

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. IV.

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Monday, July 3, 1865.

New Series.—No. 31.

NEW SPRING GOODS
AT THE
Renfrew House,
Great George Street,
(THOMAS'S OLD STAND.)

DELANEY & BYRNE
HAVING completed their SPRING IMPORTATIONS, beg to call the attention of their Town and Country Customers to their

STOCK OF Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,

Cotton Warp, Grey and White COTTONS, striped Shirtings, Printed Cottons, Bed-Ticks, Ornamental, Denims, Flannels, Towellings, Table Cloths, &c.

Ladies' Dress Goods,
Newest styles.
Shawls, Mantles, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Parasols, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.

Boots and Shoes.
Superfine Cloths, Doeskins, Tweeds, Ready-made Clothing, Under Clothing, Shirts, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs.

Rubber Coats and Caps.
Men's and Boys'
STRAW, FELT and TWEED HATS,
in great variety.

MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTH CAPS,
HARDWARE.
Plough Mountings, Rope, Glass, Boiled and Raw Lined Oil, Putty, Window Glass, Weaver's Reeds, Shoelaces, Hoops, Traces, Wood Cards, Tea and Table Spoons, Knives and Forks, Best AMERICAN CUT NAILS, (all sizes.)

GROCERIES.
TEA (a superior article), Brown and Crushed Sugar, Rice, Starch, Soap, Tobacco, Indigo, Blacking, &c. &c.

All of which they offer at the **Lowest Prices for Cash.**
Charlottetown, May 29, 1865.

Spring 1865!
LONDON HOUSE.

NEW SPRING GOODS,
CHEAP FOR CASH!

H. HASZARD would respectfully generally that he HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and well selected

SPRING STOCK
of

GOODS,
comprising all the articles required for a general

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.
In the latest styles and newest fabrics of

Dress Materials, Mantles, Shawls, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Ready-made Clothing, Cloths, &c.

All of which will be sold at the **Lowest Prices for Cash.**
Charlottetown, May 15, 1865.

FLOUR,
In Store.

300 BBL'S. "EXTRA STATE" FLOUR,
Just Arrived,

Per Sahr. *Coast* from BOSTON.
150 Bbl's. "Government Mills."
Daily Expected,

Per Sahr. *KIT CARSON*, from BOSTON,
500 Bbl's. "EXTRA STATE"
(Choice brands).

For sale by
J. ROBERTS ECKART,
Peaks's Brick Building, Water-st.
Ch'town, April 24, 1865.

SPECIAL NOTICE!!
The undersigned have appointed Mr. H. J. RICHARDSON, of Summerside, their AGENT, where TOBACCO can be had at the SAME RATE as in Charlottetown.

LOWDEN & RICHARDSON.
May 1, 1865.

Spring Importations.
JUST RECEIVED by Ships "L. C. Oakes" and "Union," and on sale at

Dodd's Brick Store, Pownall Street.
10 Bbls. Crushed SUGAR,
40 Boxes SOAP,
6 Casks Paint Oil,
50 Bags White Lead,
10 Cwt. PUTTY,
40 Boxes Glass, (assorted),
100 Bags Nails, (assorted),
20 Bags Spikes,
20 Sets Plough Mountings, (Wilke's & Gray's).

For sale by
DODD & ROGERS.
May 22, 1865.

SALT! SALT!
10,000 Bushels Liverpool SALT,
50 Bales OAKUM.

For sale by
I. C. HALL, Water Street.
Ch'town, May 22, 1865.

Labrador Herring for Sale.
122 BBL'S. No. 1 HERRING,
43 Half Bbls. do
43 Bbls. No. 2. do

For sale by
JOHN S. PURDIE.
Charlottetown, Jan. 30, 1865.

Wool, Wool, Wool.
WANTED, by the SUBSCRIBERS,
Five Thousand Pounds of WOOL,
for which the highest market price will be paid in cash.
DODD & ROGERS.
Ch'town, May 22, 1865.

