

teen returned as Anti-Confederates, it is quite sufficient to prove what the opinion of the people of that Province is on this question. Indeed, I do not know how to exemplify to you the Confederate party in Nova Scotia better than by an illustration from natural history; there is fish, a long, slim, slimy, slippery, wriggling thing of the eel tribe, it can move about in the grass and over the stones when slightly damp with dew, it will thus get into ponds and streams where it is not wanted, and where its presence is a source of trouble. Now, this fish when it finds that it is about to leave the world as instinct teaches it, will fasten itself by its lips to a rock, a stump, or it may be to a maple limb in some running stream and it dies; gradually a paleness comes over its body, its tail and fins macerate and soften, and soon it disintegrates, and is washed away down the stream and is swallowed up in the great ocean of eternity, and the last thing left of that animal are the jaws, and thus stands the Confederate party of Nova Scotia. Mr. Speaker, in conclusion I will ask the indulgence of the House for a few minutes longer, and in doing so it is my desire to draw the attention of the House to a speech delivered by the honourable Knight opposite. The Minister of Justice, to a meeting of electors in the city of Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario in July last, that honourable gentleman in that speech told the electors that, when the Confederation Act passed its first reading in the House of Commons that Canadian securities rose 2 per cent in the English market, and when it passed its second reading, and it was known it would certainly pass its third they rose 6 per cent more, 8 per cent in 14 days, thus showing the advantage of Confederation to the Canadians, and exploding the idea that it is wholly and entirely to the advantage of the Maritime Provinces, an idea freely circulated by the agents of Canada in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; and further, Mr. Speaker, he went on to say, in the same memorable speech, that, "When we got the Imperial Act, we had got merely the license to get married, but we must be united by our own actions,—we must go before the Parliament of the Dominion, and then the marriage must be solemnized." Now, Mr. Speaker, I ask this House, if it is their intention to force us into this marriage con-

[Mr. Forbes (Queens)]

tract? We are in their hands according to those expressed views, and we appeal to your sympathies and the generous impulses of your nature for relief, or is it your determination to take to your breast a wife, kicking, struggling, fighting, determined to be free, to hand down to her posterity the same hostility to the oppression, and the wrong done to a free country and a free people by the brothers of the same tongue and language. (Deafening applause and cheers.) Now, Mr. Speaker, thanking you for your patience and the House for its indulgence, I beg to take my seat.

Mr. Rymal said he had been opposed to the passing of Confederation without appeal to the people, but when the Act was passed was willing to accept it. Still, if Nova Scotia were determined to leave the Confederacy, no act of his would prevent them. He thought a great mistake had been committed in not submitting the measure to the people. If the Confederacy is going to be a success, it is time we stopped finding fault with it, and if the members for Nova Scotia were determined to keep up the agitation on the subject, better to bid them go in peace. If the measures which the Government brought down were such as he believed would conduce to the welfare of the people, they should have no opposition from him; but, on the other hand, if a motion of want of confidence in the gentlemen would at any time be brought forward, he very much feared he should feel bound to support it.

Mr. Jones took the floor amid calls of "question" and "adjourn."

Sir John A. Macdonald said that it was the desire of the Government that the debate on the Address should be closed to-night, and if one or two gentlemen wished to speak the House could very well remain an hour or two to hear them.

Mr. F. Jones then began to address the House, when

The Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald called an adjournment in order that gentlemen should have a fair hearing.

The adjournment took place accordingly at twenty minutes to 12 o'clock.