The Examiner.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE AND NEWS.

"This is true Liberty, when Freeborn Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."---Euripides.

VOL. XVI. I CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1866. I NO. 42

Valuable Freehold Property FOR SALE.

To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Colonial Building, in Charlottetown, on FRIDAY, the twenty-fourth day of AUGUST next, (A. D. 1866) at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Deed of Release by way of Mortgage, bearing date the first day of April, A. D. 1857, and made between WILLIAM C. TROWAN, of Charlottetown, aforesaid, Cordwainer, and EMMA TROWAN, his wife, of the one part, and HENRY ALLEN JOHNSON, of the same place, Doctor of Medicine, of the other part: All the Right, Title and Freehold Interest of the said WILLIAM C. TROWAN, and EMMA TROWAN, his wife, in and to all that Piece or Parcel of Ground situate in Charlottetown aforesaid, bounded as follows, that is to say: On the North by a front of thirty-three feet on Kent street, on the East by a lane extending at a right angle to said street southwardly along the westward boundary of a Plot of ground in the occupation of Robert Percival, for the distance of sixty-four feet; on the South by a parallel line to said Street extending westwardly thirty-two feet; and on the West by a right angle westwardly one foot, thence at a right angle northwardly thirty-eight feet to the said street, and forming part of Town Lots Numbers Ninety and Ninety-one, in the Third Hundred of Lots in the said Town. And also in and to all that other Piece or Parce of Ground situate in Charlottetown aforesaid, fronting on the north side of a street (known as "Clark Street") recently opened out from Prince street to Hillsborough street, commencing at a distance of eighty feet six inches from said Prince street, and extending eastwardly along said Clark street thirty-two feet nine inches, and running backwards therefrom by lines nearly parallel for the distance of thirty-six feet, and being thirty-three feet six inches in length in the rear, bounded on the west by land, the property of George Clark, and Rebecca Jane Clark, his wife, on the east by land in possession of Robert Percival on the north by the land in possession of William C. Trowan, as above described, and on the south by said Clark street, the said last described piece of ground being situate partly in Town Lot Number Ninety and partly in Town Lot Number Ninety-one, in the Third hundred of Town Lots aforesaid, together with all Houses, Out-Houses, Buildings and Appurtenances upon the said several pieces of ground erected or thereunto belonging.

For Terms and other particulars apply at the office of George Alley, Esq. Attorney at Law, Water Street, Charlottetown.

Dated this 25th day of June, A. D. 1866.

HENRY ALLEN JOHNSON.

GEORGE ALLEY, Solicitor.

☞ *The above SALE is postponed until FRIDAY, the 31st day of AUGUST next, then to take place at the hour and place above mentioned.*

August 20th, 1866.

Valuable Freehold Property in Charlottetown, for Sale.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Colonial Building, in Charlottetown, at twelve o'clock, noon, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of July next (1866), under a power of Sale, contained in a certain Mortgage, dated the twenty-second day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and made between WILLIAM JAKEMAN of Charlottetown, in Prince Edward Island, Blacksmith, and Hannah, his wife, of the one part, and Alicia Frances Ward, of Leval Cottage, St. Brelade's District, in the Island of Jersey, in the British Channel, Spinster, of the other part, ALL those several pieces of Land, being Plots Numbers 12, 13, and 14, as laid down on a plan of Subdivision of Town Lots Numbers 95, 96, 97, 58, 59, and 60 in the Second Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, formerly purchased by Charles Hensley, and now lodged in the office of the Registrar of Deeds and Keeper of Plans for Prince Edward Island, thus described that is to say, commencing on Grafton Street at the north east corner of Grafton Lane; thence east along Grafton Street for the distance of 114 feet; thence at right angles south 80 feet; thence west 114 feet to Grafton lane aforesaid; thence north along said lane 80 feet to the place of commencement. Also that piece of Land situate in Charlottetown, being the western moiety of Plot number 21 as laid down on the said plan of Subdivision, having a front, 20 feet on Grafton lane, and extending back in an eastwardly direction 70 feet: Also all that other piece of land in Charlottetown, aforesaid, being the north-western quarter of Town Lot No. 98 in the 2nd Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, with a front of 84 feet on Grafton Street, and of 40 feet on Hillsborough Street. Together with the DWELLING HOUSES and all the out Houses, Buildings and erections thereon, and the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

For terms of sale and other particulars apply in Charlottetown, at the office of Hon. Joseph Hensley, Attorney for the Mortgagee. Dated the 18th day of June, A. D. 1866.

ALICIA F. WARD.
by JOSEPH HENSLEY.
June 18. her Attorney.

The above sale is postponed until TUESDAY, the 28th day of August next, then to take pace at the hour and place above mentioned.

July 30, 1866.

