

public duty to perform. Their majority was quite equal to the whole vote of the Opposition, and so they were in a position to give a full and favourable consideration to all matters connected with the leading questions of the day. For his own part, and he might say for other hon. gentlemen who belonged to his party, they would be anxious to receive with every consideration of fairness all measures which the Government might bring forward. (Hear, hear.) They would not meet with any factious opposition, or arising out of a spirit of warfare. They would be glad to assist the Government in perfecting those measures that might be submitted for the consideration of the Senate. He did not know what those measures might be, nor could he gather much from the speech. But from what had been said on former occasions, the party now in power had so frequently conveyed the impression that if the late Government were swept away, as they now were, there would be great and sweeping changes that would almost reconstruct the whole constitution of the country. Now as to the measures indicated in the speech most of them were those brought forward by the late Government. There was nothing to indicate that there was to be any of those sweeping measures that were said to be of such great advantage to the country. The present Government, with what he might call great humility, had shadowed forth nothing, if he excepted a very scanty allusion to one matter, but what had been before the late Government for the last two or three years. To him it was somewhat puzzling when the gentlemen who formed the party now in power were before their constituencies to know what was to be the policy of their Government. It was hardly supposable that they would have been content with the measures which the late Administration proposed. The remarks which fell from the Hon. Minister of Justice differed very much from what was said by the Prime Minister in the Far West. He said they would pursue the same policy which had been pursued in opposition. One would have supposed that the present Ministry would have uprooted all that had been done since 1867, for the policy of that party when in opposition had led them to oppose every Government measure.

The SPEAKER—Order! order! there is a stranger in the House.

The person alluded to made his exit in very quick time, and

The Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL continued to say that it was supposable from their past

conduct that every measure that had been introduced by the late Government, which comprised the entire constitution under which we live, would have been overturned, and they would take a fresh start. In fact it seemed that things which were considered settled were to be overturned, but he was glad to believe that the policy indicated by the Minister of Justice, in the Province of Quebec, was that which was to be followed. It then came to this: They found the party in power readily adopting measures which the late Government had indicated, and which would have been again brought forward by them. He was glad to see that the accession to power had made the present Ministry almost Conservative, or at all events that they were content to walk in the footsteps that the Conservatives had worked out for them during the past few years; and he hoped the advantages which would result to the country, would be that the same honorable gentlemen would be more reasonable in their opposition if they should again come to be in that position. (Laughter.) They would now feel the responsibility of their position, and he hoped they would never again lose sight of that, whether in the Opposition or in the Government. The last clause had reference to the immigration policy which was adopted by the late Government, and he wished to ask the hon. gentleman opposite what was the nature of the appointment of the gentleman who was appointed Emigration Agent in England for Canada? Was he simply appointed as the Emigration Agent in England representing Canada, or had he a right to represent this country almost in the same way as an ambassador from Portugal or Belgium. He thought it would only have been proper if any appointment of the kind was made that the Government should first have secured the sanction of Parliament; and if they were to take the gentleman's own words and conduct, he was far more than an Emigration Agent to this country. He (Mr. Campbell) found fault with the choice that had been made, and he thought he was justified by the conduct of the gentleman. It might be very right and proper to have somebody in England like an ambassador at St. James from Canada in the same way as there was an ambassador from the United States. It would be of advantage in a social point of view, and they would then have a representative to whom Canadians could appeal, who would be a sort of warranty that they would be able to get into official circles, or be able to obtain access to high officials. In other respects it