

ing here, with industry, intelligence and economical habits, worth nothing when they came, but by the exercise of these virtues gradually acquiring respectable competencies, if not ample fortunes. Let me say, then, that a country into which a man may come poor, and in a few years become independent—a country possessing abundance of the richest upland, with marsh land inferior to none in the world; with its healthy climate, and open harbours, affording the greatest facilities for commercial operations, with free institutions, gained after years of struggle, is not a country deserving the slanders which day by day are heaped upon it. Nova Scotia can never be ruined. Sir, after the stimulating influence of the American war had passed by, I saw this city almost deserted. Again in 1835, half the Stores in Water Street, shut up, and no man could change a pound note into silver; but the period of depression passed by a more certain and stable system was brought into play, and the city and country again prospered. Look above the Round Church hill, and see the space where, but a few short years ago, green fields were smiling, now covered with the stately mansion or the more humble dwelling house. Suppose old Mr Stayner or Mr Schmidt were to spring from their graves to-morrow, how would they wonder to mark the change which has passed over the face of the property which once they owned.— And now sir, to conclude, let me briefly refer to the remarks of the hon and learned gentleman touching the severance of our allegiance to the British Crown. The loyalty of this people to their sovereign, is a subject of too grave a nature to be dealt with lightly. Sir, the old men who planted the British standard that floats on yonder hill; who had the courage and energy to brave the dangers of establishing a young England in this western wild; who have left us their language, their literature, their past history and their legislative enactments, are slumbering beneath the soil they have bequeathed to us adorned by their industry. Shall we then, unmoved, listen to sentiments such as those which the hon member has expressed? Sir, did I believe, that instead of gratitude to the Sovereign, who has conferred upon

us self government, we would think lightly of our allegiance, or balance it against our personal rivalries with each other, I should blush with conscious shame for my country. And let me tell the hon gentleman, that if any British Minister consented to part with this Province, with its fisheries, coal fields, bays and harbours, easily defended as it could be, he would earn impeachment, and deserve to loose his head. As a question, then, of public policy, looking to the future tranquility of our homesteads and our hearths, I say it is the duty of every Nova Scotian to discountenance the idea of separation, as it is equally his duty to defend the constitution of his country, while confidently relying upon her resources. In the full belief that further change at this time would be unwise, and that Nova Scotia will yet be commercially and industrially prosperous, I beg leave to move the following amendment to the learned gentleman's resolutions :—

1. Whereas, the forms of government, and modes of Administration which exist in this Province, have been established and adopted after ten years discussion and conflict, with the full knowledge and approval of the people of Nova Scotia, as expressed at the Hastings, and with the sanction of their Sovereign, conveyed in the Despatches from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State.

2. And whereas, the same system of Government, has with equal deliberation, and after many sacrifices, been established by the people of Canada, and New Brunswick, while it is eagerly sought by the inhabitants of Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

3. And whereas, it would be unwise, while designing men are seeking in other Colonies to unsettle the minds of her Majesty's subjects, and to renounce their allegiance, to afford to them the slightest countenance, by applying at this moment for any fundamental change.

4. And Whereas, the salary of the Lieutenant Governor was fixed in the Civil List Bill, and formed part of a compromise, by which the Casual and Territorial Revenues of the Crown were transferred to the Province, and any breach of that compact would be dishonorable to the People and Legislature of Nova Scotia.

5. And Whereas, the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, venerable by his age, distinguished by his military achievements and by