

fact going to adopt the Japanese policy, who, for a thousand years, lived within themselves until civilization compelled them to open up their markets to the world. That is a policy I do not think is suited to Nova Scotia; and that is the reason I am so much against it.

If there is anything worth protecting in Nova Scotia, surely it is our shipping and foreign commerce, and yet we would render this useless by going into Confederation. The very name of Nova Scotia is worth keeping—a country that owns one-eighth of the shipping of the British Empire is surely worthy of a name amongst the nations of the world. The shipping of Nova Scotia is to be found in every part of the world, and their sails whiten the seas in every portion of the globe. That important interest represents in value no less than eight millions of dollars, and yet we are called to adopt a policy detrimental to so valuable a branch of our provincial prosperity. The only true policy for a commercial country, is free and unrestricted trade. That is the policy of Great Britain. The more trade is unfettered, the more it will expand; and yet we are about to adopt a restrictive policy, and to shut ourselves out from the markets of the world. Canada, from her inland position, can never become a large manufacturing country—and she is a great agricultural country—she can supply us with all the whiskey we want, but we can do without that; and if we want it, the best way is to get it at the cheapest rate. She can supply us with most of the eatables we want, and some of the wearing apparel, and can give employment to our labor; but the best way, in a new country, is to employ it within our own Province. There is no doubt that the lumber trade of Canada gives employment to our shipping, but they get no better price for it than anywhere else. They can go anywhere and get good prices; and as I said before, the carrying trade of Nova Scotia extends over the world. I cannot see why Novascotians are not satisfied with the progress they are making—our manufacturing interest is advancing as rapidly as can be expected in a new country without any protection at all. Our public works—if the government manage them prudently and carefully, and do not enter upon them too rashly—will contribute to the general prosperity. In fact, every branch of industry is in a sound condition. Then why alter this state of things, and rush blindly into a union with Canada? The hon. Prov. Secretary, in his speech, complained of an article in the *Morning Chronicle* on the subject of the defence of this country. I cannot say that the scheme there propounded met my views, and I am not desirous that any English acts of parliament should be passed to interfere with our rights and liberties. What did the delegates propose to do? If their wishes had been carried out, they intended to go to England to tie up the people of these North American colonies, by an English act of parliament, for all time to come, and to compel them to submit to the scheme.

Hon. PROV. SEC.—No such thing was ever proposed.

Mr. KILLAM—It is very strange if I am mistaken. Was it not proposed that the leading men should go to England?

Hon. PROV. SEC.—It was proposed that the scheme propounded by the delegates should be first submitted to the local legislatures.

and an address be passed asking the British parliament to confirm the action that had been taken.

Mr. KILLAM—If it is not one of the articles of agreement it was generally understood that such was to be the case. It has been urged that the great Intercolonial Railway is going to make us a great country, that Halifax is going to be the entrepot of the whole continent. Now, sir, when I saw the grass growing on the Grand Trunk of Canada, and reflected that for six months of the year there is no business doing upon it, I confess that I was not very sanguine as to the necessity of this work as a commercial undertaking. Nor would it be of any advantage in time of war—running as it would within ten or twelve miles of the United States territory, it would be easy for them to destroy it, and they might take Upper Canada before we could hear of it except by way of the United States. It was useless then to talk about that being of any advantage to us either commercially or politically. If Canada wants it, let her have it—in the meantime let us go on with our own public works. If the government can show a feasible plan to connect with the New Brunswick border, and the state of finances will admit of it, I shall not oppose it; although I should prefer that the Pictou road should be built first, as I think that will sufficiently tax our energies and resources for some time to come.

TUESDAY, April 18th, 1865.

Mr. McFARLANE from the Committee on Agriculture reported. Some conversational debate took place on the subject of the importation of Stock.

Mr. PARKER advocated the idea of having farms in different parts of the Province, for the raising of Stock. He also spoke of the want of a suitable Market House in Halifax for the convenience of Farmers.

The report was received and adopted.

THE CROWN LANDS IN CAPE BRETON.

Mr. McDONNELL referred to the question of the settlement of Crown Lands in Cape Breton which had been discussed in the early part of the session, and to the statement then made by Hon. Prov. Sec., and the hon. leader of the Opposition, to the effect that Cape Breton had been more highly favored than other parts of the Provinces as regards the terms upon which the payment of Crown Lands was to be made—inasmuch as long credit was given to purchasers in that Island, and the moneys amounting from the sale of these lands, were reserved for the opening up of roads.

He was rather surprised at the assertion at the time, and he was induced to look into the question, and ascertain how the facts really stood.—Upon referring to the law passed in 1859, for the settlement of Crown Lands in Cape Breton, he found it enacted that the money arising from the sale of these lands, was in the discretion of the Government to be appropriated to the opening up of roads in the Island of Cape Breton. In order to follow the matter up, he asked the leader of the Government to lay upon the table a return of all moneys derived from this source, since the passage of the Act. From that return it appeared that there had been paid into the Re-