

taining elements of discord which they felt would be disastrous. The majority in favour of the scheme in some of the Provinces was because the people felt that opposition was hopeless against the Imperial Act. A discussion had commenced which would never end until it was repealed or amended. Canada and the Home Government had been grossly deceived as to the sentiment of the people of Nova Scotia, and he was astonished that any man should endeavour to keep up the delusion in the face of eighteen representatives against it. He showed that Nova Scotia had not been in the habit of sweeping changes, but on this question it was sweeping. Public meetings had been held in Nova Scotia in which Union with Canada was condemned. Had the question been mooted in the Lieutenant Governor's speech, as large a petition as that sent to the Imperial Government would have been presented to the Parliament of Nova Scotia. That petition contained the names of 40,000 of the adult population of that Province. It had not been pretended that there were that number of voters. He was elected to this House because he and his friends were averse to this union, and he would do all in his power to place Nova Scotia in that position. What right had the Member for Cumberland to speak of the sentiments of the people of Nova Scotia. He would not compare him to the last rose of summer, but as one whom the lightning of popular indignation had left standing there a blasted trunk alone—(laughter)—one who had betrayed his countrymen. He appreciated the kindness of the Canadians in giving advice. In order to avert a Ministerial difficulty he would advise the Ministry to appoint the honourable member for Guysborough (Mr. Campbell) as Secretary for State. He (Savary) and his friends would protect the interests of their constituents as far as they were able, and that was in opposition to the scheme.

**Mr. W. H. Chipman** said the people of Nova Scotia were in a state of mourning and sorrow in consequence of the passage of the scheme. The first time the people of Nova Scotia had a chance they condemned the measure, and how could His Excellency ask her representatives for their congratulations. The resolution passed in the Nova Scotia Legislature embraced all the Maritime Provinces, and when Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island were left out those resolutions were of no effect. The Imperial Government had been deceived by the honourable member for Cumberland, and Mr.

Watkin. He then read a sort of proclamation denouncing the Antis as Annexationists and Fenians, which created considerable amusement. He would do all he could to secure repeal.

**Hon. J. H. Gray** said, it was to be expected that the honourable members from Nova Scotia would take the earliest opportunity of placing before the House their views, their position and the wrongs they fancied their Province had sustained, and it was equally to be expected that their statements would receive from the members of this House the utmost attention and consideration, and so it has been, but as it was now apparent that it was not intended on their part to submit any substantive proposition for the solution of their difficulties; nay even as it was apparent from the statement made by several of those gentlemen, that they were now seeking redress by an appeal to the Imperial Government, it might, perhaps, be as well for the House to go from the consideration of mere sectional matters to those important questions affecting the interest and welfare of the whole people, submitted in the Speech from the Throne—questions which ought to be approached with a calmness which rises above all personal considerations, and with a breadth of view which goes beyond all sectional interests. Within his limited knowledge of history no instance had ever occurred where the Executive Head of a Government had ever placed before the representatives of a free Parliament assembled, questions so varied and so important, and under circumstances so peculiar. But before going into the consideration of these questions he wished to be permitted to express his full concurrence in the regret of the honourable member from Cumberland by his side that the honourable member from Hants (Mr. Howe) was not in a position to give his services to his whole country, instead of to a part of it. That he who had been one of the first and ablest advocates of Union should now be the opponent of that great measure. That the position of those two honourable gentlemen, the member for Cumberland and the member for Hants, had brought before his mind two graphic pictures with a vividness and a force he had never before realized. When he had heard the honourable member from Hants describing with his well-known power and eloquence, the wrongs and insults he conceived his Province had sustained in the mode by which this Union had been there brought about. When he pointed to the fact that the late elections throughout that