

"develope its proportions," and eventually become a terrible dragon that would "gobble up" the American Eagle, and still hunger for more.—But, alas! he only made the worm longer. He only lengthened it out until it become a tape worm. He run it through circumlocution offices 800 miles away until it became a worm of that "red tape" species, which so nearly proved the destruction of the British army on the outbreak of the Crimean War. Our main protection lies in the power of Britain, but the evident tendency of this Ottawa arrangement is separation from England. Our minds naturally follow the channels of authority up to the source, and when we have reached that source, our ideas centre about it, and it becomes the embodiment of our nationality.—We have hitherto looked to England, and have run up through the various channels to the Crown, and there our affections have centred; but this Confederation comes in and proposes a new order of things. It proposes that we shall have local governments, and that the source of our authority shall be at Ottawa. And when our thoughts and affections are turned toward that,—provided the various and divers interests of the several provinces, will enable us to live in harmony,—the effect will be that our affections will cling round that government, and shall be withdrawn from the Crown of England. Suppose that five or six American States imagined that separately they were too small, and accordingly proposed to form a special Confederation under the General Government just as these gentlemen propose with us to form a Government at Ottawa.

Does not every man see that before ten years had expired, the feelings of the people would be around that smaller Confederation, and in antagonism to the larger. And so would it be in the event of Confederation, with the other B. A. Provinces.—Therefore, I believe, instead of diminishing it would only increase our danger, and render us an easy prey to an invader. Suppose we should become an independent nationality, we would then, indeed, be helpless as the crawling worms, and the American Eagle would soon make a "Diet of Worms" that would have a different interpretation in American history from the "Diet of Worms" in European history. Lord Palmerston, referring to the subject, says:—

"Sir, it is true that the only danger which a smaller colonial State runs from a more powerful and larger neighbour arises from quarrels that may exist between the mother country and the foreign State? I say that is a total fallacy. Suppose these provinces separated from this country—suppose them erected into a monarchy, a republic, or any other form of Government. Are there not motives that might lead a stronger neighbour to pick a quarrel with that smaller State with a view to its annexation? (Hear, hear.) Is there nothing like territorial ambition pervading the policy of great military States? The example of the world should teach us that as far as the danger of invasion and annexation is concerned, that danger would be increased to Canada by a separation from Great Britain, and when she is deprived of the protection that the military power and resources of this country may afford. (Cheers.)

The question of defence, in my view, depends to a

large extent, upon the spirit of those who are called upon to defend the country. If you elevate the country and its institutions, the people will be prepared to defend it with greater spirit. We have seen in history the effect of rendering a people dissatisfied with the country in which they lived. One of the great grievances of the people of Ireland, is that they have not had since the Union with England, control of their own affairs—that they have not sufficient representation in the British Parliament, to give them their due influence; and see what an exodus there is of her people. The last census of the United States returns 1,611,304, of the citizens of the Union as born in Ireland, where the whole population is only five and three quarter millions, while the same returns give only 431,692 persons born in England, where the population is twenty millions.

If then you desire to have the hearty co-operation of our people in the defence of this country, you should not deprive them of the control which they now exercise, over the constitution and institutions of their country. Neither must you make them feel that they are pressed down by taxes. If you impose upon them burthens beyond what they consider just—and over which they can exercise no control—then the spirit to defend their country vanishes. Lord Bacon, reminds us that the blessing given to Judah and Issachar are never found combined in the same individual, nor in the same people. Judah was to have the spirit of the lion—to place his hand upon his enemy's neck.

But Issachar was to bow himself to pay tribute—to become like "the Ass crouching between two burdens." And no matter how spirited a people are; whenever these burdens are placed upon them they will change. Did the hon. Pro. Sec., suppose when he made this Quebec bargain, that the men around these benches are the Representatives of the lineal descendants of Issachar. That we are such consummate asses, as to bow down and allow him to fix and saddle upon us forever the ass's burthen. This people have shown that they have a spirit to defend their country and its interests. Little Nova Scotia has given several names to history, and we have erected a monument to the memory of some of those who have thus shown themselves worthy a noble ancestry. Every time I pass that monument I feel my step grow firmer and prouder with the thought, that the spirit which influenced these men, still lives in the bosoms of the people of Nova Scotia. That it animates the stalwart militia men of this Province, "whose arms were moulded in their mothers wombs, to drive the invader from our soil;" but take away from these the control of their representative institutions, and impose upon them such burthens as I believe you are going to place upon them by this Confederation, and you drive out that spirit, and they will become as useless for defence, as a battalion of dried mummies from the catacombs of Egypt.

The Provincial Secretary tells us that Confederation will give us influence and position. He asks where was Nova Scotia, when the Reciprocity Treaty was passed. Was not Nova Scotia present