

years, ought to be an example which would convince our adversaries. Has not the Government of the republic succeeded in paying its immense war debt by means of protection? The five milliards imposed as an indemnity on France by the sword, the bayonet, the cannon and the carbine, of Germany—has it not been paid as if by magic, and always by means of protection?

Lately, has not one of the ablest, most wily and most astute diplomatists of our day notified his ambassadors accredited to foreign governments that the future policy of Germany will be protection? In the last session of the Imperial Parliament, did not a member, probably an adherent of Cobden's Policy, say in the full House "shall we continue much longer to be impoverished by the policy of protection of our neighbors without retaliating?"

I am not a prophet, and I do not desire to be in opposition to my party, but I cannot help saying that which will come to pass if the Opposition will adopt the National Policy; they will see the great majority which renders the leaders of my own party arbitrary, and even tyrannical, towards the French minority, melt away as rapidly as did the great majority which sustained the late Government of the hon. Alex. Mackenzie.

But, hon. gentlemen, I have a ray of hope. Last session, looking down from the Senator's gallery in the House of Commons, I heard a declaration worthy of the first statesmen of European governments; I heard the hon. Mr. Mackenzie say, in the open House, "I understand that in view of the immense capital invested in agriculture, industries, commerce and manufactures, if my friends should return to power they would be forced to recognize accomplished facts; they would be obliged to adopt the National Policy, at least to a certain extent."

Hon. gentlemen, I know that if I took part in election contests to endeavor to obtain justice for my Province in this hon. House, several of my friends, presumptuous, and emboldened by their great majority, would say to me that I would be more than once beaten. What matters it? I am accustomed to consider that he who is beaten is not conquered. For example, McMahon in the ditch at Sedan, beaten, wounded, covered with blood, overpower-

ed by numbers, weak, and walking amidst the dead and the dying, was counselled to retire. "No," said he, "it is necessary that we should shew to the crowned heads of Germany and Prussia that a Marshal of France knows how to die." But what need have I to go to the other side of the world to seek an example of courage and perseverance, when I can find one in my own Province? Did not the Hon. Sir A. Dorion fight for ten, fifteen and even twenty years before he obtained power? He does not sit to-day on the bench of the Supreme Court—that is because, probably, like Cæsar, he prefers to take the first seat amongst the judges of his own Province, to taking a second place amongst the judges of the Dominion.

Another example which demonstrates again what we should be willing to do to obtain power, may be found in the fact that the hon. Judge who now sits on the Bench of the Supreme Court with dignity to himself and his nationality, fought through six or seven consecutive general elections before he triumphed and became the leader of his party in his own province.

I close, hon. gentlemen, but before I take my seat I perceive that it is not necessary to descend to the tomb to seek amongst the ashes of departed leaders for examples of fidelity towards their followers, when I can find them amongst those who are yet living. Yes, hon. gentlemen, ask him who presided as leader in the last sessions of the last Parliament of the United Canadas, who occupied so worthily with his noble wife and with so much advantage for his province the place of first Lieutenant-Governor: he would tell you that certainly he would not yield to the demands of his supporters in the Commons to refuse to the Senate the advantage of having a Minister speaking the French language. He would say to you, as he replied on another occasion to the young men, influenced by a sordid and unbounded ambition, who asked of him the dismissal of an old servant, "the thing shall not be done, and while I am Premier I will not permit such injustice."

In taking my seat I declare that I will not cease to work, to wish and hope for better days, for happier times for my province in this hon. House.

HON. MR. POWER—I wish to say a