mained a resident of his native county. I need not say that I have felt the strong claims he has to continue to represent the county where he lives in the United Parliament. therefore, in a manner, bound to wave any claim I might have to that constituency in his favor and seek a seat elsewhere. But there was another reason which operated both upon my honorable friend and myself, and that was, that the position I had taken in reference to the Union and other measures would make it easy for me to find a constituency outside of my own county. The hon. member for North Colchester lives close enough to Cumberland to know that every attempt to find a man either in or out of the county to come forward as an anti-Union candidate, has failed. Deputation after deputation has gone to gentlemen in this city, and there has not been a man found-and I do not believe one will be found-who will dare to go to the hustings to test the feeling of the people either with myself or any other Unionist If there is such a man I shall be proud to meet him, and I am convinced that I do not misjudge my own constituents when I say that they will give such an account of themselves as will prove that they fully appreciate the character and tendency of the anti-Upion policy. I may also tell the hon, gentleman that his party have gone again and again to one of the most influential men of the county who lives here, and he has refused to come out, because he is unwilling to take a position hostile to a movement which must do so much for the county of Cumberland. When I waived my claim to the county in favor of my hon. triend, I did so-and gentlemen of both parties are aware of the fact-with the knowledge that the men who had always supported me were ready to return me more triumphantly than ever before. But that is not all. I was returned at the last election by acclamation, by my own party; but I can now go into the county and rally to my support not merely the friends who have always sustained me, but men who opposed me, in former times. From Wallace to Parrsboro' such men are ready to give me the most enthusiastic support. Yet in the face of facts like these, persons have dared to send the libel throughout this country that I was in doubts of being elected for the county I have so long represented. Under such circumstances I was asked if I would allow myself to be put inro nomination for the county of Halifax. there was a battle to be tought anywhere, I was prepared to fight it; if the friends of Union required my services, they were at their disposal. At a few hours' notice a meeting was held at the house of Dr. Parker-such a meeting as never before assembled in this city at the house of any gentleman.—it was not only large in numbers, but powerful in respect to the influence and wealth it represented. More than that, it embraced gentlemen representing every shade of political opinion, creed, and class. No man could hear the names of these gentlemen without feeling that the moment they supported a candidate for this city, his election was am not aware that it is such a great offence to

sure. When not only the great bulk of the Conservative party but the most able and intelligent supporters of the Liberal party are arrayed, as they are now, in support of Union, can any one doubt the result in this city and country? I felt that it would be very questionable if there was a contest here at all. When I retired, it was not because I feared the resultfor that was certain—but it was because I felt that the moment the county that had always so nobly sustained me required my services, it was my duty to respond. I have heard the names of some gentlemen mentioned as likely torin on the anti-Union ticket, but I feel that such parties, situated as they are, would hardly venture to go to the polls at all. In a few days the people of the county will be asked to support Union candidates, not nominated in a private effice, but at a meeting of the electors. Then will be put before the constituency such a platform as they can support. I feel that the people will respond a they should; that they will not permit any ob structionists to impede the progress of a great measure which is to open up a new career of prosperity to this country. It has been said, time and again, by the opponents of Union that we could hardly get men to go to Ottawa; for it was too far off, or to go to the local parliament,-so contemptible would it become under Union. What do we see to-day? No sooner is the measure of Union accomplished than we see that the men who are most anxious to go to Ottawa and to the local legislature as well are the men who have been opposing Union. Hitherto no merchant could be obtained, except my hon. friend, to run for this city, whilst Nova Scotia was isolated and a separate province. Now we see four bankers taken in tow by Captain Balcam, and rushing to Ottawa and the local legislature.

Mr. Tobin.—Hardly four bankers,—not more than two

Hon. Prov. SEC .- As respects the Intercolonial Railway, let me say that it did not depend upon the Imperial guarantee at all. Canada is able to build it without the assistance of the Maritime Provinces. Her bonds before this Union was effected were selling in the market higher than those of either Nova Scotia or New Brunswick. If the Imperial Parliament had refused to guarantee a single dollar the Intercolonial Railway would have been built as rapidly as it was possible to carry it on. By having the money loaned at four per cent., of course, it is obvious that a great advantage is gained.

Mr. Annand-I feel it due to make a few re marks after the allusions made to me by the Provincial Secretary. I imagined when I came here this afternoon that I was in the Assembly, but as the speeches proceeded I almost began to doubt that fact and to imagine that these addresses were being made to the constituents outside. I do not wonder that the Provincial Secretary ventured upon the broad and glaring mis-statement that the anti-Union ticket for Halifax county included four bankers, for this is