LAND SALE.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on FRIDAY, the Sixteenth day of NOVEMBER next, commencing at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, at the Colonial Building in Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and made between THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY ROBINSON, of Charlottetown, in Prince Edward Island, Trader, of the one part; and JOHN MORRIS and THOMAS MORRIS, of Charlottetown, aforesaid, Commission Merchants, of the other part: All the right, title, share interest and estate of him, the said Theophilus DesBrisay Robinson, in and to that piece of Land, being part of Town Lot Number five in the Second Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, and fronting on Queen Street forty two (42) feet, and extending backwards by parallel lines fifty-eight (58) feet, and which said piece of land was devised to the said Theophilus DesBrisay Robinson and his brother George Robinson, by the last Will and Testament of their Father, Thomas Robinson, deceased, together with all buildings, fences, improvements, rights, ways and appurtenances to the said piece of land belonging or appertaining.

For further particulars cand onditions of sale apply at the Office of Messrs Haviland & Brecken' Water Street, Charlottetown.

Dated the 10th day of August, A. D. 1866.

JOHN MORRIS
THOS. MORRIS.

HENRY A. HARVIE, BOOKSELLER & STATIONER, Dealer in Hardware, Fancy Goods, &c

BEGS leave most respectfully to announce to his many friends in town and country, and the public generally, that he has removed (with one-half of the Stock of the late Firm of LAIRD & HARVIE) from the Old Stand, Queen Square, to his

New Stand, Queen Street,

recently occupied by Mr. BELL, and directly opposite the Store of Wm. McGILL, Esq.

Having had sixteen years practical experience in the above line of business, and having REFILLED HIS ESTABLISHMENT, and intending to do business as much as possible on the

CASH SYSTEM

is prepared to supply wholesale and retail customers on the very best terms possible.

MR. HARVIE embraces this opportunity of thanking those friends, and the public generally, who have so kindly patronized him while in connexion with the late Firm of LAIRD & HARVIE.

HARVIE'S BOOK STORE, Queen street.

Charlottetown, July 2nd, 1866. tf

Administration Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN GATES, late of Charlottetown, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having legal demands against the said Estate, are required to furnish the same, duly attested, to the undersigned for settlement.

MRS. M. GATES, Executrix,
JOHN H. GATES, Executor.

Ch'town, July 30, 1866.

Discounting Again!

DEPOSIT YOUR MONEY WITH

DELANY & BYRNE.

WE want MONEY to pay our Bills, and, in order to obtain it, we will, from this date, offer our entire STOCK of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
HATS AND CAPS.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Skeleton Skirts,
Etc. Etc. Etc.

At a Discount of Twenty per Cent, FOR CASH ONLY!

We will give 10s worth of Goods for 8s.
We will give 20s worth of Goods for 16s.
We will give 30s worth of Goods for 24s.

☞ Larger Sums in Proportion. ☜

This is a good opportunity for those who have money to invest it to advantage.

DELANY & BYRNE.
QUEEN STREET.
Opposite Hon. Daniel Brenan's.

Ch'town, August 6, 1866.

SOUND FLOUR and MEAL.

THE Subscriber has received per Schr. *Alma* and Brig *Hannah & Lizzie*, from NEW YORK—

680 Barrels FLOUR, warranted,
100 " MEAL,
100 Bags Do.

which will be sold cheap for cash or approved joint notes at 3 months.

WM. McGILL.

Charlottetown, 30th July, 1866.

COTTONS! AT Reduced Prices! AT ROBERT YOUNG'S.

Charlottetown, July 30, 1866.

New Books! New Books'

JUST RECEIVED AT

Harvie's Book Store,
Queen Street.

McAulay's Essays,
Napoleon's Julius Cæsar, Vol. 2,
Frowd's History of England,
Spurgeon's Sermons,
D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation,
Complete Poetical Works of Byron, Moore, Hemans, Tennyson, Longfellow Goldsmith,
Business Man's Assistant,
Band of Hope Speaker,
Line upon Line,
Songs for the Little Ones at Home,
"I Wills" of Christ,
"I Wills" of the Psalms,
Prince of the House of David,
Throne of David,
Pillar of Fire,
Goldsmith's England,
Freemason's Monitor,
" Trestle Board,
Arnold's Latin Prose,
" Greek Prose,
Lute of Zion, and American Vocalists,
Cook's Vocal Method,
Piano without a Master,
Sunday School Libraries, 100 Vols.
Carpenter's Spelling Book, &c., &c.

Charlottetown, July 23, 1866.

WATTS' TEA STORE, KENT STREET.

Arrival of Midsummer Stock.

THE Proprietor, thankful for past favors, begs leave to intimate that he has just received ex "UNDINE," a large supply of unrivalled CONGO, which will be offered Wholesale and Retail.

