

own ports and waters, and, as to all we have within its jurisdiction, to prevent violation of the foregoing obligations and duties.

It had been said that those rules rested solely on the Maritime Provinces and did not refer to invasion by land. We had not only the Municipal Law, but they had then laid down in distinct terms, the great principle of the duty of neutral to restrain its people from engaging or carrying on warlike operations in a country with whom they are at war. And the principle on which these rules had been framed applied to invasions by land as well as by sea. It was in the Treaty of Washington contained clearly and distinctly, for the first time, put in proper terms. They were two of the leading nations of the world solemnly stating the duties of neutrals and it was a great point gained for Canada to have the United States Government thus formally committed to these obligations.

It was further stated that we had long been exposed to incursions by ruffians every kind. Although he thought England had taken a great and as its responsibility, it must be clear to the mind of every man acquainted with the facts that England assented to the engagement because in the first place had possessions in America, because she was responsible for the Government of her people in America, because her flag was raised over a portion of the continent the frontier of which is exposed to these incursions, and for these reasons

the Government of England agreed to such an arrangement as has been made in the Treaty of Washington. If she had not had possessions in North America, would she have admitted that she was guilty of negligence in allowing the escape of the Alabama? Would she have done nothing of the kind.

such agreement could have been
from any Government. They or
American possession, it was not
that he was disposed to say that
the Federal Government was responsible,
after they had given so much con-
solation to the interests of Canada it
not become any member of that
allment to be so sensitive. He
the political position to make ob-
for more local or party, selfish pur-
pose, or with the sole object of re-estab-
lishing Government. He had been associ-
ated with them in the past. He had dis-
cussed and been party to the establishment
of many of the political positions which
they now claimed, and their peculiar po-
sitions before they were known. While
hon. gentleman, who was at the
same time one of the leaders of that
party, was at College, and studying his
profession, he (Mr. Macdonnell) was
in the front ranks of the movement
and in fighting the battle of the Re-
public. What Statute book could
a single measure brought forward
by present leaders of that party?

that Statute book could they had a reason why they had not done so? They might say outside doors? or while occupying a seat in that case, or in conducting his organ, the "be"? They might speak of him (Macdonough) with contempt—they tendearought to underrate his humble labors in the past, and to despise him before the people without fear. He met the whole caravan of them where had 2000 or 3000 honest yeomen their expostulations of what they done and would do. He was a speaker, a statesman, a philosopher, and he said when they thought he had left, he should be allowed to say a few words in references to the matters under session, but they showed no disposition to allow him to do so, and there was a murmuring, commotion, and he was to be done. He asked the chairman to put the motion. Hands were held up, in compliance with the calls of the organ he was allowed to speak. After explaining his position, he spoke of the Freasy Convention, and asked that he not expedient for the people who had called the meeting to give

as to the course they proposed to take. He spoke in general terms, and his views very distinctly, and had a large number taken for him. A majority of his hearers, however, were women answered, but they did not join the Treaty—they went back to the reserves and questions thirty years ago. He then referred to the result of elections of the last year, and the result of the Ontario Convention. The strength of the House was unrepresented. He did not think that gentlemen representing themselves to be such properly claim to be the leaders of Reform party. Since they had agreed to present their views, they have reversed the very policy they had advocated, and he instanced the policy on railway question, and their great rupture from principle in forming a coalition (cheers), and he believed that amongst Reformers there must have been lost with them. The member for West Durham had undertaken to speak as representing the reform party of Ontario, but he [Mr. Duggall] believed that he did not

thought there was no time to lose, but that he could not speak of the canal system, as he thought there was not a member who did not agree in the expediency of enlarging the canals to encourage the commerce of the West. That policy had been championed ever since the Government since he had been in Parliament. Some people objected that the City of Washington would throw open the canals on the same terms to Americans as to our own people, and he could see that that would be a great injury to our honor and dignity. He quite satisfied that the English Government would look after that. Had American vessels of war been admitted through the canals of the lakes, he could not see that it would be any more to the advantage of the country could sustain from the administration of American vessels in the time of peace, and if they could not protect their ships and canals in the time of war they would be useless. The desire of the Government, gentlemen, was to have a strong opposition, to find fault and to against the interests of the Empire. He had no objection to sit down and

the views which prevail with the English statesmen, that Canada arrived at a period of manhood, and should therefore, as a family arranged to be reconstituted, but so long as the present constitution should remain unaltered, they should not attempt to exercise a independence which they did not possess, and could not in the interests of the Empire exercise. The Imperial Government should be left in the hands of Imperial ministers, (Lord cheam.)

Mr. Mills moved an adjournment of the debate.

On Sir John A. Macdonald said it was alleged that Government was anxious to force a vote, there was much desire, but it was obvious if the business was to be got through the House must sit later for the benefit of the Session.

The debate was then adjourned to