such a policy. Free trade was sound in them; but, under the present condition of trade with the United States, it was not free trade we had, but heavily taxed exports into the United States.

Mr. FERGUSON said his constituents were unanimously in favor of the policy indicated, and he hoped the Government would bring down such a policy.

Mr. SCATCHERD believed, that every section of Ontario was in favour of protecting Canadian interests, without waiting any longer to see what we could get from the United States, and that if the policy foreshadowed by the motion was brought down, the House would support it, and if the Finance Minister did not bring down such a policy, some other gentleman would before long be compelled to do so.

Mr. COLEY remarked, that the unanimous feeling of the whole country was in favour of reciprocal free trade with the United States. But it took two to make a bargain, and if the United States would not agree with us, we could not compel them. It was by no means sanguine that even within the next five years we would receive overtures from the United States for reciprocity. The dominant party there was opposed to it. We should not adopt a retaliatory policy simply for the sake of retaliation, nor an aggressive policy for the sake of annoyance, nor an extreme protection policy that would crush out our own interests, but we should thoroughly revise our tariff item by item, and frame it solely with a view to the interests of our country.

Mr. STEPHENSON said, that his county adjoined the county of Lambton, was strongly in favour of the policy indicated by the motion.

Mr WEBB said, he had no hope that reciprocity would be obtained. His constituents were in favour of a national policy, and he hoped the Government would bring such a policy down.

Mr. MILLS said, he thought the result of the policy advocated, would be to raise the price of products and articles consumed in this country, and he supposed that the members who advocate it, thought prices were now too low. He thought such a policy would diminish the amount of the carrying trade through Canada, and would be contrary to the spirit of the age. With reference to the statement of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, he wished to know if in making that statement he was in harmony with his colleagues.

Hon. Mr. HOWE said, that when he and his colleagues differed materially as to a policy, he would do as he had always done under such circumstances, that was, leave the Government.

Mr. MACKENZIE, thought, after what the honourable gentleman had already stated, he should state whether what he said was the Government policy.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said, he was most sympathize with his honourable friend the Minister of Finance. One gentleman said, if he did so and so, he would be the most popular man in Canada, another gentleman threatens if he would not do so and so somebody else would, and on the whole, he was in rather a tight place. They had one gentleman throwing a bushel of salt in his face, another a bag of flour and a bag of hops from a third, (laughter), and doubtless he would have had a barrel of petroleum hurled at him by the honourable member for Lambton, but that gentleman had discharged a savory shower of petroleum at his (Sir Francis,) predecessor, (renewed laughter) He (Sir John) believed the Finance Minister was too old a stager either to be coaxed or threatened to announce his policy in advance. But when the Government policy was propounded, he believed that it would meet the acceptance of a majority in the House which, he believed, fairly represented the wishes and feelings of the people of Canada.

Mr. O'CONNOR said that nine out of ten of his constituents were in favour of the policy indicated by the motion.

Mr. OLIVER replied to the remarks of the member for Bothwell (Mills) that there were times in Canada, and it was so now, when certain articles were too cheap. Farmers were most prosperous when wheat and flour were high, and when farmers were prosperous mechanics and merchants, and labouring men were also prosperous. He had no objection to withdraw his motion, and wou'd say that if the Government brought down such a policy as indicated by his motion he would support it, if not he would take the liberty of moving an amendment at the proper time.

Motion withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. MACKENZIE, leave of absence for one week was granted to Mr. Kempt.

Mr. STEPHENSON moved for reports, &c., respecting harbor of refuge on Lakes Erie and Huron.

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN said he had received a lengthy and very important report on the subject from the engineer of the department, which he had to consider before bringing the matter before his colleagues. Therefore, he would ask the honourable member to let the matter stand over till the end of the week, when papers would be brought down.

Mr. McCALLUM moved for correspondence and reports of the engineer-in-chief of the Welland Canal since 30th of June, 1867.

POST OFFICE OTTAWA.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Arrangement during Session of Parliament, 1870.

MAILS.	A.M.	P.M.	CLOSE	A.M.	P.M.	DELIVERED
Eastern—Montreal, Quebec, etc, by Railway	7.00	12 noon	9.00	11.30	3.30	9.00
Western—Toronto, by Railway	7.00	12 noon	9.00	11.30	3.30	9.00
Halifax, N.S.—Daily—Tuesdays and Fridays	7.00	12 noon	9.00	11.30	3.30	9.00
St. John, N.B.; daily. Saturday's Mail going from Portland, other days by Bangor	7.00	12 noon	9.00	11.30	3.30	9.00
United States	11.30	3.30	11.30	3.30	9.00	11.30
Aylmer and Offices on the North Shore Upper Ottawa	8.00	4.00	5.00	11.30	3.30	9.00
Pembroke, Renfrew, Sand Point, Arnprior, Pakenham, Carp, Marchurst	7.00	12 noon	5.00	11.30	3.30	9.00
Buckingham, Masson, Templeton, Cantley, Aylmer, Wakefield, and Low	7.00	12 noon	5.00	11.30	3.30	9.00
Richmond, Carleton Place, Almonte, Pakenham, Clayton, Fitzroy Harbour, Cumberland, Orleans, Sarsfield, Cumberland, Buckingham, Lochaber, Templeton, Aylmer, Wakefield, and Upper Gatineau by Stages	4.00	12 noon	5.00	11.30	3.30	9.00
Metcalfe, Osgoode, Vernon, Kenmore, Marionville, Clarence Creek, Russell, Richmond, Navan, Carp, Fitzroy, Harbour, Clayton, Pakenham, Arnprior, Braeside, Renfrew, Cobden, Eganville, Beachburg, Forester's Falls, Pembroke, Mattawa, Deux Rivières, Trout Lake, Callander, Powassan, Nipissing, Burk's Falls, Emsdale, Huntsville, Port Sydney, Rosseau, Parry Sound, Port Carling, Port Cunnington, Port Sandfield, Baxter, Bracebridge, Gravenhurst, Muskoka, Falls, Bracebridge, Huntsville, Port Sydney, Rosseau, Parry Sound, Port Carling, Port Cunnington, Port Sandfield, Baxter, Gravenhurst, Muskoka