ALSO:

An assortment of EARTHENWARE, consisting in part of—

20 White Stone China TEA SETS,
200 doz CUPS and SAUCERS,

in variety enough to suit the most particular housekeeper.

Kent Street, August 6, 1866.

ALEXANDER ROSS, QUEEN SQUARE,

Next Door to Apothecarie's Hall,

HAS received per *ARIADNE* and other arrivals—

A Large Stock
OF
Spring and Summer
DRY GOODS,
Groceries, &c., &c.,

which he will sell at a low figure.

—ALSO—
a large Assortment of
HOOP SKIRTS,
all Sizes.

Charlottetown, June 18, 1866.

Prince Edward Island BOOT & SHOE FACTORY,

South Side Queen Square.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally that his Warerooms are now well filled with all kinds of goods in his line, suitable for the season, which have been manufactured with great care, and of the best material, with a due regard to sizes, and which will be offered to wholesale buyers on the most favourable terms, and at such prices as cannot fail to insure quick sales.

He particularly invites the attention of the Citizens of Charlottetown and vicinity to the Stock now on sale in the Retail Department, which, for quality and price, cannot fail to please

This is the only Establishment in the City where you can get a good Boot, a Good Fitting and Fashionable Boot, CHEAP.

Call and examine the Stock before purchasing elsewhere, when you will find the most fashionable and cheapest stock of BOOTS and SHOES, &c, ever offered in this City.

ALSO,

Ladies,' Gentlemen's, Misses', Boys' and Children's

India Rubber Over Shoes,

for sale at unprecedented low prices.

GEORGE NICOLL.

June 25, 1866.

Flour, Cornmeal.

300 Bbls. FLOUR,
200 Bbls. CORNMEAL.
For Sale by I. C. HALL.

Water Street, Ch'town, August 6, 1866. 3in

EXCHANGE!

EXCHANGE on BOSTON, and Greenbacks bought and sold by

I. C. HALL.

Charlottetown, July 30, 1866. tf

Now Landing.

FROM QUEBEC, per Schr. "MARY JANE," and per Steamer "PRINCESS OF WALES"—

Bbls. FLOUR, superfine, No. 1,
" " " No. 2,
" " Fine.

Also:

Bbls. Kiln Dried CORN MEAL.

J. ROBERTS ECKART.

Centre Store, Peake's Brick Building, Water St.

Charlottetown, August 6, 1866. isl ej lin

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having fitted up, since the fire, a STORE in DORCHESTER STREET, in the building owned by J. D. MASON, Esq., adjoining the Store of Messrs. DAVIES & WEEKS, hereby respectfully informs his numerous customers, in Town and Country, that from and after this date the business will be carried on as heretofore.

B. D. REDDIN takes this opportunity to return thanks to his customers for their past support and patronage, and to solicit a continuance of the same.

B. D. REDDIN.

Dorchester Street, Ch'town, Aug. 6, 1866.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF—
Sullivan's Spelling Books;
Lennie's Grammars;
Carpenter's Spelling Books;
Worcester's Dictionary;
AND

ALL SCHOOL BOOKS in general use throughout the Island, on hand, and for sale at VERY LOW PRICES, at

HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE
Queen Street.

August 6th, 1866. tf

HONEY BEE.

QUINBY'S MYSTERIES of BEE-KEEPING, and LANGSTROTH'S Treatise on the HIVE, and HONEY-BEE,

Just received, and for sale at

HARVIE'S BOOK STORE,
August 6, 1866. tf Queen Street.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per Schr. "Vincent," from Montreal:

400 BBLS. No. 1 Superfine Canada FLOUR,
100 Bbls CORN MEAL,
50 Bags No. 1 SHIP BREAD,
50 do No. 2 do,
33 Boxes TOBACCO, 10's,
150 Sides No. 1 SOLE LEATHER,
150 Doz. SODA WATER,
30 Doz. CHAMPAGNE CIDER,
100 Boxes SOAP,
50 Cases CLARET, (St. Julica Medic.)

Also in Store:

4 Casks GIN, (DeKuyper's),
1 Pun. Bourbon WHISKEY,
3 Casks Hennessey's BRANDY, pale & dark
1 qr. Cask U. C. WHISKEY,
1 Cask Scotch WHISKEY,
100 Bags SALT, (Liverpool),
12 Cases CHAMPAGNE,
10 Bbls. Bottled ALE and PORTER,
2 Hhds. ALE (McCallum's), superior.

J. ROBERTS ECKART,
Peake's Brick Building, Water Street.

July 23, 1866. tf

Fashions for August!

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,
Madam Demorest's MIRROR of FASHION,
JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at
HARVIE'S BOOK STORE.
July 30, 1866. Queen Street.

Nash's Best Scythes,

AND A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Haying Tools,

at BEER & SONS.

Ch'town, July 12, 1866.