CITY LOAN.
A RESOLUTION having passed the Council for effecting a LOAN of

FOUR THOUSAND POUNDS,
for the purpose of erecting a PUBLIC MARKET HOUSE: Tenders will be received at the City Clerk's Office, from persons willing to lend the said sum, or any part thereof, not less than ONE HUNDRED POUNDS—to the City of Charlottetown.

1865. **LIVERPOOL HOUSE!**
NEW SPRING GOODS!

Cotton Goods Reduced.

WILLIAM FULL
BEGS to announce to his Customers and the Public, that he has received per ship

USING from LIVERPOOL, G. B.,
A Select & Varied Assortment

of
Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,

comprising many of the
LATEST NOVELTIES,
which will be sold

Wholesale and Retail,
at the Lowest Prices for Cash.

The present Stock comprises:
Staple Cotton Goods,
which have been purchased at the reduced rate, viz:—

COTTON WARP, in all colors, Grey and White Cottons, Striped and Fancy Shirtings, Prints, Ginghams, Drill Denims, Tickings, &c.; White, Red and Blue COTTONS, Osnaburg, Sluicings, Bagging, Hollands, Linens, &c. &c.

Ladies' Hats and Bonnets,
in all the newest styles.

BONNET RIBBONS,
in great variety.

Flowers, Feathers, Hair Nets, Gloves, Belts, Parasols, &c.

Black and Coloured Cloth Mantles and Sacques, in all qualities.

DRESS GOODS,
in Colours, Lustres, Camels, Delaines, Popelins, Merinos, &c. &c.

Dress Linings and Trimmings,
in variety.

CLOTHS,
in Doeskins, Tweeds, Broad Cloths, Russel Cord, &c. &c.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Department.
Ready-made Clothing of all descriptions, White and Fancy Shirts, Neckties, Felt Hats, Caps, Braces, &c.

ALSO
Prime Congo Tea, Mascovado SUGAR and MOLASSES, Sole Leather, Candles, Soap, Glass, Nails, &c. &c., at

Thomas's Old Stand, Great George Street.
WILLIAM FULL,
May 15, 1865.

P. E. ISLAND

Steam Navigation Co's. Steamers
Princess of Wales and Heather Belle.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Monday, May 22.

The Steamer "Princess of Wales"
LEAVES Charlottetown for Summerside, Shediac, Richibouctou, Chatham and Newcastle, every MONDAY night, at eleven o'clock, reaching Shediac in time for the morning train on Tuesday.

Leaves Shediac, for Richibouctou, at nine o'clock on TUESDAY morning, and Richibouctou, for Chatham and Newcastle, at eleven o'clock same day, arriving at Chatham and Newcastle same evening.

Leaves Newcastle, for Shediac, at four o'clock on WEDNESDAY morning, calling at Chatham and Richibouctou on way down.

Leaves Shediac, for Summerside and Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, immediately on arrival of the Train.

Leaves Charlottetown, for Summerside and Shediac, every FRIDAY morning, at half-past eight o'clock.

Leaves Shediac, for Summerside and Charlottetown, at half-past eight o'clock on SATURDAY afternoon, arriving at Charlottetown at half-past ten same night.

The Steamer "Heather Belle"
Leaves Charlottetown for Pictou every MONDAY morning at half-past ten.

Leaves Pictou same evening—on arrival of Mail, about six o'clock—for Charlottetown.

Leaves Charlottetown, for Brule every THURSDAY and SATURDAY mornings, at five o'clock; returning to Charlottetown same evenings, immediately after arrival of Mail, at about five o'clock in the evening.

