

declared "I have driven out the heathen and planted them in" is at this very hour accomplishing the destiny of this people as certainly and unmistakably,—for despite of all human cheeks and impediments which the short-sightedness of man may throw wittingly or unwittingly in the way; a higher than he has claimed already "the heathen for his inheritance, and the uttermost part of the earth for his possession." If as a people, we would only keep in view this grand object of our position, if we could but realize to our minds the stupendous truth, that like a former people we have become "a peculiar people" destined not only like the brutes to eat, drink and sleep, but to carry the knowledge and worship of the Creator of the Universe, and to plant inheritors for his kingdom in the furthest ends of the earth, we should feel at once how utterly impotent and wicked it was to cut ourselves off from full and perfect fellowship with the whole christian world or to neglect the privileges which have been given us. Looking then with such feelings to the vast and plentiful territory which stretches itself across this northern continent, who can for a moment doubt what our future must be, although perhaps not one among us can picture to himself a title of the splendour and greatness which shall adorn that future. It is enough for us shortsighted mortals to see sufficiently into coming events to know and feel that if we forfeit not the inheritance which we have obtained from our father-land that all the greatness and prosperity which has dignified and will ever maintain the European name will stand forth in magnified proportions in the occupiers of a soil where the hand of nature has left stupendous evidence of its wisdom, power and goodness. Surely in addressing you it were a needless task to enumerate, did even time permit, the incalculable resources of this Province. The old world has found out to some extent the value of that profitless snow drift which lies to the north of the great Republic—just as they will discover the importance of that other frozen, barren, worthless region—where wolves and bears are alone said to prosper, and where the buffalo obtains his rugged coat. Looking first to the rich and virgin soil we follow but the natural course of human events, if we turn to it and invite its bounty, the occupier must first supply his own immediate necessities and then of the overplus spare to his neighbour. Agriculture, then, becomes of primary importance to every new won land, and always receives the anxious care and merits the prayers of the nation as of the husbandman. But have we an instance of a nation rising in the scale to primary importance; by occupying itself wholly in this one pursuit, is it acting in obedience to our manifest duty to improve only one talent if ten are committed to us. Were

our fields of iron and mines of copper deposited in vast extent now here and now there, meant as mere wonders, to amuse the imagination of the mineralogist or geologist. Has water been gathered together in inland seas, linked as it were in serial connection through the country's length, for no other purpose than to furnish an element in which a few fish may sport? Was the broad surface of Canada covered with forest merely as a covert for foxes, or as fuel for a sparse population? Is there no lesson of instruction, or is there no hidden meaning in the gush and flow of the foaming torrent as it leaps adown its broken and precipitous bed, telling us of a power second only to that of steam? No one surely will for an instant suppose that all these attributes of national prosperity are meant to be left unemployed. If this be so—then it is for us, the deeply interested possessors of so much that may be turned to our prosperity, to see that such treasures be not wasted—above all things it is but an imperative obligation on us, it is alone consistent with patriotism to develop to the full all that has been entrusted to our care. Now, admitting this to be true, it may be well to ask ourselves whether, taking into consideration our acknowledged resources, we are occupying that position which it should be our aim to attain, and which will, no doubt, be one day attained if we neglect not our advantages. Gentlemen, do I not address an Anglo-French alliance? Do I not now appeal to the sensitive feelings of two proud and lofty natures when I declare that it is inconsistent for them to crouch beneath the frown of a conqueror or to wear fetters on hands which will never grasp anything but the conquering sword, and over whose heads shall float none other than their national flag. We desire to kindle no party flame or to evoke a single sentiment which would tend to disturb the thought of perfect unity which we have been striving to inculcate when we simply direct attention to the simultaneous movement which has taken place in Australia and amongst ourselves with reference to a Federal Union of neighboring Provinces. Is this no sign of the times? Does it not point to a mighty necessity—the drawing together of a people for mutual advancement? The birth of a nationality and evidence of a determination to take our stand either as a separate nation or part of the great and mighty one of which we are only now a dependency. The agricultural element, great, mighty as it is, becomes alone incapable of furthering our destiny. We are being slowly, it may be, but still driven to a contemplation of our resources, and to discover that our forests, our fisheries, our minerals, our furs, our metals, our productions, are required by our own and foreign people. Now, why is it that with such ample means at our command we are literally occupying a weak and inferior