Notice to the Tenants of the Rev. John MacDonald.

I HAVE been appointed Agent to the Rev. JOHN MACDONALD, and all rents due him must be paid to me at my office in Charlottetown.

EDWARD J. HODGSON.

Charlottetown, 2nd July, 1866. h 2m

ROBERT YOUNG, North Side Queen Square,

WOULD hereby tender to his numerous friends and the public his most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage hitherto bestowed upon him, and begs to inform them that he has again opened up at the OLD STAND, with an entirely NEW AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, MILLINERY,

Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Laces, Parasols, Shawls, Mantles, Ladies' and Children's Boots, Dress Goods, Tickings, Osnaburgs, Towelings, Ginghams, Prints, Grey and White Cottons, (the cheapest in the trade,) Cotton Warps, etc., etc., etc.

A few Chests very superior TEA.

A large Stock of Millinery always on hand and made up to order.

Charlottetown, May 21, 1866.

GRIND STONES.

250 GRIND STONES for Sale
Prices from 1s 6d to 6s. Apply to
A. McNEILL.

Charlottetown, 30th July, 1866.

R. R. MACLELLAN'S

Studio is still headquarters for

PHOTOGRAPHS,

and every description of portraits known in the art.

Elegant Photographs, whole length, only Ten shillings per dozen. All other pictures equally low.

R. R. MACLELLAN.

Great George Street, Dec. 4, 1865

JUST OPENED,

MEN'S KID BOOTS,
" LEVANT ditto
" PRINCE of WALES ditto
At W. E. DAWSON.

May 21, 1866.

Women's Kid BOOTS,

" CASHMERE "
" BALMORAL "
" LASTING "
At W. E. DAWSON.

May 21, 1866.

Children's BOOTS and SHOES.

At W. E. DAWSON'S.

May 21, 1866.

FLOUR, NAVY BREAD, &c.

100 BBLS. EXTRA FLOUR,
50 " NAVY BREAD,
25 Boxes " "
For Sale by I. C. HALL.

Water Street, Charlottetown, May 14, 1866.

TOBACCO. TOBACCO.

10 BOXES Flat TOBACCO,
For Sale by I. C. HALL.

Water Street, Charlottetown, May 14, 1866.

SALT. SALT.

10,000 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT. For Sale by
I. C. HALL.

Water Street, Charlottetown, May 14, 1866.

English Malt Vinegar,

To be had at
W. E. DAWSON'S.

Painting, Paper-Hanging AND Whitewashing,

BY E. D. STAIR.

February 26, 1866.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

CONFEDERATION QUESTION (*continued.*)

Hon. Mr. WHELAN then rose and moved that all af er the word "Resolved" be struck out of the Resolutions submitted by the Hon. the Leader of the Government, and that the following be substituted:—

"As the opinion of this House, that the Confederation of Her Majesty's American Colonial Possessions would be,—while in conformity with Her Majesty's frequently expressed desire—conducive to their welfare, separately and collectively. And this House believes that a plan of Confederatien might be so framed as not to involve the sacrifice of any material interests on the part of any Province; but inasmuch as the people of Prince Edward Island do not appear to be prepared to regard with any favor the project of Confederation, it is unwise to press it upon public attention, as its discussion is only calculated to produce excitement and apprehension, without reasonable cause.

"AND FURTHE RRESOLVED, as the opinion of this House, that there should be no vote passed by the Legislature of this country in favor of a Confederation of the Provinces until the people shall first be afforded an opportunity of pronouncing their judgment on the question at a general Election."

