

breed of men." By the breed of men that bring a nation safely through its destinies, Lord Bacon must have meant—for he did not live to finish out that essay—not only the muscle of the men, their bodily hardihood, but also their morale—their courage, docility, and capacity of combination—the wisdom of the few, to command, and the wisdom of the many, to co-operate I do not disparage the power of numbers; I do not underrate the power of wealth; but above both I place the safety of any State, great or small, in the spirit and unity of its inhabitants. Now, it is in the power of our public men to depress or raise the public spirit; to strengthen or weaken the unity of the Commonwealth; and it is because the election appeals made in Nova Scotia have tended to beggar and belittle our public affairs; to estrange and render suspicious and skeptical the people; it is on these grounds that I think their authors most censurable of all, the many respects in which they are censurable. Those who have taken that line of politics have certainly not helped to elevate the minds of our population, either the constituent many, or the representative few. I need not illustrate this position by reciting instances of the many countries which have been undermined in their courage or character, conquered within before they were conquered without;—to name Greece is enough:

"Enough! no foreign foe could quell
Thy soul, till from itself it fell!
Yes! self-abasement paved the way,
For villain bonds and despot sway!"

The policy of self-abasement I cannot see in the light of policy at all. View it how we may; turn it round and round; hang it in any light you like, it will not wear the linaments of prudence, or fortitude, or patriotism. I trust this first Parliament of the Dominion will stamp its reprobation upon every mention of such a policy; and that while avoiding all bravado on the one hand, as unbecoming men in our position, we will in this place endeavour to elevate, and not to depress, the public spirit of the country (hear, hear). The honourable member (Mr. Howe), said the other night he would not take back anything he had said as to the extent of these Provinces, he leaves us, unbridged, our square miles; and I trust also he will leave us unshaken, what is more essential, the faith of our people in their own future, the faith of every man, Canadian in Canada, and of every Province in its sister Province (hear, hear). This faith wrongs no one; burdens no one; menaces no one; dishonours no one; and as it was said of

[Mr. McGee (Montreal West)]

old, faith moves mountains, so I venture reverently to express my own belief, that if the difficulties of our future as a Dominion, were (which I cannot yet see) as high as the peaks of Etna or Tolima, or Illimani, yet that the pure patriotic faith of an united people would be all sufficient to overcome, and triumph over all such difficulties. The honourable gentleman, after speaking for about two hours and a-half, resumed his seat amid the most enthusiastic plaudits, which lasted for some time.

Mr. Anglin said that the members from his province thought it better under the circumstances to let these resolutions pass without discussion on their part. Had the member for Hants moved the amendment of which he first spoke they might have taken a different course, for they deeply sympathized with the representatives from Nova Scotia. He was even surprised to hear representatives from that Province discuss the details of the scheme as far as they did; for he thought they came here to deny the competency of this tribunal. But although he and his friends had remained quiet, it seemed they must have this New Brunswick question dragged into the House. The member for Montreal West had declared that the scheme was without stain or reproach. If he (Mr. Anglin) must express his opinion he must regard the scheme as the offspring of corruption, coercion, and wrong. (Hear, hear). It was by these means it was carried in his Province, and he was here to justify his words. He proceeded to give a brief outline of the whole transaction in his Province, contending that the scheme was at first surrounded with secrecy. The question had never seriously occupied attention in the Maritime Provinces. He traced various conferences held, alleging that as (Mr. Palmer, one of the delegates, stated) considerable difference of opinion existed at Quebec until one day a piece of paper was quietly passed across the table, after which everything was made pleasant. The Irish people of the Maritime Provinces revolted against the idea of Union. Its terms were kept secret until published by Mr. Palmer, when material differences were found in different versions. The people of New Brunswick were told the scheme was to relieve them of taxation. He only hoped all his opposition on this point would prove to have been groundless. They were told that Canada had no water power, and that their Province would become a great manufacturing centre for the Confederation. He adverted at some length to the pressure from the Colonial Office and