FARES:
From Charlottetown to Pictou, or back—Cabin 18s, Steerage 10s. 6d.
Charlottetown to Brule, or back—Cabin 9s, Steerage 5s. 6d.
Charlottetown to Summerside, or back—Cabin 9s, Steerage 5s. 6d.
Charlottetown to Richibouctou, or back, \$6.00
Do Miramichi, do 4.50
Summerside to Richibouctou, do 2.50
Do Miramichi, do 4.50
Shediac to Richibouctou, do 2.00
Do Miramichi, do 3.00
Ch'town to St. John, or back—1st 17s 1/2, or 4.50
Do Eastport, do 17s 6d, or 4.50
Do Portland, do 2 1/2 1/2, or 3.00
Do Boston, do 2 1/2 1/2, or 3.00

FARES—FRESH:
Charlottetown to Summerside, 1s per barrel bulk.
Do Shediac, 1s 6d do
Do Richibouctou, 2s 3d do
Do Miramichi, 2s 3d do
Shediac to Richibouctou, 1s 6d do
Miramichi, do

RETURNS TICKETS to be issued from Charlottetown and Summerside, 12s, available one week. Tickets valid if parties leave the Island during the time.

EXCESSIVE RETURNS TICKETS, at one first class fare, may be issued at any Ticket Office, in parties of five or more going and returning together, to and from any one station within one week, it being distinctly understood that unless these conditions are complied with, the Tickets will be void.

SEASONS TICKETS may be purchased at Office for individuals or families.
By order,
F. W. HALES, Sec'y.
Charlottetown, May 29, 1865.

COLONIAL LEGISLATURE.
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, March 24.
UNION OF THE COLONIES.

(Conclusion of Mr. Brecken's speech.)
The COL. SECRETARY: What about Nova Scotia?

Mr. BRECKEN: Nova Scotia is in a different position. She has a great deal to gain by Confederation. Halifax will likely be the terminus of the Intercolonial Railway, and that city becomes the empire city of British America. That Province has no claim for compensation. The reasons which weigh with Unionists in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have little application to this Island. For instance, the Intercolonial Railway makes the other Provinces part and parcel of Canada; the iron horse annihilates time and distance. With respect to the political part of the Report, I think we have reason to complain. The principle of representation by population is sought to be enforced on too sweeping a scale; but as this principle is *sine qua non* with the people of Upper Canada, and, as I believe, at the bottom and root of the Confederation scheme, we might expect to see it applied to the Lower House; but I see no reason why the Constitution of the Upper House should not have been assimilated to that of the Senate of the United States; but I do not attach much importance to this, as I believe that our most representatives have more of our difficulties would increase. We have no men of fortune amongst us; at any rate, none foolish enough to engage in politics. Hon. members from distant parts of the Island, from the North Cape and East Point, can spare a few weeks during the winter months to attend to their legislative duties, but it would be found a very different matter to be obliged to leave home and business, and that, too, very likely in the winter season, for three or four months in the year to attend the General Legislature in Ottawa. The public men of this Island cannot afford to do so, even if willing. The sacrifice of interest which a seat in the Confederate Assembly would entail, would be greater than our public men could afford; and if to remedy this they were adequately paid, then their constituents would begin to suspect that their personal interests might outweigh their regard for the interests of the Colony. I doubt much whether men of stake, and really interested in the welfare of the country, would be found willing to offer themselves. Indeed, so far as our representation is concerned, it might as well be wiped out of the Report altogether. There is another objection to the new constitution, as it applies to this Island. What, I would ask, looking at the wide range of subjects reserved for the General Government, will there be left to engage the attention of our Local Legislature? As it is with the management of all our affairs, the subjects that most frequently engage our attention are not of a very broad or elevating character. If, from the subjects to be assigned to our Local Legislature we withdraw Education and the management of our highways, matters which, when once properly provided for, do not admit of being tinkered at every Session, what will be left for us to do? We might have a party for bringing in a measure that all pigs should wear rings in their noses, but on such a question it would be difficult to keep together either a Government or an Opposition, unless they were to differ as to the description of metal the rings should be made of; but to be serious, I believe if we went into Confederation we would find our Local Government a nuisance too cumbersome and expensive for the people assigned to it, and, before long, would be petitioning to have it done away with, and to have municipal institutions instead. This very building, with its empty walls and untenanted offices, would stand a crowning monument against the policy of the Hon. Col. Secretary and his Union friends; he would take fright at the sight of its decaying walls. Somebody may yet say to him what the great Irish orator, Curran, once said to a Peer who had been instrumental in bringing about the Irish Union. Curran, who was one day setting his watch at the Post Office, which was then opposite to the late Parliament Buildings, when the nobleman, who well knew that the Union was a sore subject with Curran, said, as he passed him, "Curran, what do they mean to do with that useless building? For my part I am sure I hate the sight of it." "I am not at all astonished to hear you say so, my lord," replied Curran, "I never yet heard of a murderer who was not afraid of a ghost." We are told that by going into the Union we will raise from a small and obscure Colony to be a part of a great country. This may, in some degree, be true; but practically we are called upon to yield up to a very great extent the control and management of our public affairs, a great privilege, which once parted with is not easily regained. But the argument which the Unionists dwell most strongly upon, as proving the necessity for Confederation, is the question of defence. They argue that unless we unite we must be at the mercy of our neighbours, and that our Republicans neighbours adopting an aggressive policy; if they should take it into their heads to cross the Canadian frontier for the purpose of carrying out the Monroe Doctrine, or to identify themselves for losses recently sustained, and for which they may choose to hold Britain responsible, would a Political Union work such a change in our present position as to convert us at once from helpless Colonies into a powerful Confederacy? It must be many years hence before these Colonies will be able, unaided by the British arm, to defend themselves against an invading foe, extending as they do, over such a space, with an extensive and exposed frontier, and vulnerable in so many points. No doubt it is high time that these Colonies did more for their own protection than they have hitherto done. They have drawn largely from the pockets of the tax payers of the Mother Country for the purposes of fortifications and the maintenance of naval and military forces among them. (This Island is not open to this charge; for very many years she has cost Britain nothing in this respect.) Colonists ought to remember that many of the tax payers are those who contribute to our protection and are also able to bear their public burdens than we are. There is one argument urged by Anti-Unionists which I do not agree with, viz., that when united, in case trouble arises, our young men will be liable to be drafted off to Canada and the other British