The hon. gentleman then proceeded to say that he thought the question should not be pressed upon the people before they were educated up to it, and their judgment matured respecting it. As he had said to his own constituents, he did not think it was the duty or province of the Assembly either to pronounce in favor of Confederation, or to reject it, until the decision of the people should be fairly given, either for or against it, at the polls. With all due deference to the House, he begged leave to say, however, that he did not believe any decision, either for or against Confederation, on the part of Prince Edward Island, would materially affect the action or determination of the other Provinces concerning it; and that, if they were favorable to it, Prince Edward Island would be placing herself in a very absurd and ridiculous position by refusing to accede to it. But whilst the question appeared to be settled in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, and to be in a transition state in New Brunswick, he thought our wisest course would be to leave it as it now stood, for the calm and deliberate consideration of the people, until time and events should throw new light upon it, and, perhaps, bring new influences to bear upon their minds concerning it. He could not, however, for one moment, suppose, that provided the other Provinces were confederated, Great Britain would allow Prince Edward Island to remain out of the Union, to be a source of weakness and annoyance to the Federation, which, if she stood alone and aloof from it, she, most undoubtedly, would be. He would then merely ask the Chairman to submit the Resolution which he had proposed as an amendment to the Resolutions submitted by the Hon. the Leader of the Government, although it had been his intention to speak to some other points of the question. That intention he would then, however, forego; as another opportunity might, perhaps, be afforded him of carrying it into effect, and of repelling, at the same time, the unjust, the unmanly, the cowardly insinuations of bribery corruption, and treachery, which had, by certain parties in the community, been thrown out, not only against him, but against other gentlemen, members of the Assembly, who had, in common with himself, and in pursuance of their honest convictions concerning the question, been the open and candid advocates of such a Confederation of the North American Provinces as would include Prince Edward Island. Will any of those who stigmatize us produce proof for their assertions? I challenge them before the country to show proof. "Bribed traitors" forsooth! Are Her Majesty's Ministers "bribed traitors?" Surely it cannot be thought that the Colonial Minister and Her Majesty's Government, who have given a decided opinion in favor of Confederation, are "bribed traitors!" And let me ask these calumniators this question: Are the Catholic Hierarchy of Nova Scotia, the Archbishop of Halifax, and the Bishop of Arichat, who have pronounced in favor of Confederation—are they "traitors?" Are they influenced by improper and corrupt motives in bringing this question favorably before their fellow Colonists? I bring this question before you and ask if it is your firm conviction that I, and others in a much higher position than myself, should be designated as traitors. It is false and dishonest in the highest degree to bring such an accusation against us in the face of the country. I do not ask you, Sir, I will not ask you, to believe that I am perfectly sincere in this matter; but I will ask you to allow me to use my own opinion, and because I do advocate this measure in accordance with my honest convictions—because I think this House should not place itself in a position hostile to the British Government, or antagonistic to the course pursued by the other Colonies—am I to be singled out for contumely? I never, in the course of my parliamentary experience of 20 years, was made the subject of so much calumny—so many false accusations, as in reference to this question. I do not, as the Resolution which I have submitted shows, force my opinion on the country. I have not done so since I returned from the Quebec Conference. I may say that at that Conference we did not get as much as I, as one of the delegates, think we should have got; but we got what I think should be accepted as a compromise, and I say now, in the presence of this House, and of the country, that ALL the Delegates did agree to the terms there propo-ed, notwithstanding their disagreement afterwards as to matters of detail. When I returned from Quebec I was assailed because I stated this palpable truth, and many times since, in such language as it is impossible for me to characterize. But I will allow that to pass. I do not seek to press the question upon the people. I do not wish that, without the most mature reflection, they should accede to Confederation; but I do wish that, before they decide either for or against it, they may be fully enlightened concerning it; and I will ask this House not to pledge itself to any course concerning it until the people shall have pronounced concerning it at the polls. It is my right—a right which God has given me—to form my own opinion on all public questions, and I will endeavour to exercise that right. But surely I and they who hold the same opinions as myself on the subject of Confederation ought not, on account of those opinions, to be subjected to insult and persecution, most vile and most unjust, on the part of any who hold different opinions on that subject. I ask you, Mr. Chairman, most respectfully—I ask this honorable Committee—whether this system of persecution shall continue to be practised? I appeal to the good sense and love of fair play which characterizes the members of this community, whether a man shall be allowed to have an opinion of his own or not? I do not object to this House expressing its disapproval of Confederation, without reference to the Quebec Scheme, because that is thrown aside; but in regard to the general plan of Confederation, my opinion is that these Colonies would assume great importance—they would obtain stability and security against foreign aggression, and they would also obtain more efficient protection from Britain, were they confederated, than she could extend to them should they