expenditures of Canada, I will give you a list of the suma paid in connection with the removal of the seat of Government from Quebec to Ottawa, in 1866:

From the "Public Accounts of the Province of Canada for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1866. Printed by order of the Legislature, Ollawa."

the Legislature, Oltawa."	
Paid to D. Godley-Removal expenses	
Goy. Genl. Secy's offices and staff	
from Quebec to Montreal, and	
thence to Ottawa	\$4 221.10
Do do-Gov. General's establishment, do	520 00
E. A Mefedith-do Prov. Secy's office Que-	
bec to Ottawa	4,506 03
G. H. Lane-do Prov. Registrar's office, do.	2,317 26
T B. Harrington-do Rec General's, do	2 868 90
W. Dickenson-do Finance Departm't. do.	3,276 90
R. S. M. Bouchette-do. do. do. Customs	-,
Branch do	3.320 50
T Nudean-do Bureau of Agriculture, do	9 852 57
J. C Tache-do. Public Works Deptmt. do	3,495 33
W H. Griffin-do. Post Office Deptmt, do	8,708 80
A Russell-do. Crown Land Deptmt, do.	18 245 03
Col McDougall—do Militia Deptmt, do.	4 447 23
	10 158 30
J F. Taylor-do Legislative Council, do	TO 100 00

moval of the seat of government.. 22.019 78 \$177,459 47

Here you see that the total expense of this removal amounted to the enormous sum of \$177,459. I think that a private individual might have been engaged to do the same amount of work for one tenth of that sum. Another of the evils of Confederation is the alienation of the affections of the people, but I need not dwell on this subject. The prophecy of the Confederate party was that in a short time the people would accept the situation as their neighbors of New Brunswick had done. It appears to me the popular feeling is intensified every day. ln this city you now hardly meet a person who raises his voice in favor of Confederation. In my own county it would be entirely useless for a Confederate to offer himself at the hustings. It is not that we have been de frauded and deceived, but we have been ininsulted-we have not had the ordinary privileges of freemen. One of the greatest wrongs connected with this Confederation is, that all the offices are filled up by persons in whom the people have no confidence—the customs and excise, the post office, the lights house service, the judiciary, and almost every other department are controlled by the General Government, and filled up by servants and favorites, and if we want any change in connection with them we must go all the way to Ottawa, and most likely fail in our application afterwards.

I wonder how my friend, Mr. Blanchard, can stand up and say that it is right that these offices should be filled by a party that forms only a fraction of the people of this

Province. In closing I will refer to an old fable which I read with interest a long time ago. Two pots, one earthen and the other iron, agreed to take a voyage together; the earthen pot was shy at first, considering its frail nature, to undertake Pit. But the iron pot promised fits companion whatever happened to take care of it. The weather was fine, and the two sailed along very gaily on the smooth current for a while, but bye and bye there came up a squall, and the iron pot came into contact with the earthen pot and knocked it to pieces. That will be the way with us. If we consent to make the voyage with her Canada will sink us .I conclusion, I will only say that I hope that the application for repeal that is now being made to England will be successful. I do not know much about governments and diplomacy, but I trust a sense of justice will prevail with the rulers of the British nation, and that we shall be restored to our former happy condition.

MR. FERGUSSON'S SPRÈCH.

Hon. J. FERGUSSON said.—Since you, sir, have directly addressed me, I shall make a very few remarks. There is no doubt that there is a deep feeling of discontent pervading the whole Province in consequence of the Acta of Union which has been recently consummated without the consent of the people. I much mistake the people of Nova Scotia if they do not resent it at some time or another. I don't wish to make any threats, but we cannot conceal from ourselves the fact-for it is palpable through the whole country and it will be soon known in England—that never was a greater act of injustice perpetrated on a free people since the American revolution. No regard was paid to the petitions we sent home a short while ago. Now delegates are going across the water to make known the voice of the people through the constitutional channel; that is, through this House; and I have great faith in the sense of justice, in the love of fair play, in the wisdom of the people and the legislature and statesmen of England, that they will do us that justice to which we are entitled. I am confident that the time is not far distant when the Province of Nova Scotia will be gratified by the knowledge that the obnoxious Act of Union, so far as we are concerned, will be repealed, and wa shall obtain our rights and liberties, of which we have been so unjustly deprived, and then content and happiness will again prevail among us as in times past.

MR. YO NG'S SPEECH.

Mr. Young said:—In ancient times it was the custom for the younger senators to speak first, and such appears to have been the case to a certain extant in the present debate. I have no intention, let me say at the outset, to go into the financial part of this argument; the Provincial Secretary gave us all the information that was necessary on this particular point. All I sen say is that last year we had both our pockets full of money, but now we have little or nothing in them. As respects the Canadian Parlament, see what was the very first thing they did—they added insult to injury; they send persons