SUPPLEMENT

ready been very thoroughly exposed, and al I can that they will see the necessity of union. The stand in opposition; before the people of Great Britain before the pit is not for trained politicians say is, that I think the hon member is the last lieve (onf deration is close at hand, and that the as one I repel it with it dignation. It is not in last General Election ? That is the answer that we are to act in this place. This is the person in the house to charge others with being efforts of those who would lead us into annexa- my nature, as it is not in my name, to harbour which I give to those who assert that this legis- people's house; their interests must be the pole tion, will be effectually foiled by the loyal people for an instant a disloyal sentiment. I can lature has the right to deal with an irrevocable ar-star of every man's action here, and this mea-

The hon member told us that he had yet to As far as I am concerned, all my interests are her and ask if any who have borne the name bound up with those of this Province - when she and ask if any who have borne the name which I have the honour to bear, could ever be supposed to be tainted with that vile in 1862. Now, I find that in November last, from the early pioneers who helped to build up trait? Sir, as a British subject, entitled to 1865, he expressed another opinion on the same the prosperity of this country, and all desire is the free exercise of an undoubted right, I subject-he wanted another delegation. He to see it progress. If e I would be recreant in intend to deal with this question, and it, shought then he might have a chance of being my duty to those who have preceded me, as well in doing so, any aspersion touching my loy one of the m mbers sent on the mission. He as to those who may follow me and bear my name alty to my Sovereign be cast upou me, I

"This is cur case,

"The Confederation Scheme maturel . . Quebec having fai en to sica e the approval of any one of the four Martima Privinces, we would suggest that, with a view to the future of Brilish America, a convension be summoned, with the sanction of the Crown to de iberate upon the many weighty matters and things which wou'd necessarily be involved in debute upon a juestim of such magnitude and importancs. Thu the convention should be haid at such place and at such timb as the Governor General, acting under the authority of the Crown, shall determine. And that in the selection of delegates from the several Provinces, das regard shall be observed, besides allotting to each Province a like number of delegates, that the views and opinions of all par iss are tairly reprose and.

" This is our mole of desting with the quesbeen discussed with a full visw of their consequances as well to them as to millions y perity unborn, and with the full ben fit of all that has been said and written to illustrate this traly great theme since the scheme of Confideration was first propos d a l'ttle over a year ago."-Morning Chronicle, Nov 15th 1865.

Yet, this is the hon, member who has yet to hear the first argument in favor of Union with Canada. The hon. member's inconsistencies are so glaring that I feel I need hardily pursue further so fuitful a topic.

It has been asked, will Confederation save us We have been told over and over again that there is no danger from the United States - that they do not want these Provinces. The lessons of bistory will tell us the reverse. These gant emen have proved false prophets for the past, and are likely to be so for the future. The whole police of the United States has been the acquisition of territory. Their mbition is insatiable They wish to have dominion from the North Pole to the Galf of Mexico, and from the Adantic to the Pacific. They have got Texas and California, and a slice of New Brunswick, within a few years, and now they yearn after British North America If they have had one reason more than another for abrogating the Reciprocity Treaty, it The question that we have to decide is, whether we shall belong to the United States or to Great Britain Shall we have the Red cross of England, or the Stars and Stripes of the American Republic float over onr heads in the future? Shall we have the Queen at St. Jamae's as our Ruler, or the President at the White House in Washing on ? What What be the result of annexation I need hardly tell you. We shall be ruined by most frightfal avation; our fishermen, all our industrial class, will be burthened beyond their capacity to bear. Our object should be to continue the connection with the great empire from which we have spruag, and under whose protecting care subject a magnitude and importance second the institutions of this country have grown up, and to none that has ever been discussed in this Then there is the question of the fisheries again shall not, in addressing this Assembly, ex-

the Colonial Secretary :