remain in their present isolated condition. I do not wish to trespass upon the attention of the House, but I rose to submit the Resolution which is now before you, and it is of that mild character that I do not think hon. members should vote against it. But, however, if they do, I shall be enabled to place my opinion upon record, which is, that I am favourable to Confederation, provided it be based upon a plan just to the several Provinces, without sacrificing the interests of any, and also providing that the people be perfectly prepared to accept it. Anything more fair, I do not think, could be presented to the House. If you pass the other Resolutions, which are very strong, it will not affect the question one way or the other. Let me tell you that the decision of a Colony of only 80,000 inhabitants will have but very little effect in deciding the fate of three and a half millions of people, however much some gentlemen may be under the impression that the other Provinces may be confederated and Prince Edward Island remain "out in the cold." The Confederacy of the United States took place under very peculiar circumstances, and Rhode Island, an isolated Province, as small nearly as we are, although at first refusing to enter it, was yet, before long, very glad to seek admission into it. So, if a Federation of the British North American Provinces take place, and Prince Edward Island be left out, will she, in like manner, sue to be admitted into it. Would any one tell me—and I put the question plainly—would the United States, if no Confederacy had taken place, have been so powerful a nation as they are to-day? We are not seeking a separation from Great Britain, but to combine our strength, by which we may be able to resist aggression, whether from Fenianism or from any other quarter. Last year, we were told that the advocacy of this question was premature, because there was not the slightest probability of an interruption of the friendly relations existing between Great Britain and the United States on account of the Fenian organization; but now we know that the Fenian organization, contemptible as it is, has been such as to render it necessary, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, to take extraordinary precautions against its aggressions. In England a law has been passed suspending the *Habeas Corpus* Act in Ireland, because the Fenian organization was supposed to have taken effect there. In the Colonies, extraordinary preparations have been made for resistance to any possible attacks on the part of that lawless association The resources of the several Colonies have been pledged for their individual defence. We were told, last year, that there was no necessity to prepare for defence; but what do we see here this year? A unanimous vote placing all the resources of the Colony at the disposal of the Government for the purpose of putting the Island in a position of defence. What does that indicate? Is it not that our liberties are threatened? Does it not indicate a feeling of insecurity—a feeling that Prince Edward Island is not safe while those marauders threaten the invasion of the other Provinces? A gentleman in the other branch of the Legislature said, on a former occasion, that in the event of Confederation if Canada was to be threatened by hostile invasion, the young men of Prince Edward Island would have to go and fight for that Province. I ask you was there ever such intolerable nonsense uttered by any man in his senses? Does any man suppose that the young men of this Island would have to be sent to the borders of Canada? No, Sir; it was nonsense sought to be imposed upon the people. The fact is that, for twelve months past Canada has been exercising its great influence—spending its enormous resources—to ward off the foe, and has been a protection, not only to Prince Edward Island, but to the whole of the Lower Provinces. There have been no raids into these Provinces; and, if they were to be invaded, Canada surely would be, and that Province once lost to the British Crown, these Maritime Colonies would fall an easy prey, either to Fenians, or to some other foe. But I think, Mr. Chairman, that, in view of the hostile spirit manifested by the Government of the United States towards these Colonies, in a variety of ways, it is right that we should take counsel and act in accordance with the views of the British Government. It is scarcely necessary to observe that the United States have no love for Great Britain—no desire to see these Colonies remain a part of the British dominions. And they would rather that they should remain separated and isolated, than be consolidated in power by Confederation, so that, one by one, they might fall an easy prey whenever they should choose to set about their absorption Isolated, they could be—united, they could not, be absorbed. United, Great Britain would employ her whole power to defend them; isolated she would not. All I wish to say is that the subject having been so well debated last year, I am not disposed to trespass upon your patience, Sir, and that of the House, at present; but I ask that forbearance which is due to any person holding an opinion of his own on a great public question. The Resolution I have submitted is not offensive to those holding views opposed to mine. It is that I believe Confederation would be conducive to the best interests of these Colonies; but I will not press it, but leave it to the people to decide; and I may express the hope and belief that, while hon. members have their own opinions, they will not use offensive expressions, or insinuate that any member is influenced by improper motives in advocating his own views of the great question now under our consideration. I am influenced by no such motives; and if I be assailed on any such grounds I will take the earliest opportunity to retaliate. I do not bring any charge against those whose views upon the subject are adverse to my own, nor offer any offence to their sensibilities. They have a perfect right to believe that Confederation will not be conducive to the interests of the Colony. I believe it will; but I beg that we may be permitted to agree to differ. I leave the subject for the present; perhaps before the debate closes I may take an opportunity of offering a few more observations concerning it.

