

as it would require the combined strength of the four to counter-balance the weight of Canada.

But what have they tried to do? Even after leaving out two of the Maritime Colonies, they did not insist, as, if they had common sense they would have done, that, as Canada would have a majority of 147 in the House of Commons, each of the three should have an equal number of Senators, so as to give the Maritime Colonies a decided majority in the Senate, to which they would be entitled, and without which they could not confederate; but they actually agreed that Canada should be divided into two, and the other two be rolled into one, so that Canada, having a great majority in one Branch, should have an equally decided one in the other also. In other words, they made Canada absolute, and that there might be no mistake on this point, they gave Canada the appointment of the Senators for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick besides.

But this union was to "*ensure just provision for the rights and interests of this Province.*" How men like these were to ensure the right and interests of the Province cannot well be imagined! Had these rights and interests been placed in jeopardy by falling into such hands we might have given them up for lost, and as to insuring them against such a risk, no amount of premium would have induced the most adventurous insurers in Christendom to underwrite the policy. You might as well ask underwriters to insure a house on fire or a ship actually in the hands of pirates.

In executing their commission, then, they were bound to provide that any arrangement that was made should contain effectual provision for the security of our rights and interests. And how have they discharged this part of their duty?

If to transfer to Canada our whole revenue for all time to come, for a paltry pittance, the mess of pottage for which these hungry ESAUS have attempted to sell our birthright,—if to confer on Canada the power of taxing us at pleasure without even the shadow of representation in the Senate, and with 19 out of 181 members in the House of Commons,—if to give Canada the right of disposing of our invaluable Fisheries,—if to give Canada power to sell and pocket the price of our Railroads,—if to allow Canada to place the yoke on our necks, and to trample out every vestige of our liberty and independence, be to "*ensure just provision for the rights and interests of the Province,*" then the delegates have faithfully executed this part of their commission.

But I assert, without fear of contradiction, that they have, in no solitary instance, discharged the trust committed to them; and have they the weakness to imagine that we will, in any manner, be bound by what they have done? If I appoint an agent, I can only be responsible for his lawful acts, and may disavow all those that are not within the scope of his authority.

What authority did Nova Scotia give these delegates, to agree to a federal union between Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia? What authority did she confer on them to agree that Ca-