

liament should not attend and take their places here this session. If that resolution could be abrogated by these gentlemen, as they were now abrogating it, he asked what value could be put on the rest of the resolutions. These gentlemen, in taking their seats here, furnished the best evidence possible of the little weight they attached to the opinion of the people of Nova Scotia, as expressed by these resolutions. The address which had gone home emanated not from both branches of the Legislature, but from one branch, and could not therefore be regarded as a constitutional expression of the views and opinions of the people of Nova Scotia. Mr. Campbell then referred to the tendency of this agitation, as shown by the advocacy of annexation principles by an anti-Union newspaper, and by a gentleman who was prominent at the anti-Union newspaper, and by a gentleman who was prominent at the anti-Union meetings having hoisted the American flag on the 1st July last. For himself, when a Confederation of the Provinces became the law of the land, he had felt it his duty as a British subject to yield his assent to it, and whatever might be said of him for doing so, it was an act which he had never regretted, and which he hoped he never would regret.

**Dr. Parker**, in reference to Mr. Campbell's statement that the resolutions by simply one branch of the Legislature of Nova Scotia were not a constitutional expression of opinion by that Province, remarked that frequently the most dangerous utterances of public sentiments were unconstitutionally expressed. If the appeal to Great Britain failed, it would be considered as due to the influence of this Government, and the people of Nova Scotia should then have a quarrel not only with the British Government, but with this Government. He thought a more unfortunate selection than that of Dr. Tupper could not have been made. It could only have the effect of increasing the irritation in Nova Scotia. He believed this House would not do its duty if it did not address His Excellency expressing its disapproval of this step, and thereby setting itself right with the people of Nova Scotia.

**Mr. Coffin** said the strength of the opinion of Nova Scotia against the Union had not been exaggerated, and he considered that any one who found himself so strongly in opposition to the sentiments of his constituents as an honourable gentleman who had spoken to-day (Mr. Campbell), ought to place his resignation in their hands, and allow them to

elect a man who would truly represent them. He looked upon the selection of Dr. Tupper for this mission as an act most offensive to Nova Scotia. Reference had been made to a resolution that the members from Nova Scotia should not attend here. No such resolution had been passed in his county, although it was as strongly hostile to the Union as any part of the Province. For his own part, he believed that in justice to their own Province, it was their duty to be here. He thought this present discussion showed the advantage of their being here, to represent Nova Scotia's opinion.

**Hon. Mr. Huntington** said that everyone must regret the discussion which he was not going to prolong by entering into the question as to who was responsible for the excitement. He would only point out that it would have answered much better if Nova Scotia quarrels had been left to take care of themselves, and if the Nova Scotia Opposition, if such existed, had been permitted to send home Dr. Tupper to explain their views, and to represent at Downing Street the mis-statements of the majority. The Government, by undertaking to look after the Nova Scotia Opposition, and by employing Dr. Tupper as their representative had identified themselves with the Nova Scotia quarrel. But he believed that the real reason by which they were actuated was a desire to give Dr. Tupper a position. It was well known that neither the Minister for Justice, nor the Minister of Militia ever deserted a friend, and they had here allowed personal considerations to outweigh public policy. If it had been necessary for Mr. Galt to go as specially representing the Dominion, why had there not been some one else sent in his place when he had refused? It would be easy to make this matter for attack upon the Government in their having failed to educate Nova Scotian opinion, but it was no fit subject for partizanship, and, where all had the same objects at heart though from different points of view, they should remember the grand old principle of the sentiment "Our country, may she always be right, but, right or wrong our country!" The honourable member for Guysboro' had said that he did not believe in conciliation, but he held that a statesman who would now come down with such a scheme as would conciliate the country would rank higher than any of those by whom Union had been first brought about. He deplored the spectacle we had presented of gentlemen who had lost the confidence of the