Mr. HOWAT. I must say this is a very moderate Resolution, Mr. Chairman, but there are two or three points in it in which I cannot concur. The hon. member, (Hon. Mr. Whelan) proposes to admit the principle of Confederation; and the Resolution would teach us that, while the hon. member himself would not force us into a union with the other Colonies, yet some other power would do so. Now the hon member has not clearly explained what power that is by which we are to be forced, but I admit that some grounds for the argument may be drawn from the despatch of the Colonial Minister, who says it is the strong desire of the British Government that we should go into Confederation. But whether he thinks that despatch is to force us into the Union, or whether it is some power in the Colonies, I do not understand. Whatever power it is I do not know how we could respect a Government of which we stand in dread. Up to the present time we have been proud to look to the British flag, not in dread, or as a coercive, but as a protective power; and I do not think, therefore, that we have anything to fear in that direction. When the Governors of the different Colonies were at Downing Street, we have reason to believe that they were instructed to use their influence to carry Confederation; but I am at a loss to know why any force should be brought to bear upon us

Hon. Mr. WHELAN. Will the hon member allow me to put him right? I did not suggest, either in my remarks, or by the Resolution which I have submitted, that any force was to be used. Then why should the hon. member dwell so long upon that word?

Mr. HOWAT. Well, I may have mistaken the tenor of the hon. member's remarks, but that was the impression they left upon my mind; and I cannot believe that the British Government, which has always protected the Colonies, would now force us into Confederation. The amendment propo-ed by the hon. member (Mr. Whelan) is certainly very moderately worded; but it admits the principle of Confederation, and, therefore, I will oppose it. I do not think the Resolutions of the hon. the Leader of the Government are too strong; but I had a small objection to them, which was, that while they do not admit the principle of Confederation, as applicable to this Island, yet I was afraid that they were admitting it in regard to the other Colonies. However, as some hon. members think it will not bear that construction, I am willing to waive that objection, though I consider that there is a pressure brought to bear upon the other Colonies, which, in my opinion, is hardly constitutional. And I would regret, to the latest day of my life were I in any way to assist in strengthening that pressure, which might result in carrying Confederation. I believe the day has come when we must make a stand for the preservation of our independence; for, when we see a pressure brought to bear upon the other Colonies, we may be sure that our turn is coming. If the other Colonies go into Confederation, no doubt a pressure will be brought to bear upon us also; and then does it not remain for us to make a united effort to resist any attempt to take away our constitution, our revenue, and, I might almost say, everything else belonging to us? I was opposed to Confederation last year, for I saw there was danger even in admitting the principle of it, and I am just as much, or more, opposed to it now. Suppose, for argument sake, we should even go into Confederation with terms with which we would be satisfied, would we be safe then? I should say no. Does not the British Government recognize the right to change the constitution? Now, if this is the case, though I do not profess to have any great knowledge in constitutional matters, I believe that, even if we should go into it with the most favourable terms, the Federal Government would have power to change the constitution, and therefore we would not be secure.

Hon. Sol. GENERAL: I would like to know what authority has laid down a constitutional law of that kind?

Mr. HOWAT: Well, it appears to me that the constitution of the United States is undergoing a change; and if we go to former times we will see that even the British Constitution has undergone a change. Surely then, if those constitutions have been changed, it is reasonable to suppose that an agreement of this kind might be changed also. And considering that we would be such a small portion of the Confederacy, our voice would not be heard in it. We would be the next thing to nothing. Indeed I would almost as soon be without any voice in it at all. We would be as small a minority as the hon. member on my right (Hon. Mr. Laird) and myself are in this House. Are we then going to surrender our rights and liberties? It is just a question of "self or no self." Talk about a local Legislature! It would be a mere farce. We would not even have the control of our local affairs, for every trifling or petty bill would have to be sent to Ottawa for the approval of the Federal Government. This House would be dwindled down to a level with the small municipal bodies throughout Canada for the management of local affairs. Again I say that, for the good of the country, I will waive any objections I have to the Resolutions of his Honor the Leader of the Government, and will give them my hearty support; believing, as I do, that we require a united effort to resist any invasion of our rights and liberties. Taking away the constitution of a country is a serious affair. We have now the management of our own matters; and if one party does not please us, we can have another; but the moment we would go into Confederation we would cease to have any control even of matters which concern ourselves. The other colonies speak of us now with the greatest contempt, and then what chance would we have? All we would get would be by begging. Therefore, I will resist, to the utmost of my power, any attempt, either to drive or lead us into Confederation.