and deliberate opinion of Her Majesty's Govern in this country was in favor of the present ment t at it is an object much to be desired that measure;-sir, I attach the same importance all the British North American Colonies should and distinction to the representative of the agree to unite in one Government. In the ter i. crown as to the crown itself; it is Her Majesty to ial extent of Canada, and in the Maritime and 'ommercial enterprise of the Lower Provinces, Itar Majasty's Covarament see the elements of Her Majasty's Government see the elements of should apply equally to the exclusion of the o wer, which only require to be combined in Lieut. Governor's name. We have been als order to secure for these Provinces, which shall told that the General in command, and other possess them all, a place among the most con distinguished individuals, civil, religious and siderably c mmunities of the world In the military, are combined in favor of the measure. s irit of loyalty to the British Crown of attachment But, sir, notwithstanding all this potential "This is our mole of desting with the quest to Br tish connexion, and of love for British Insti-tion of union. The convention might not, to Br tish connexion, and of love for British Insti-phalanx is arrayed in its favor, I feel that I merhant, arree to any scheme for the future Go-tutions by which a'l these Pr vinces a e unimated of a free man, I claim the rights and attributes every one would fie' this the questions of the rovinces on many grounds of moral and material of authorities is paraded before us I can-deepest importance, involving the present we fare advantages -as giving a well founded prospect not but feel that it is an empty parade-

ith a view to their own defence.

" or can it be doubtful that the Provinces of

The hon member told us that he had yet to As far as I am concerned, all my interests are proudly appeal to the history of our country if I stood, at this crisis of our history, opposing a shall burt it back with utter contempt and tho scheme which the best minds of Great Britain rough indignation upon its author. Sir, I re re-and British America have de lared is indispens-able to the continuance of our prosperity, and our brought into this discussion; I do not regard able to the continuance of our prosperity, and our it as of so much consequence that Her Minis-connection with the fatherland. On the 24th ers have been mentioned, because it is at al June '65, the British Government told us through times the privilege and indeed the duty of every subject to cri icise their acts. We have "You will at the same time express the strong been told 'oo that the Queen's representativ perhaps, agree to any schemes for the future Go-vernment of the North American Colouies and their relations with the Mother Country, although we believe they would. And whatever the result, every one would feet that the questions of the provinces or many councils of manual and material and material of an equal right to give expression to my own. Therefore when this list weigh a tittle in the scale. I feel, sir, and I "But there is one consideration which Her claim the right to express the sentiment, that Majesty's Government feel it more especially those individuals, eminent though they be, are

hly. What is the measure that we are now ion when by a very large majority they elected called upon to sanction? Twist it or turn it the present member, Mr. Hebb I go then to Bri ish North America are incapable, when sepa change in our constitution; and how has the Ben who represent that constituency need no! Edward Island, on the same ground as that on rate and divided from each other of making those scheme effecting that change been brought be ashamed of it-for if there be a portion of which they protect Kent, Surrey, or Middlesex, just and efficient preparations for national de here? Have the people of this country at any the province in which active industry and en-or any other country of the British Isles. Sir, I tence which would be easily undertaken by a time suggested the expediency of the proposal terprise prevail, it is the township of Yarmouth assert that Great Britain is not only bound but Proviace uniting in itself all the population and or the suggested the openant or to the legislature? No Her ships are on every sea. Look abroad at all is disposed to maintain her authority in these Here you find the B.itish Government implor- ent of that question-it was not before the peo- quarters of the globe, and you see Yarmouth Here you find the B.itish Government implor-ing us if we are animated by a sincere spirit of oyally, by a desire to remain connected with Great Friting, to unite without delay. Can any here to-day. It seems, however, that a good measure were not expressed. I feel that I mus one read these words unmoved? Let me trust one read these words unmoved? Let me trust many years ago the question of a Confedera-that the people will respond to the demand made tion of the British North American Colonies are abundantly contradicted by the acts and upon them by those who have the best right t was propounded in this house:-I would ask sircumstances. But some gentlemen argue that is that they think they will force us to come into ball be united in one grant Canted and in the it was intended to be a practical measurement of this question, of all questions, the people shall be united in one grand Confederation, "with it was intended to be a practical measure-a

