

and the breeze," and that has planted liberty and freedom in every quarter of the globe—to all those who are inspired by a desire to perpetuate the connection with the British Empire, come forward and support the measure, which will at once achieve this result, and at the same time give that dignity of position and security to the Provinces that in their present isolated position they can never hope to obtain. (Cheers).

SPEECH OF MR. KAULBACK.

Mr. KAULBACK said:—I feel some diffidence in addressing the House upon a question of such importance; but I consider it a duty devolving on me to express my views upon it, and in doing so I shall have occasion to refer to the arguments of some gentlemen who have preceded me. I conceive that this subject, having been long before the country, is no new question; it has been before the people for more than half a century, and has been agitated by our leading men for a great many years. Every man considering the question should surely have solved it and matured his mind by this time. In 1814 Judge Sewell, of Quebec, urged the necessity of a scheme of British North America on the Duke of Kent. A Union of the Colonies was urged by the Earl of Durham in 1839 when a scheme analogous to that now before us was mentioned. In 1849 a British American League was formed in Toronto who seemed to have had the matter fully before them. In 1854 we had Mr. Johnston moving in the matter, supported by Mr. Howe and Mr. Young. From 1854 to 1860 we have correspondence on the subject. In 1857 Mr. Johnston was delegated to go to England in connection with Intercolonial matters. In 1858 there was a delegation from Canada of the same kind. In 1860 Dr. Tupper delivered lectures on a Union of the Colonies; in 1861 Mr. Howe moved a resolution which was adopted by the House. In 1862 Mr. Annand, Mr. Howe and Mr. McCully went to Canada on the subject. In 1863 Mr. McGee lectured in Halifax, and in 1864 I was present at a banquet in this city when Mr. Howe gave an eloquent address on the question. It cannot therefore be said, that the time has not arrived when the question should be solved. The hon. member for Shelburne made a reference to some distinguished Canadian politicians and styled one of them an Irish rebel. I have only to reply that we find that Mr. Howe, in 1863, on a platform in Temperance Hall, enlogized Mr. D'Arcy McGee, and declared that he "was with him in all he said" in favor of a Union of all the British North American Colonies;—now he ridicules Mr. McGee, and denounces any Union with Canada:

In 1867, Mr. Howe declared in Temperance Hall—*"Talk of the Fall of Quebec being a source of sorrow to the inhabitants of this province! It would be more. If the St. Lawrence were in the hands of our enemies, we should be compelled to beg permission to tear down the British flag. What he wished for Nova Scotia was that she may be the frontage of a mighty colony upon which it may be truly said, the sun never sets."*

Notwithstanding this we find Mr. Howe writing the Bocthoration articles, and his public

character is open to much doubt from that time. As others who were present at the dinner to the Canadian guests, in 1864, have said, the question of Union was then in the public mind. I well recollect the speech made by Mr. Howe on that occasion; and as his observations were more eloquent than anything that I can say, I will ask attention to a few of his sentences:—

"He was not one of those who thanked God that he was a Nova Scotian merely, for he was Canadian as well. He had never thought he was a Nova Scotian, but he had looked across the broad continent, at the great territory which the Almighty had given us for an inheritance, and studied the mode by which it could be consolidated, the mode by which it could be united, the mode by which it could be made strong and vigorous, while the old flag still floated over the soil. (Loud cheers.) He was delighted to see such a scene as this, which gave promise to that which was the dream of his boyhood would be realized before he died."

"Thank God the time had come when Her Majesty's subjects, whether English, French Scotch, or Irish, might meet together under the old flag, and maintain common sentiments of unity, and look forward to the time when we should make a new England here; not a new England with republican institutions, but a new England with monarchical institutions. He had always been in favor of the Intercolonial Railway. He wished every now and again to see the seething fairs of Montmorency, to see the Indians of Lorette dancing about the silvery stream; he wanted to visit Canada not once in a lifetime, not once in five or six years, but once or twice a year."

"With the territory of Canada, with the rivers of Nova Scotia, with the inexhaustible fisheries, what a country to live in! And why should Union not be brought about? Was it because we wished to live and die in our insignificance, that we would sooner make money rather than that our country should grow? God forbid! He felt that it was too late to say much, though there was much to say. ("Go on, go on.") He knew that the Canadian gentlemen would take in good part what he was going to say.—He had always been in favor of uniting any two, three, four, or the whole five of the Provinces. Well, they knew the history of the past in Canada; they knew what division had produced there, and how, under the divine dispensation, they at last became united into one magnificent colony. There now came rumors across the land that they were going to split Canada into two parts again; that they were going to reduce that low country to its low status of two Provinces instead of one. O, my friends, said the hon. gentleman, go back to your homes, and say that there is at least one Nova Scotian honest enough to say to you this,—that, if you do that, you will commit an act of political suicide, and although I ought not perhaps to give you the advice, I would rather see every public man upon both sides of politics crucified, than I would divide Canada; now that Canada is united, I would divide the Maritime Provinces if you can; but, at any rate, stick together—hold your own. Let the dog return to his vomit rather than Canada to division. (Cheers.) In conclusion, Mr. Howe said that he was pleased to think the day was rapidly approaching when the Provinces would be united, with one flag above their heads, one thought in all their bosoms, with one Sovereign and one Constitution. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

I would ask what is Mr. Howe's position on this question to-day? He now appears advocating a new line of policy one day, and another the next. The dream of his childhood he told us was Colonial Union, and now he says that it would be ruinous to the constitution. In his recently published letter he has gone far beyond what any public man should go, and his sentiments I consider a disgrace not only to himself but to those who accord with them. He tells us that we have an enemy before us whose number