

even the result of half our controversies—some poorly paid office, or paltry Provincial institution

2. But yet, rising with the magnitude of this great theme, I shall endeavour to catch its inspiration; remembering only that I am a Nova Scotian, the son of a loyalist, a North American, a true subject of the Queen; but one whose allegiance, to be perfect, must include every attribute of manhood, every privilege of the empire.

3. In no vain spirit do I wish also that the sentiments which I am about to utter might be heard and pondered, not only as they will be by those who in habit half this continent, but by members of the British Parliament, by Imperial statesmen, by the Counsellors who stand around, and by the Gracious Sovereign who sits upon the throne.

4. Sir, the first question which we men of the North must put to ourselves is, Have we a territory large enough of which to form a nation? At the risk of travelling over some of the ground trodden over yesterday by the learned member for Annapolis. I think it can be shown that we have. Beneath, behind, and around us, stretching away from the Atlantic to the Pacific. All Europe, with its family of nations, contains but three millions seven hundred and eight thousand, or two hundred and ninety-two thousand miles less. The United States include three hundred and thirty thousand five hundred and seventy-two square miles, or seven hundred and sixty-nine thousand, one hundred and twenty-eight less than British America.

5. We North Americans, living under the British flag, have one-ninth of the whole, and this ought to give us "ample room and verge enough" for the accommodation and support of a countless population.

6. The great Province of Canada is equal in size to Great Britain, France, and Prussia. Charmed by her classic recollections, how apt are we to magnify every thing in the Old World, and to imagine that Providence has been kind to her alone. Yet the noble St. Lawrence is equal in proportion to the Nile—the great granary of the East which, from the days of patriarchs, has fed millions with its produce. Take the Italian's Po, the Frenchman's Rhone, the Englishman's Thames, the German's Rhine, and Spaniard's Tagus, and roll them into a stream equal to the St. Lawrence. The great lakes of Canada are larger in volume than the Caspian Sea; and the Gulf of St. Lawrence (with which we are so familiar that we forget what it is), contains a surface of one hundred thousand square miles, and is as large as the Black Sea, on which the proud fleets of four hostile nations may at this very moment be engaged. Accustomed to think and feel as Colonists, it is difficult for us to imagine that the Baltic, illustrated by Nelson's achievements and Campbell's verse, is not something different from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and yet it is not. Its dimensions are about the same; its climate rigorous; its coast originally sterile, and the sea kings and warriors who came out of it, made of no better stuff than are the men who shoot seals on the ice flakes of Newfoundland, till farms on the green hills of Pictou, or fell trees in the forests of New Brunswick."

I think it would not require anything more from me to show that there is territory enough to make a nation, which I trust, if it does come to that—will be ruled by the mild sway of Queen Victoria. In this extensive territory we have a great many natural advantages—we have agricultural capabilities, we have forests and the fisheries, iron, coal and gold, and a variety of other sources of wealth. It is water power, coal and iron, that enable a country to excel in manufactures. We have spread all over the face of the country these substantial elements to make a people great. I need not speak of the harbours, bays and rivers, for they are innumerable. There is no more healthy climate in the world than we have in British North America. We are away from the fever of the South; and

it is true we have cold, severe winter in many parts of the Provinces, but, at the same time, it always invigorates the body and improves the activity of the mind, and renders the people who occupy this territory equal in physical vigor and mental power to those of any portion of the world. I might refer you to statistical tables to shew the health of the country, but I do not wish to weary you. In this territory we have about 4,000,000 of population, rapidly increasing. That population consists of farmers, fishermen and miners, seamen, lumbermen, &c., who are well calculated to bring to fruition all the various resources which are necessary for our support and happiness. There are no conflicting interests between these Provinces. Nova Scotia has fishing, mining and agricultural capabilities. New Brunswick is agricultural and lumbering; Canada the same; P. E. Island is purely agricultural; Newfoundland is a fishing community; therefore you have in these Provinces the various elements that constitute greatness, and the Union will combine these elements. Therefore an interchange of commodities would take place from time to time, as circumstances require it. There are various objections urged to a Union with Canada. One is, because she rebelled in 1837, or rather manifested a rebellious spirit. I do not like to see that spirit, but it there was not something of the same kind in Nova Scotia, there was at least a good deal of excitement and feeling manifested when Canada assumed the position she did. In view, however, of the many evidences of loyalty that Canada has exhibited in times past, it is hardly worth while to charge upon her that, many years since she was dissatisfied in consequence of the existence of political grievances. Canada, we are told again, is greatly in debt. If she has an amount of debt which is greater than that of Nova Scotia at the present day, but not equal to that of New Brunswick in comparison with their respective populations, she has an amount of wealth to show for it that perhaps no other Province among the whole can show. I think the debt of Canada is about \$21.60 a head; in New Brunswick it is \$23. Nova Scotia is getting fast on to the stage that Canada has reached. The last estimate was \$16 or \$17. By the time all her public works are completed, she will have as large a debt as Canada, but whether she will have as much to show for it as Canada is quite another question. With regard to the productive wealth of Canada, there are no less than 500,000 persons who cultivate the soil directly or indirectly. There are 237,654 persons who own and occupy farms. The value of the farms is put down at \$464,322,217. The value of products annually raised is no less than \$100,000,000. She has 2000 miles of railway, 216 miles of canals, valued at \$16,000,000. She has 40 colleges, with 8,000 students; 8,000 Grammar and Common Schools, educating 500,000 pupils, and the most perfect system of education in the world. If this is a country that is dangerous to unite with, it appears to me that the gentlemen around these benches misunderstand the resources and state of Canada at the present time. In