

coming to a judgment which, in all probability, would be ill-grounded till such information was before them. It would always be time when the papers did come down to renew the discussion, although for his own part he hardly thought the House would be troubled with the subject again. Those papers, however, would throw every light on the conduct of the Government and the actual position of affairs.

HON. MR. WILMOT arose to make a few remarks.

HON. MR. LETELLIER was of opinion that they should wait for the necessary papers before discussing the question.

HON. MR. WILMOT—The hon. gentleman who had conducted this negotiation had gone into an explanation of the circumstances connected with it, and he would give him every credit for his desire for the interests of the country, but a great variety of opinion existed upon this question. He felt it his duty to tell this House that if the treaty were carried out it would, in his opinion, be very detrimental to the interests of this country. In all other treaties with the United States it had been the Provinces which had gained the advantage. The export trade of the country, quoted by the hon. gentleman, did not show the real prosperity of the country. He quoted Adam Smith to prove that a home trade, where two capitals were exchanged, was worth more to a country than a foreign trade, where only one was exchanged. The cost of feeding our paupers and criminals, reckoned at twenty cents per day, amounted to the large sum per annum of \$700,000, which was generally in excess both of the import and export trade of the country.

HON. MR. MILLER begged the hon. gentleman's pardon for interrupting him, but he thought they had had quite enough till the production of the papers. There might be reasons why a full argument of the necessity of the treaty might be desirable at the present time, and he believed it was usual, when the gentleman occupying the position of leader of the House assumed the responsibility of saying that the more desirable course would be to judge the question on the production of the

papers, not to press the discussion.

It being then six o'clock the Speaker left the chair, and on his return at eight o'clock the Motion was put for the adjournment of the debate till the next day. There were only a few members present who were divided in their opinion, Hon. Mr. Alexander and several others being in favour of the debate being continued, but the Speaker deciding that the Motion was carried.

The House adjourned.

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*Wednesday, February 24, 1875.*

After routine,

Upon the motion of Hon. Mr. LETELLIER, that the adjourned debate on the Hon. Mr. Brown's notice be resumed,

MR. WILMOT said that he had listened with attention and great interest to the speech made by the honorable gentleman (Mr. Brown) who had gone to Washington as one of Her Majesty's plenipotentiaries, to re-open the subject of reciprocal trade between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, and he had no doubt his hon. friend had been actuated in going there by a sincerely patriotic desire to further the interests of the Dominion, as he understood them, and had he only stated what had occurred in connection with the negotiation, he (Mr. Wilmot) would not have said one word on the subject; for as the debate in Congress had been conducted with closed doors, it would, in his opinion, have been more prudent that no discussion should take place in the Dominion Parliament. He coincided in the opinion expressed by his hon. friend the Secretary of State, that, as in previous treaties between Great Britain and the United States, relative to our boundaries and other matters, ambassadors from Great Britain, not being well acquainted with our country and its rights and interests, had inequitably dealt with our interests, it was desirable that one from among ourselves should be sent there to guard them. His hon. friend, however, had not in his speech confined himself to a statement of what the negotiations were, but he had propounded a fiscal policy,