

Hear, any one who is disposed to look at our condition dispassionately, as contrasted with that of the neighboring State, will say that the balance is entirely in our favor. (Hear, hear.) I believe I have now exhausted all the points on which I proposed to touch, and I am afraid I must have exhausted also the patience of the House. (Cries of No! no!) But I have felt that it was my duty to lay before the House all the material facts with respect both to our present financial position, and our prospects in the future. I have only now to thank the House for the indulgence with which they have listened to me, and to express the hope that the anticipations which I have very imperfectly foreshadowed will be more than realized. I have no fears whatever as to the future of this country. (Hear, hear.) With the same industry, the same thrift, the same indisposition to rush into rash and heedless enterprises, characterising us in the future, as have characterised us in the past, I think the prospect before us is the reverse of discouraging. Any one who looks at the population of this Dominion—of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario—must see that while they differ in very important characteristics, they agree in this, that they are not extravagant or ostentatious in their habits, they are hardy, persevering, industrious and energetic, and possess all the qualities fitted for developing the resources of a new country. Though our wealth may not increase as rapidly as in some other climes, we spend little in ostentation and extravagance. Reproduction is steadier and more continuous. If we are true to the duties of the position in which Providence has placed us,—if there continues to sit on those benches as vigilant an opposition as sits there now, endeavouring to keep this Government or any other Government up to the mark, and enforcing wise administration of public affairs; if we avail ourselves of the advantages of a constitution which brings Ministers day after day face to face with the Representatives of the people, where everything we do one day may be scrutinised the next—depend upon it that with such advantages, and under such a constitution, if we are true to ourselves, we cannot but prosper. (Cheers.) If I might be permitted to say one word to our friends from the Lower Provinces, I would entreat them to consider what our position will be, if we do not work heartily together for the good of our common country. Believe me, we have in our institutions something worth preserving. Let us not rashly cast away this heritage of freedom, but transmit it unimpaired to our children. We but ask you, then, to come in and work cordially with us. The experience of the past few months must have convinced you, that you will find the men of Western, Central and Eastern Canada in accord with you in your sympathies and aspirations. With a future of freedom and material prosperity before us, and a thousand associations of the past to cement us together, why should we not, in all matters which concern us in common, as British subjects, strong in a common love for our Queen, and the determination to uphold her authority, and perpetuate her sway in British America, work out the constitution which She has intrusted to us? Believe me, your interests will not be disregarded. There is a desire—I have heard it expressed on all sides, by all classes and all political parties

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