Hon. Mr. DAVIES: When this question came before us last year, there was a Resolution submitted by which the members who supported it would be pledged to support the Quebec Scheme; and as I was not in favour of that scheme, I opposed that Resolution, but still I am in favour of Confederation on fair terms. It has been argued by the hon. member for the East Point (Mr. Hensley) that, as attempts have been made to force it upon the people of New Brunswick, that, therefore, we should not admit even the principle. He believes we have a Constitution which cannot be taken away from us without the consent of the people. Well, then, if we have, how can an affirmation of the principle draw us into Confederation? I shall support the Resolution of the hon. member for St. Peter's, (Mr. Whelan,) which states that no action is to be taken till after a general election; and I am glad to be able now to express my opinion, so that, at the election the constituency I represent may return a member who is opposed to it if they desire to do so. I think it is better fairly and openly to state one's opinion so that there may be no mistake or misconception about it. Attempts have been made to draw a parallel between the Union of the Colonies, and the Union of Ireland with Great Britain: but I cannot see any similarity between them. An agitation has been kept up in Ireland for many years, chiefly on account of religious disabilities, but which I believe will soon be done away with my objections to the Quebec Scheme were on a financial basis Eighty cents a head, with the light duty abjusted on a fair basis, and, in view of the comparative smallness of our debt, we should be entitled to the interest of something like a half a million of money. When we consider that for five or six months of the year we are bound up by ice, and the great tide of prosperity by the railroad would be rolling past us, I admit that, taking that peculiarity of our position into view, we should get a greater sum than 80 cents per head, which would only be about one third of our revenue. All they would pay for us would not amount to a great deal. I think the grant should be doubled; then there would not be so much objection to that scheme. As to being swamped in the Legislature, I have no fear of being treated with injustice. We see what influence a few men bees of Ireland going into the British Parliament have, and it would be the same here. Even if they were disposed to treat us with injustice, they could not accomplish it. My colleague has said that our small population would become less in proportion to the other colonies; but I do not look upon it in that light. We have plenty of unoccupied land yet, which, together with the fisheries would absorb a large population. I am quite satisfied to remain as we are; but I do not think, with the hon. member from St. Peter's, that whether we agree to have it or not will have little influence on this question. I think it is a proof that there is a pressure brought to bear upon the other Colonies that, while last year their was only a small minority in favour of Confederation, this year they passed Resolutions in favour of it, and yet it is pretty well known that a large majority of the people are opposed to it. Therefore, the inference is that if there is such a pressure on the large Colonies, we, of course, will have to follow. From the time these Colonies were wrested from French, till the introduction of Responsible Government, they were governed by the "old family compact" as it were called; but now Great Britain says "you are 3½ millions of people, and it is time for you to unite and look forward to the period when you will become a great Monarchy, and one of the first Powers in the World." These Provinces have almost every element of greatness, and they are peopled by a superior race of mankind. Great Britain also knows that we have a great and powerful neighbour on our borders, and we would be much more easily absorbed, it is stated, than if united. Many persons say they would rather be absorbed into the American Union than be confederated with Canada; but they surely do not consider the enormous taxation to which annexation to the United States would subject us. I think the Resolutions of the Hon. the Leader of the Government are very strong; and I do not believe with the hon. member from the East Point (Mr. Hensley) that our Constitution would not be taken away from us—that Great Britain would still protect us, if we rejected Confederation. It is too much to expect that she would do so. It is the policy of the British Government to unite the Colonies; and I think our duty is not to go flat in the face of the Despatch before us, and say we will not go into the Union on any terms. Great Britain will say we are sorry we cannot fall into your views; but your geographical position is such that you must go into Confederation. But if our Constitution cannot be taken away without the consent of the people, I do not see how it can prejudice us to admit the principle.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH: I would be glad if the hon. member would define his intention as to how far he would admit the principle. If we do not admit the principle we may have the right of submitting terms upon which we would enter the Union, and to which Her Majesty's Government might accede; but the moment we admit the principle we must submit to the Imperial Government or a Board of Delegates, and I would ask what would be our fate if the question were submitted to either?

Hon. Mr. DAVIES: I do not see how, merely admitting the principle, would prejudice our interests. I do not wish to send Delegates to England on the question; but suppose we did do so, it does not follow that we are to go into Confederation on any terms that may be dictated to us, if our constitution cannot be taken away.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH: If you do not admit the principle.

Hon. Mr. DAVIES: That does not follow. I believe that if we refuse to adopt the views of Great Britain on this question, she both can and will take away our Constitution. I think she has been preparing us for it.

(*To be continued.*)

R. B. IRVING, Reporter.

ERRATA in the Report of the Speech of the Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH on the Confederation Question, as published in the *Examiner* of the 20th August, 1866:

In the sentence, "That they (the people) are most decidedly opposed to a Union with Canada upon *any* terms we know with certainty," &c, the word "any" should be *such*, meaning such terms as are set forth in the Quebec Scheme.

The sentence, "*Our best course, therefore, will be not to admit the possibility of such terms being accorded to us as would be acceptable and conducive to our interests,*" should have been expunged from the Report.

In the sentence commencing "But it only says that this House cannot admit that a Federal Union of the North American Provinces and Colonies, which would include Prince Edward Island, could *never* be accomplished," &c., the word "never" (a typographical error) should be *ever*; and the remainder of the sentence should have stood thus: "But it does not say that it is not in the power of the Mother Country and the other Colonies to concede to us terms that might prove advantageous to us—it does not deny the possibility of such a thing, but it expresses the conviction of this House that those terms cannot be obtained;" and then should have followed this short sentence, "This, it appears to me, is the only proper and safe course for us to adopt."

In the sentence, "These are my sentiments, and, in pursuance of them, I am ready to support the Resolutions now before us; but if they can be amended without an acknowledgment of the *principle* of Union, in such an amendment of them I shall, most likely, be found quite willing to acquiesce," the word "principle" should be *principles*; and after "of Union" should follow, "as set forth in the Quebec Scheme."

Another error—a typographical one—has obscured the meaning of two consecutive sentences. In the sentence ending thus, "and our present happy condition with her" (that is Great Britain) "will, I trust, endure for so, ages to come," the word "so" and the comma, which belong to the next sentence, have been inserted through mistake on the part of the compositor. This word "so" and the comma being restored to their proper place, the following sentence will be read correctly thus: "As long as Great Britain is willing that it shall be so, we will remain true in our allegiance to the British Crown."

R. B. IRVING, Reporter.