

Macdonald would have \$15,000,000 to expend on their road and would use it to keep themselves in power for ten years. That he thought would be as long as the Coalition would last. With respect to the gratification expressed by His Excellency, it would not be shared by the people of his Province. They felt that they had been in a manner legislated out of the Empire, by being legislated into this Dominion, and they would read His Excellency's speech with sorrow and humiliation, and not gratification. (Hear, hear). He was in the House of Lords when the Act of Confederation was passed, and though that body consists of 400 members there were only ten members present at the third reading. If this had been a small matter affecting the slightest interest of one Peer of the realm there would have been a commission, or a committee of inquiry before Legislation had been allowed to pass. With respect to the House of Commons, though the members did attend in their places the question was not discussed. Men like John Stuart Mill, who had studied subject of Government nearly all their lives, might have come down with their views on this subject, but the House of Commons had not given the attention it deserved. The House owed it to the Empire, it owed it to the North American Colonies, that a full investigation should have been made before the measure was passed, and perhaps amendments might have been introduced that would have rendered it acceptable. One member of the House of Commons had actually stated that the question had been discussed at every hustings in Nova Scotia, a statement which the people of Nova Scotia had shown to be utterly untrue. The bill had passed in the face of a petition of 31,000 of the people of N.S.—more than half the militia population of the Province. They did not even ask to throw out the bill, but merely to delay it until the Nova Scotians had time to pronounce upon it at the hustings. There was, therefore, on the part of Nova Scotia certainly no room for congratulation for the manner in which it had been treated by the Mother Country. Then this new nation, as it is called, we are told, is soon to be extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Well, perhaps so. But as a nation it had some wants—some weakness—which it would have to remedy. It had no army to defend it, no navy to protect its shipping, but the latter he supposed was to be done by the Minister of Marine, recently appointed, and Commodore Fortin's ironclad, which he had never yet seen. (laughter.) It had been stated when the

new Privy Council of the Dominion was announced, that there was also to be a Secretary of Foreign Affairs; and it had amused him much to consider what were to have been the duties of this Minister, whether to consult with Lord Stanley, and assist him in directing the foreign policy of the Empire (laughter), but this idea of a foreign minister after a week's ridicule had been abandoned. No doubt the Minister of Militia would do something toward providing for this new nation, and it had been one of the great objections of Nova Scotians to this Dominion scheme that the Minister of Militia might march their young men out of their own country to defend a corner of the earth hundreds of miles away from them. We were asked to annex the Red River Territory to this Dominion. What had been the policy of the British Government in respect to this territory? Why, while for the last fifty years she has been pouring out her population to enrich foreign countries, she has allowed this territory to remain a disgrace to herself and a disgrace to civilization. Well may she hand over this territory to us, and be glad to be rid of the burden. He doubted not but that every man in Canada; every man in all the Provinces would defend the British flag, but with respect to Red River settlement, more men could be recruited in the State of Minnesota in a week than would be necessary to cut it off in spite of all that Canada could do. Passing from the Hudson's Bay territory there is British Columbia, which might have been made something as a British colony before it was flanked on both sides by the United States, but with California on one side, and the newly acquired possessions of the Republic, what hope had they of being able to maintain it? All the colonies had room enough for ten times their present population, and the acquisition of more territory would only be a source of weakness. His Excellency had also referred to the Ministers of the Empire having pressed Union on while the details of the scheme had been left with the colonies. Ministers of the Empire were quite right in pressing any question that in their judgment was in the interest of the Empire. But how was this Confederation carried in New Brunswick? In that Province there was not a man who was not strictly loyal to the Crown of England, and there the feeling of loyalty had been played upon. The people were told that the Queen desired Confederation: the Queen's name was introduced as a reason for its acceptance, and against every man who opposed it, the cry of traitor and