change in the Constitution, and refer to the ac- sure is to affect those interests for weal or for ion of the British Parliament in justification of woe for ever the step The subject of Reform was, as I have stated, before the people of England previously o the General Election held there, and if it had not been for the influence of one of the greates tatesmen that England ever saw, that question would have had more bearing on the results o hat election than it had : gentlemen, therefore nust not refer to that as any example for denng to the people of this country the opportunity f passing on the present measure. It has in eed been pretended that the people of thi ountry are in favor of this important step, but isk gentlemen around these seats if they can sa so consistently with the honest and deliberat entiments of their minds, unoperated upon b av pressure? Is there a majority here who vill say that the majority of the people are in e content with that, I will ask is there a majo would insist on the propriety and the justice of ity of the people in favor of any union? I de- that cause. But, sir, we have been iold that beountry, there have been no less than three ppeals to the constituencies of this ed, and I have too much faith in the industry and Province, and they are not by any means the nost inconsiderable of our constituencies. There s the county of Annapolis which for many years elected to a seat within these walls a gen leman who, without reference to politics, I would say was one of the first men in this counny, and the fact of their returning that gentleman proves the electors of that county to be of in rov d administration and increased pros it is worth nothing in my estimation -it does not Province. Since this question has been agita. ed that constituency has spoken, and how By an immense majority it returned the present Majesty's Government feel it more especially inose individuals, emment mough they be, are not more capable of forming an opinion upon the member, Mr Ray. Another constituency, one this subject than myself, and I might add that of the most populous and thriving in the Procountry has ever exhibited in regard to the defence of the Colonies as a matter of Imperial concern, the Colonies must recognize a right and them, and I feel well assured that none of them, and I feel well assured that none of resentatives of that county. Mr. Kaulback, say even acknowledge an oblig tion incumbent on them would charge me with any design of dis- so yesterday, but I have in my possession testhe Home Government to urge with carnestness respect. I therefore think that the allusions timony that will confirm me in the statement and just authority he measures which they con- to which I have referred were unjust and re- that that constituency pronounced on this ques-

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Mr S. McDonnell :- I am glad we have one honest lawyer in the house.

Mr. S. CAMPBELL continued. After the ourse which the hon and leacned member has aken, nothing he can say will at all affect my ensibilities, and I think his remarks will pass with little no ice at the hands af every one else. lut, sir while he has suggested to my mind his observation upon the course which he has ursued, I will not suffer myself to be harried ito a charge against any member of being a traitor. I shall pursue the course vhich my conscience suggests, and leave it to) thers to settle their own course before the ame tribunal. I hope the verdict may give the same satisfaction as that which I am now experiencing. I have referred to the necessity for wor of the Quebec scheme? No sir, I will not an appeal to the people, and if I stood alone, I y it, and I have some means of fortifying the cause Fenianism is rampant, and because the esertion In the course of the last two years Reciprocity Treaty has been abrogated, we ince the question has been agitated in the should go into Confederation. Before the Reciprocity Treaty existed we were not confederatenterprise of our people to imagine that the repeal of that treaty will materially impede our progress. As regards Fenianism, I am at a loss to see the connection between that subject and this. If New Brunswick be threatened, does any one feel it to be necessary to confederate for greater security? In view of that state of things, I ask myself-Does the British Government intend to retain these Provinces or not? If they do, New Brunswick is safe-Confederation will not make it safer. If the United States desired to have possession of British North America, and Great Britain be unwilling to defend us, is Confederation going to save us? We have heard the story about defences. Well, I am but a young soldier, but I cannot understand how on that branch of the subject any argument can be founded. British North America is now a portion of the British Empire, the people of these colonies owe fealty and allegiance to the British Crown, and while that allegiance is given and that fealty paid, a corresponding duty rests upon the British Government to afford protec-

one flag above our heads, one sentiment in our proposition to result in anything, or was it a hearts, with one Sovereigh and one Constitution."

