

misfortunes or the losses of any of its members must occasion. Would it not be we who have embarked the largest share of the capital of Confederation? Our friends, Sir, need have no fear but that that Confederation will ever be administered with serene and even justice. To its whole history, from its earliest inception to its final triumphant consummation, no stigma can be attached, no stain attributed. Its single aim from the beginning has been to consolidate the extent of British North America with the utmost regard to the independent powers and privileges of each Province, and I, Sir, who have been, and who am still, its warm and earnest advocate, speak here not as the representative of any race, or of any Province, but as thoroughly and emphatically a Canadian, ready and bound to recognize the claims, if any, of my Canadian fellow subjects, from the farthest east to the farthest west, equally as those of my nearest neighbour, or of the friend who proposed me on the hustings. (Great applause).

Mr. Young derided the practice of crying "peace, peace, where there is no peace," and asserting that the Union was really in danger, after repudiating with indignation the charge of disloyalty which had been so unjustly brought against his party, gave his opinion that the object of the amendment was one of conciliation, not agitation. (Hear, hear.) The result of sending Dr. Tupper home would be to impress Nova Scotia that we were to reap so great a benefit from the Confederation as to be determined to carry it through with or without the popular consent. (Hear, hear.) These principles were not, he maintained, prevalent in the West, which had never expected pecuniary advantage, nor contemplated an unwilling Union. He held that the Government should have sent home no envoy whatever, and last of all him whom they had chosen. They should have remembered that the Union had been carried, not by them, but by the Imperial authorities, and should have left the question unbiassed between Nova Scotia and the Mother Country, The honourable member for Montreal West had deprecated the interference of Dr. Parker in a controversy beyond his Province, but he should have carried his argument further, and should have regretted that the Government had not followed the abstinence he had recommended to the member for Wellington, and refrained from mixing themselves with affairs in which they had no right to meddle. It had been said that Dr. Tupper should not

be sacrificed because he was unpopular, but, although he could not understand how his new appointment to this mission would have involved his sacrifice, he held that personal considerations could not be justly permitted to outweigh national necessities, and added that he believed the Nova Scotia sentiment was directed less against Union principles than against the present administration, against whom such accusations of extravagance and even corruption had been credited as might convince their patriotism of the evil resulting to the Confederation from their retention of the reins of power. He could not comprehend the wisdom of imitating the ostrich in its efforts to persuade itself that no danger existed near it, and concluded by asserting that the most earnest and delicate efforts at conciliation could alone preserve the Union.

Mr. McDonald (Lunenburg) said he occupied a different standpoint from the mover of the amendment (Dr. Parker). That gentleman spoke as a friend of the Union. He (Mr. McDonald) made no such profession. He would rather not have taken part in this debate, for it was a matter of indifference to him whether Dr. Tupper went on this mission or stayed, he and his colleagues were here because the law compelled them to come here, and they wished to have so much of that law repealed as compelled their attendance, and the people of Nova Scotia left as they were before—the controllers of their own political and commercial destinies. He proceeded to refer to Mr. McGee's attack on the address which had emanated from the Local Parliament of Nova Scotia, and on the members who framed it. These gentlemen might not have the literary and logical ability which would satisfy the fastidious taste of the member for West Montreal, but they had this merit, at least, that they represented the sentiments and opinions of their people. He was not surprised the honourable gentleman should have spoken in the way he did of the absent when he remembered how valiantly on a former occasion he made it impossible for a gentleman in this House whom he had attacked somewhat warmly to reply to him. The member for West Montreal had stated that time would heal their irritation. He would ask was Ireland more conciliated at this hour than when she was united to England? The honourable gentleman indicated his opinion that the tariff of last December should be modified; but this would be done