share of representation in the United Parliament. With Lower Canada, although the population of Upper Canada was less than that of Lower Canada, they each sent an equal number of representatives—65. But the influx of immigration into Upper Canada has so far changed her position to the Lower Province, that the former provides two-thirds of the revenue, the share of which appropriated to her is in the inverse ratio to the amount which she contributes. When the Hon. George Brown's party came into power, the idea was broached of dissolving the Union with Lower Canada, and having a general Confederation. When the opportunity offered by the Conference of the delegates of the Maritime Provinces, Canada thought it a favorable occasion to send delegates to listen to the views of the leading men of the Lower Colonies, and I may say that in this instance Canada's difficulty is our opportunity. But, Mr. Speaker, in whatever motives the idea of this Confederation may have had its origin, the result of the defeat of the project will, I have no hesitation in saying, our absorption into the United States. Already the hand-writing is on the wall, and it needs no prophet to expound its meaning that Union or Republicanism awaits us. A great outcry has been raised on the subject of the increased taxation to which we would be subjected if we became united to our sister Colonies; but no hon. member has yet shown how much our situation in that respect would be improved by having to pay the far higher taxes if we should form part of the United States. I leave the financial part of the subject to be dealt with by others, and shall adopt the so-called "glory argument." I maintain, Mr. Speaker, that the pages of history may be ransacked in vain for a position among any people who ever rose to a position which was not imbued with that sentiment, and the decline of those who have reaped from their once high position dates from the time when it began to lose its influence. Without the element in her national character where would Great Britain have been in her gigantic struggle with Napoleon the First? The hon. member for East Point (Mr. Hensley) says that we would be taxed for the construction of the Intercolonial Railroad, and that we would receive no benefits in return for our expenditure. Under any circumstances we would receive indirect benefit, but I contend that the preservation of monarchical principles to us would be a direct boon, and the promised military aid of the Mother Country by her troops which that railway would transport in the winter season from Halifax to the frontier of Upper Canada, would insure our protection, for, as it has been truly said, if Canada fails we must all share her fate. In addition, we would have the protection of her navy on our coasts as long as the navigation continued open. In the Convention at Quebec, it was urged by myself and others that the principle of the constitution of the United States Senate, as regards the number of members from each State, should be applied to the Upper House of the Confederate Legislature. The proposal was overruled, and since that time I have begun to think the decision was right. The Conference adopted a medium course between the two extremes, and if Newfoundland shall come into the scheme the Maritime Provinces will receive four additional members. The principle of representation by population in the lower branch is not a novelty. It was recommended by the late Lord Durham, as far back as 1837. The duty of arranging the electoral districts for the first election is to be left to the respective Local Governments. The Conference merely apportions the number of representatives to the different Colonies. The hon. member for the City (Mr. Brecken) said that it would be time to consider our situation when our position as a British Colony shall be involved. He labors under a mistake; the present is the proper time. The crisis will soon arrive, and the time is at hand when we must assume our full share of our burdens. Let the old adage be remembered that those who aid themselves the gods will aid. I am aware of the great satisfaction experienced by the opponents of Confederation at the result of the general election in New Brunswick; but the issue, Union or no Union, was not fairly submitted to the people. Personal antipathies had much to do in bringing about the result. Parties took sides on the principle of the old division:—