TUESDAY, April 17, 1866. The House met at 3 o'clock.

UNION OF THE COLONIES.

Mr. MILLER presented a large number of petitions from Antigonish on the subject of Confederation.

Mr. Ross presented two petitions from St. Anns' on the same subject.

The adjourned debate was resumed. Mr. S. CAMPBELL said :- I quite concur with hose gentlemen who have attributed to this

we are told flat this is not a british practice the public of the public us an i non use expansion of trade; raise up Those who are in opposition are always most us an inch nee expansion of trade; raise up manufactures, en arge the political areas; give us the Intercolonial Railway; and above all preserve us from being absorbed by the rupetious Ameri can Republic. We have great natural resources. Should ever feel it incumbent upon them. That was the first step, and it was a fatal step. but they must be dormant whilst we have no po-pulation or market to raise up manufactures in them here or elsewhere can possibly offer of the nonline of the realized to the feelings and interests man to vote upon, favorably or otherwise, and I comes with a bad grace from them to strike down our midst. As respects the Intercolonial Rall- an objection to the course they have pursued. of the people of this country. That was the therefore maintain that we have an illustrious the constitution from which they have derived our midst. As respects the Intercolonial Rall-way, it is unnecessary for me to repeat what is now an established fact -that we cannot have it without anion. The futile efforts of public men of all parties in this Province to obtain its con-struction are matters of history, and general no-toriety. Complete that railroad, and Halifax be-comes one of the greatest commercial emporiums. toriety. Complete that railroad, and Halifax be-comes one of the greatest commercial emporiums of this emtinent—the Naw York or Liverpool of the British North American Confederation. No one who looks at the map can believe for a mo-ment that Nova Scotik was int nded to remain politically d vided from her sister colonies of Brit ish North American. She is destined by nature— to quate the sentimest of Mr Howe—' to be means the frontage of a mighty Empire.'' Give us union, and the stream of immig ation, will be at is said to this the the other and no the stream of immig ation, will be at is said to this the to characters the stream of immig ation, will be dt ish North American of the greatest commercial emporiums of the stream of immig ation, will be at the stream of immig ation, will be the existing to the stream of immig ation, will be dt ish stream of immig ation will be dt ish stream of immig at anion, and the stream of immig alon will be directed to our shores, for then we can offer those inducements to capital and labour that we cannot give in our present isolated condition. If we reduced into the debate other authorities and influences that should not have been referred to here. Least of all should he have been referred to here. Least of all should he have brought of the stars and stripe and the last gun fired from the Citadel as a british sentiment among us - let us obstinated by reject the advice of the British sentiment among us - let us obstinated by reject the advice of the British sentiment among us - let us obstinated by reject the advice of the British sentiment among us - let us obstinated by reject the advice of the British sentiment among us - let us obstinated by reject the advice of the British sentiment among us - let us obstinated by reject the advice of the British sentiment among us - let us obstinated by reject the advice of the British sentiment among us - let us obstinated by reject the advice of the British sentiment among us - let us obstinated by reject the advice of the British sentiment among us - let us obstinated by reject the advice of the British sentiment among us - let us obstinated by reject the advice of the British sentiment among us - let us obstinated by reject the advice of the British sentiment among us - let us obstinated by reject the advice of the British sentiment among us - let us obstinated by reject the advice of the British sentiment among us - let us obstinated by reserved. That Succe a set to define the reserve and that all times to venerate. That Succe are real to the leectors. We are reminded of the senteme without any appeal to the classing and the tage to the that these perilicitors in the advice of the British sentement among us - let us obstinated by the venerate. That Succe that all the leectors. We are reminded of the sentement among us - let us obstinated by the sentement among us - let us obstinated by the venerate. That Succe that all the union, and the stream of immig ation will be di- The less that is said in this place about the great and magnificent scheme, but what is its promote the interests of the people. It lies no have not said a word as to my views respecting adoption of the scheme without any appeal to are to be lost or to be perilled for what? Where hem. Sir, I protest against such a doctrine, and is the necessity for the change? Until I can see ound at all times to venerate. That Sove-rights of the electors We are reminded of the the people will protest against it, and I fancy some greater necessity than I now see, my ban The people and annexation will be the inevitable is sus. Then the wish of the hon, member for East Haliax will be realized. The Features will have i all sway in these Provinces, and the stars and stripes shall float over Citadel Hill. But I believ stripes shall float over Citadel Hill. But I believ that there is a better fate awaiting us—that the loy-alty of the people of Nova Scotia is sincere, and the been charged upon those who is been charged upon those wh

