

different feelings of confidence to our shores. In England we should occupy a very different position from what we have ever done as separate and feeble colonies.

"But far in advance of all other advantages would be this, that union of all the provinces would break down all trade barriers between us, and throw open at once to all a combined market of four millions of people. You in the east would send us your fish, and your coals, and your West India produce, while we would send you in return the flour and the grain and the meats you now buy in Boston and New York. Our merchants and manufacturers would have a new field before them—the bar-rister in the smallest province would have the judicial honors of all of them before him to stimulate his ambition—a patentee could secure his right over all British America—and in short all the advantages of free intercourse which has done so much for the United States, would be open to us all. One other argument there is in favor of the union that ought with all of us to weigh most seriously, and that argument is, that it would elevate the politics and the politicians of our country. It would lift us above the petty strifes of small communities, and give to our public affairs a degree of importance, and to our leading public men a status very different from what they have heretofore occupied. On a survey of the whole case, I do think there is no doubt as to the high advantages that would result from a union of all the colonies, provided that terms of union could be found just to all the contracting parties, and so framed as to secure harmony in the future administration of affairs."

(b) The Hon. Dr. Tupper.—Speaking at Montreal in the same year, Dr. Tupper said:

"It was true," he observed, "that the Canadians possessed a boundless country and a large population; but with all their territory, population and resources, the Maritime Provinces could offer them something necessary in forming a great nation. They would bring with

them fifty or sixty thousand square miles of country, and an additional population of eight hundred thousand souls; and it was needless to say that an addition of eight hundred thousand consumers of the growing manufactures of Canada was no small item. They did not require to unite with Canada for the purpose of taking anything from it, or of drawing upon its wealth or its resources. It was needless to say what Canada owed to the St. Lawrence, that great natural highway between the productive regions of the West and the ocean; but great as it undoubtedly was, closed to navigation for five months of it was imperfect, inasmuch as it was the year. The remedy for this state of things was the construction of the Inter-colonial Railway."

(c) The Hon. George E. Cartier.—Speaking at Montreal, the Hon. Mr. Cartier said:

"This Confederation must be carried out. I know that every citizen of Montreal will understand that at this critical time we should look to Nova Scotia, to New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island for the elements wanting in Canada to make a great nation. I do not mean a nation distinct from the mother country. I wish that all the powers granted by the mother country to the colonies should be combined, in order to make, as far as we can, one great nation. I am confident—and I have stated it on many occasions—that the union of Upper and Lower Canada has achieved wonders for the two provinces. The prosperity to which we have risen under the union of the provinces encourages a still larger union. In treating of the question of race, with regard to this great Confederation, looking to England you will find three distinct nationalities. Each of these has contributed to the glory of England. Who would like to take from England the glory conferred on her by any one of the three nationalities—by the son of Erin or the Scot? I think the glory of England might not have been equal to what it is, if the three nationalities had not been united. Was