I do not like thee, Dr. Tell,
The reason why, I cannot tell.

As to Nova Scotia, any action on her part would have been premature before the result of the New Brunswick elections had been ascertained. Sir, I believe that the sun will rise yet upon the confederation of those Colonies, notwithstanding the jubilant feelings of the opponents of this great measure at its temporary failure. Thirty-three representatives of the six North American Colonies were united on the question last year, and now several of them, strange to say, oppose it. The Report, in my opinion, embraces the best features of the constitutions of Great Britain and of the United States, applicable to our circumstances; and it is no small satisfaction to those who support the measure of a Union, that though it may meet opposition in the Colonies, it has received approval from the statesmen and press of Great Britain. One great benefit which would accrue from the Union would be the diversion of the tide of immigration from the United States to these Colonies, where his civil and religious liberties would be secured to the stranger the moment he landed on our shores. Mr. Speaker, I may say that the Report of the delegates embodies principles greater in some respects than those on which the Constitution of the United States is based. The chief ruler of that country is, himself, during his term of office, irresponsible to the people, and is surrounded by a ministry equally unfettered. The Constitution of the proposed Union acknowledges only our gracious Queen and her successors as the chief authority, and the administration of the Confederate Colonies will be conducted by her representatives to be appointed by herself, but he will be advised by ministers responsible for the acts of the Government, and whom an adverse vote in the Lower Branch of the Legislature would at once dismiss from power. In the States, one result of their institutions is the extinction, or, perhaps, more properly, the total ignoring of the rights of the minority. Where, however, British principles obtain, the rights

to them inviolate. One reason for the fact alleged by the hon. member for the city (Mr. Brecken) that the manufactures of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are of but limited extent, is to be found in the limited market open for their consumption. Once remove the barriers of hostile tariffs, and free trade with four millions of people will at once be the result. Union will have the effect of benefitting all parties, and removing the feelings of estrangement arising from different tariffs. Not many years since the Englishman was estranged from the Frenchman. No international sympathy had existed between the two countries for many centuries; but now a treaty of commerce mutually beneficial has united them, so that one country will not move without the other. Their Union has made these hereditary antagonists the harbingers of peace and civilization. So would it be with us. If hon. members had the opportunity of associating with the statesmen of Canada, and if they saw the great resources and made themselves acquainted with her institutions, I am confident that some, at least, would feel that their previously formed opinions were of a very contracted nature, and were based on a defective knowledge of facts. We have been told that Canada is bankrupt—that her debentures are at a discount—that she is sunk in corruption—that it would be madness to unite our fortunes to a country in that condition. Sir, all this is delusive. The debt is seventy-five millions of dollars; of that twenty-five millions are represented by Canals; an amount about equal in value to that of the Province, which is almost certain to be the case, our representation would decrease, and we would be left perhaps without a member at all. To show, at least, that it is not so much likely that our representation will increase, I will read the Hon. George Brown's opinions on the subject, as given in the Toronto Globe. In treating of the probable effect of these two classes of the Report, to which I have been alluding, on the representation of the Maritime Provinces, that journal says:—

