

On the other hand Canada expected to:—

(a) Escape from political deadlock.

(b) Secure communication with the Atlantic by the building of the Intercolonial Railway, which would be at once a source of military defence and a factor in the expansion of trade.

(c) Secure the necessary element of Maritime trade.

4. OPINION IN THE MARITIMES.

A great body of opinion in the Maritime Provinces was unfavourable to the union and the Maritimes entered reasonably expecting that within and from Confederation benefits would accrue to all the provinces and they would at least share therein an equal measure. Strong opposition was manifested and continued both before and after Confederation - from the Charlottetown Conference of 1864 until the "Better Terms" of 1869. The state of public opinion may be gauged from the fact that even before the London Conference members of both Houses in Nova Scotia forwarded an address in protest to the Governor General, and that in the first provincial election in Nova Scotia, subsequent to Confederation, the supporters of Confederation secured only two seats, and in the first Federal election secured only one, and the newly elected House of Assembly in Nova Scotia began an