

their territory west, and to open up communication with the great country lying in that direction. And in order to do this, they will make use of the means placed under their control from this and the other provinces confederated with them. For it must be remembered that even if our Revenue doubles under Confederation, it will be of no use to us, it will be all swallowed up by Canada, whose superior voice in the Parliament will always control the action of the Lower Provinces.

The hon. Prov. Sec. the other night in urging his views in favour of this scheme stated, that it had received the sanction of the Bishops, and the Clergy of the different denomination. Even so, I hold that is no argument to control the members of this House. They can entertain any opinions they please upon this or any other subject, and however much I may respect them in matters peculiarly within their province, I do not admit that in matters of finance and political economy, they should exercise much influence over the deliberations of the people's representatives.

Again he advanced as an additional argument, that all the leading men of the Province had been in favor of Union. Now it is true that at different times various prominent politicians have in their places in Parliament and elsewhere made grand speeches in favor of Union, but it was well understood at the time, that nothing was to come of it, they just wished to make a grand show, and had no idea of its being followed by any practical results, so that even if grand speeches have been made upon the advantages of Union in the abstract, that has nothing to do with the merits of the scheme promulgated by the Quebec Delegates.

The hon. Prov. Sec. also stated that the most respectable portion of the Press are in favor of the measure. Now sir, I have made a list of those pro and con—not including the Religious press—and here they are. In the city we have:

For—*Unionist, Colonist, Reporter, and Express.*

Against—*Chronicle, Nova Scotian, Acadian Recorder, Sun, Citizen, and Bull Frog.*

Hon. PROV. SECY.—No. You must strike off the last. It has recanted.

MR. LOCKE.—Well even so. Then in the country we have:

Against—*Yarmouth Herald, Tribune, Free Press, Liverpool Transcript, Eastern Chronicle, C. B. News, and Antigonish Casket,* and the *Pictou Standard* which may be in favor. It has been said that there is no intention on the part of the Canadian Delegates, now going home to use their influence with the British Cabinet to force this measure upon the Province. I will read to the House what Mr. Cartier said on the subject, when addressing the audience at the Temperance Hall:—

"They knew that in Nova Scotia there was a strong feeling in favor of the scheme of Confederation. \* \* \* \* He rejoiced to know that the heart of Nova Scotia as well the heart of the Canadas was warm for Confederation. The friends of the cause had no reason for desponden-

cy, it would take but little time to warm the heart of New Brunswick, after the people of that province had understood and weighed the important bearings of the question. The Canadian delegates were the first to present at the Conference at Charlottetown, to the Maritime Provinces, the larger view of the greater Confederation; and he did not hesitate to declare that the basis of union agreed upon at Quebec was the most just and equitable Union that under the circumstances could be devised—ensuring alike the safety and prosperity of all the Confederate provinces; and such success had attended the deliberations of the Quebec convention as was unprecedented. In all human affairs, we must expect checks and disappointments—it could not always be smooth water—there must be shortcomings, and New Brunswick had merely delayed its consummation—it must ultimately be carried out. On hearing the fate of the measure in New Brunswick, they in Canada deemed it advisable to bring to a conclusion the business of the Legislature, and send a delegation to England to press confederation upon the Imperial parliament, the defence question and in connection therewith the Intercolonial Railway. It had become a question of Imperial policy and his co-delegates and himself were going to England to urge the question of defence not for Canada alone, but to all the British North American Provinces. On this question of defence all the Provinces must be united, and in order to defend ourselves properly we must be united under one government. The treasure and resources of the Provinces separately cannot be usefully and properly applied for defence, except united under one government, and then all the strength of the Confederate Provinces can be brought to bear upon the point when the attack takes place. It is beyond doubt that the Imperial Government consider the Federation of all the Provinces absolutely necessary. The resources of one Province alone would be too small to resist attack, but when all are united very great assistance can be given, and when that has taken place there can be no difficulty. The delegates are going to England to urge the construction of the great Intercolonial Railway, as the construction of that work was absolutely necessary for the defence of British North America. \* \* \* \*

This public demonstration was an authentic and unmistakable exhibition of strong confederate feeling in the commercial city of the province of Nova Scotia, and the people of England would come to the conclusion that the citizens of Halifax are favorable to the cause of confederation."

Mr. Galt also used this language:—"He could not refrain from expressing his emotions on the occasion of so magnificent a reception—not from personal considerations alone, but because it was the unanimous expression of approval of a policy that has an echo in the breast of the people of Nova Scotia as well as that of Canada. Fully sensible of the check which it has received in New Brunswick, he did not believe that it was permanent,—the great body of the people had not time to weigh well the question; and he could not bring his mind to the belief that the New Brun-