

influential inhabitant of New Brunswick, a gentleman well known to the Minister of Customs, who complained bitterly that the leaders of the Dominion Parliament were conniving to make and work, and do apparently their utmost to thwart the wishes of the Maritime Provinces. He, for one, had steadily opposed and would continue to oppose such measures. With reference to the matter before the House, while concurring in the idea that the country should not be left defenceless, he had no idea of voting a huge lump sum such as now called for by Ministers until they vouchsafed full information in regard to the fortification they proposed to erect. He would, therefore, vote for the amendment, believing it to be in accordance with Parliamentary practice, believing it to be in accordance with English practice, and believing it would afford the representatives of the people an opportunity of voting with full knowledge of the circumstances. He trusted, too, that in this view the majority of the House would concur. They might depend on it the people of New Brunswick would demand full information on the subject. (Hear, hear). He believed the Confederacy could be made a success. If it were fairly worked out, that would undoubtedly be the result; but if the course pursued since the opening of Parliament were persisted in, they might depend on it the Confederation would not prove a success in any of the Provinces. Very little, he regretted to say, was now heard of the great measure for the opening up of the North-West territory; yet that was a measure from which much was justly expected. Then the canals were to be deepened in the west, and preparations made for developing the country generally, but what had been done in any of these directions? What had been effected in the way of developing the resources of the country? Where was the item in the estimates to show the Government were fulfilling their promise in endeavouring to add to the population and wealth of the Dominion? He could not but raise his voice then, as before, against a system which he feared was ruining the prospects of one of the fairest portions of Her Majesty's Dominion. (Cheers).

**Mr. Tremblay**, in French, opposed the Government scheme as being indefinite and unsatisfactory in the extreme.

**Mr. O'Connor** admitted that the question of incurring great expenditure for fortifications was one which should be gravely considered, but he took it for granted that the Govern-

ment had gravely considered it. He looked on this as part of the Confederation scheme which they were bound to carry out, like every other part of that scheme.

**Mr. James Beaty** would consider himself criminal as a British subject if he gave a silent vote on this question. The amendment he regarded as a direct attack on responsible Government. (Laughter). It was an insinuation that those who supported it had no confidence in the Government. A great deal had been said about the good feeling of the people of the United States. Why, we had seen even the women among them, who ought to have the milk of human kindness in their breasts—(laughter)—waving their handkerchiefs and cheering the robbers and murderers who were departing from one of their cities to attack us and take our lives. They were very anxious to see us separated from Great Britain. We could see by their acts in the past that we could not depend on them, and we would be acting foolishly if we did not take measures to defend our lives and our property. If we were not prepared to tax ourselves for such a purpose we could not expect to prosper.

**Sir G. E. Cartier** said although the hour was late (half-past one o'clock) he must say a few words in reply to the members for Lambton, Centre Wellington and Chateaugay. He proceeded to charge the member for Lambton with inconsistency, because in 1865 he had voted against an amendment similar to his own, then moved by Mr. Dorion to a motion for militia and defence expenditure. He said the amendment was not correct in point of fact, for he had stated what were the localities which it was proposed to fortify. The member for Lambton had not treated him fairly in saying that he had kept this measure back till the close of the session. He (Mr. Cartier) had introduced his militia Bill on the 31st of March. On the 21st of April, it was read a second time, and he then stated the views of Governments as to fortifications. He went on to contend that the present scheme was the fulfilment of the arrangement entered into with the British Government by himself, Sir John A. Macdonald, Hon. George Brown and A. T. Galt, who entering into that arrangement carried out the votes previously given in the Parliament of the late Province of Canada. He was sure if Mr. Brown was now in the House he would discountenance the amendment moved by the member for Lambton. (Cries of "No, no.")