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partners from the date of the Union. If the Province of Quebec had expended her funds extravagantly while the other Province had by prudence and economy increased in wealth, it was manifestly unfair to make an equal division of the assets when an adjustment was made. The one which had been thriftless had no right to a share of the savings of the other.

**Mr. LANGLOIS** argued that the motion of the hon. member for Hochelaga would be most dangerous in its results if carried. It proposed that the Imperial Parliament should give to the Canadian the power to settle this question. From the speeches and arguments he had heard during the debate, it was evident that the Quebec members would take one side, and the Ottawa members the other. How then was the difficulty to be overcome in this House? Quebec could only fall back on the members of the Maritime Provinces who, no doubt, would also be divided, and they would be as far off a settlement as ever. The member for Hochelaga had himself admitted that the question was a purely legal one, then why take it from a legal tribunal like the Privy Council to submit it to this Legislature? The award was undoubtedly invalid because it was made by two members of a court which was specifically composed of three. He contended there was no force in the argument that Upper Canada should be credited with a large amount of assets as an offset to her five millions of debt, because that the public works for which this debt was incurred, turned to the general advantage. Quebec had also spent a great deal in public works, and had as good a right to claim consideration on this head. Yet she had no doubt on entering the Union, and was ready to bear a share of that of Ontario. He replied to other arguments on the side of Ontario, and declared his determination to oppose the motion of the member for Hochelaga.

**Hon. Mr. ANGLIN** said Quebec had not come before the House as a Province, its representatives here differing widely on the Arbitration question. The Ministers of Quebec did not propose an appeal on any other action on their part, and the Ottawa Ministers had shown themselves equally inactive. An appeal to the Privy Council had been talked of. If it approved of the award there would be still more reason for coming here than at present, at least before all the Provinces were consulted on the subject of the financial arrangements which formed the basis of the Union. He did not think they ought to take up this question in Parliament at this time; and unless the other Provinces, all interested in the financial basis of the union, were consulted, he did not see why this matter should be taken up at all. For the present he would probably vote against all the motions on this subject.

**Hon. Sir GEORGE-É. CARTIER** thought it strange that no one had apologized for the absence of the hon. member for Châteauguay, who had proposed a motion of want of confidence. It was more grievous in its injustice towards Quebec than the resolution of the hon. member for Hochelaga, for it forced a judgment against Quebec when that Province was not in a position to say it was labouring under a grievance. The Dominion Government was trustee of the assets to be divided between the two

Provinces, yet this motion called on them (the Government) to hand over the assets before the award was sustained.

**Mr. BARTHE** said it was undeniable that the people of Quebec were indignant at the manner in which their interests had been sacrificed by the Arbitrators. This was no question of money, but one of politics, and was therefore one to be discussed and settled by this House. Quebec was undoubtedly the pivot of the Confederation, and injustice done to it was injustice done to the whole Dominion. He believed, therefore, that the argument of the Hon. Minister of Militia, that the Ontario representatives were in the majority, would not hold. Let the wrongs of Quebec be fairly shown to this House, and he had no doubt that the sense of justice would overcome all sectional partiality and a majority would be found to re-adjust this unfair award. He had for fifteen years been a supporter of the Government, but he was not prepared to sustain them in the course they were pursuing in regard to this question. (*Hear, hear.*) It was but calculated to disunite the Dominion by keeping open this irritating question.

**Hon. Mr. DORION** replied to the arguments of previous speakers in opposition to his motion. The Solicitor General of Quebec was another who stated, he approved of the principle of the motion of the member for Châteauguay. Well, he (Hon. Mr. Dorion) was authorised to say that if that hon. gentleman would attach his name to the motion of the member for Châteauguay, the latter would leave it in his hands. But the Minister of Militia took a somewhat different course from other Quebec members. He (Hon. Mr. Dorion) repudiated the notion that this motion was designed as one of non-confidence. They had waited weeks for some action on the part of the Government, but though some of their members had stirred up popular feeling on this subject, none of them had taken any action in Parliament. He referred to the action of the member for Bellechasse, and other members of the Opposition to secure ministerial expression of opinion or action on this question, but all to no avail. One excuse or another of the most trivial character was objected to to prevent anything being done, and to defeat the well meant exertions of members on the left side of the House. (*Hear, hear.*) He then brought forward another motion. It remained for a member from Lower Canada to declare it out of order. But it had been brought in for all that, and was now before the House. The hon. members were about to declare by their vote that this was not the time to discuss the question—not till after a decision shall have been rendered by the Privy Council. The members for Ontario did not ask for it. No one declared that decision would be agreed to as final, then what good could it do to send it to that tribunal? Any member who would look at the figures would see that Ontario, though paying very little more into the treasury than Quebec, was receiving a much larger proportion of the assets. This fact alone was sufficient to show the injustice of the award. It was now for the House to say whether it was so or not. If it should be decided that the arbitration award was unjust, it was for them to readjust it. He proposed a simple remedy for the