

out which the Union is incomplete. He had supported the Union policy, and if there was a question which he had explained to his constituents more than another, it was the advantages to be derived from extending this Union from the Atlantic to the Pacific. They were forming a new nationality, and without this extension they would not attain the importance which they would with a territory extending from ocean to ocean, united under the protection of the mother country. They should adopt the policy of the United States in regard to its territorial expansion. He regretted to see in this country a fear of giving umbrage to the United States in regard to matters of our own internal economy. A great deal had been said about the naval and military power of the United States. True, they were to some extent a military power. They had with twenty millions of people succeeded in conquering four millions. We should not be afraid of difficulty arising with the United States on account of our policy here. We should not live by sufferance, for as long as we had the Mother Country to help us we need fear no danger from any attack being made by the United States. In regard to the extent and resources of Rupert's Land, there was but one opinion. The productiveness of its soil was unsurpassed, while its climate was far superior to the climate of the Maritime Provinces, and equal to the most favoured parts of Canada. The country would not remain long in its present condition. If pressmen were correct the Government of the United States had a desire to negotiate with the Hudson's Bay Company for its purchase. He did not think these resolutions committed them to purchase that territory, but if they have legally rights they should be considered, and if proved to be of value they should have a fair remuneration for them. It had been made an argument against Union in the Maritime Provinces that they would be under the control of Canada and that large expenditure would be incurred in enlarging the canals of Upper Canada. Therefore it was made one express stipulation in the Quebec resolutions that the expenditure would not be made until the finances of the country justified it. But he had no recollection of any opposition being made by the Union party on account of the desire to extend this Union from the Atlantic to the Pacific. If half a million dollars would make the necessary connection, they should not endanger this Union by any hesitancy.

After the recess,

Mr. Joly said he accepted Confederation frankly, and was willing to turn it to the best account for our prosperity, but we must not go too fast or too far. We have first accepted unanimously the Intercolonial Railroad which would tax to the utmost our resources; but now, on this question, there is general opposition, even in Ontario, where public opinion and local interests favour the scheme. We don't know the cost of this annexation, and likely we cannot pay for it. French Canadian members cannot support these resolutions with the consent of their constituents, who would not consent to such an expense without any visible profit. He condemned the haste with which the measure was pressed upon the House, and quoted General Michel's opinion against the military importance of that country. He did not believe the Red River people want annexation with us, but the Hudson's Bay Company was threatening us to obtain a higher price. If this people see that we take interest to their position, but are not willing to wait till we can help them, let them be annexed to the States. We could not take the Company's place without establishing a perfect Government and complete organization. The United States began to annex other territories when they had a greater population than we have, and they had no powerful people to deal with as neighbours. He hoped the Government's friends would press upon them to obtain the withdrawal of the resolutions, otherwise they must vote against the resolutions, even if that be taken as non-confidence in the Administration.

Mr. Masson (Terrebonne) said there was a difference between carrying on Confederation and voting such annexation. He could perhaps favour the annexation of Red River, as possessing guarantees of wealth and prosperity, where American influence is small, and where great confidence exists in the British constitution. But beyond the interests of that country there were the interests of Canada. These interests were not known yet, and new members must have more time at least, and would not be till the second part of the session, so as to form a clear opinion. He was not able now to take the responsibility of that purchase, and he thought the Government ought to know the exact amount to pay for the Hudson's Bay Company's rights. If the Government persists in hurrying the question, he would vote against the resolutions.