hould not be appealed to, because the people would decide on other issues and not on this. mere theoretical declaration of the abs ract ad vantages of union? No one can presume to say that it was anything more than the latter. It not come from those who ought to use lan Again, some years ago this house, by a pretty guage more respectful,—language precisely the large majority, declared it expedient that a delegation should proceed to England to confer breath of the people has created? It comes with delegates from the neighbouring Provin- taom gentlemen who hold their offices by virtue ves to ascertain whether it was not desirable of the popular voice, and yet the inhabitants of No sir, I believe that England would no more and practicable to effect a union between the this country are to be told that they are incapa Maritime Provinces of British North America. But, sir, that was a very different idea from that now pressed upon our attention. What introduced and that no decision could be been the policy of the British covernment to is the condition of these Maritime Provinces? introduced, and that no decision could be ob- been the policy of the British government to Their people are situated in connection with tained upon this particular subject. Have the deal with these Provinces in any other manner each other-are possessed of the same inter-people lost all discernment and discrimination ests, have the same common synspathies, resi- that this, the most important question that ever ding on each other's borders, and having daily agitated the public mind, is one upon which no our prosperity has baen secured. No one, as I House. Notwithstanding that there has been intercourse with each other. Is that the cha- reliable opiuion could be formed and expressed our prosperity has been secured. No one, as 1 just said, can look at the feeling in the neigh oring Republic without seeing that there has been a good deal of excitement brought into this to force us to unite? Why, as we know, there is a wilderness between the Lower Provinces in a position of gravijopardy. In the a good deal of the majority of the Then there is the question of the fisheries again shall not, in addressing this Assembly, ex- in which disloyalty has been so rife as it has decisions of their minds and hearts. It will be hibit any other demeanor or style of inter- been in Canada. This House proposed a deled perceived that I am the minds and hearts. It will be lebming up, and no one cu under-estimate the diffinities and disputes it may originate. We say the Sonte of the country iself skining up, and no one cu under-estimate the diffinities and disputes it may originate. We say the Sonte of the country iself skining up, and no one cu under-estimate the that books wardiks, and is hour debates that have taken place here bas and enfring up on our rights. Suppose war and enfring up on our rights. Suppose war shuid riss out of the state of things, in what shuid arise of things, in what shuid riss out of the state of things, in what shuid arise the charter in those relations. On this subject, sir, I cannot but express regret that hose from whom a better example should and there they found another body, of whom a better example should

operation with the British government to maintain in these colonies the integrity of the British Empire.

It has been said, and truly said, that Confederation will not give us a man or a pound more than we have now. No one in this house has argued the question in a military point of view, but even arguing it in that aspect nothing can disturb the fact to which I have referred, that we would have no greater power than now, and it is a libel on the British Government to say that if we do not adopt the scheme we will be deserted. desert us in the hour of extremity than a parent than comported with the wishes of the people. Reference has been made to the despatches of Mr. Cardwell,-I wish that statesman were here sure to the people. The British government, as