"The fact is best shown by illustration. Prince Edward Island, with a population, say 85,000, it is said, to have five representatives at starting. Suppose she increases at the rate of 20 per cent. each ten years, at the end of twenty years her population will be 128,000. But at the same rate of progress the population of Lower Canada would be 1,596,000. Divided by 65, this would give one representative to every 24,550 of her people; so that the Island would not be able to claim an increase of membership. If similar calculations be made with respect to the other Provinces, it will be proved that the additions they will be able to make to their representation will be very small. In fact, if the increase in the population of some of them should be greater in the future than it has been in the past, they will, if the plan be strictly carried out, lose instead of gain."

But there is another point which I desire to notice with respect to representation in the House of Commons. An important alteration has been made by the Canadians in the 24th clause of the Report. In the copy before this House, which is signed by Sir E. P. Tache as a "true copy," the clause reads thus:—

"24. The Local Legislature of each Province may, from time to time, alter the Electoral Districts for the purpose of equalizing the representation in the House of Commons, and distribute the Representatives to which the Province is entitled in any manner such Legislature may think fit."

But, Sir, I have another copy on my table in which this clause is quite differently worded, and which is the same as the one presented to the Canadian Legislature. It reads as follows:—

"The Local Legislature of each Province may from time to time alter the Electoral Districts for the purpose of Representation in such Legislature, and distribute the Representatives to which the Province is entitled in such Local Legislature in any manner such Legislature may see fit."

This is a very different matter. The clause as it first stood was an important one, because it gave the Local Legislature the power to arrange the districts for the representation in the popular branch of the General Legislature. An alteration of this kind would enable the gentlemen who are in the hands of the destinies of this Island in their hands to cut and carve the constituencies as they pleased. The next clause to which I shall refer is the 25th. It places us in the very pleasing position of being subject to all modes of taxation by the General Parliament. The privilege of being taxed is a very great privilege indeed. And if the resources of the Local Government should be insufficient for the wants of the Colony we would have the additional privilege of taxing ourselves. To show how the arrangement for taxation contained in the Report will operate upon the Lower Province, I will read an extract from Mr. Galt's speech to his constituents at Sherbrooke, wherein he treats of excess duties. He says:—

"The General Government would also have the power of regulating excess duties. The imposition of these duties was a necessary corollary to the imposition of the duties of customs, and the power to impose the one must be in the same authority that exercised the power to impose the other. Excess duties were placed upon spirits made in the country in order to place the consumer thereof on the same footing as he would be if he consumed spirits imported from abroad. It might remark that in the Lower Provinces there had no excess duties; he believed they did not manufacture whiskey to any extent; but in introducing a system of excess duties they would have to be subjected to the same regulations that were followed in Canada. In general terms he would add that the Central Government would have the power of raising money by all the other modes and systems of taxation—the power of taxation had been conferred to the General Legislature—and there was only one method left to the local Governments, if their own resources became exhausted, and this was direct taxation."

Again, in a speech delivered in the Canadian Legislature, on the 7th February, Mr. Galt said:—

"Let the House be frank and kindly look at it, as a great measure brought down for the purpose of relieving Canada from distress and depression. At this moment, standing alone, and with her credit seriously impaired, but Confederation would give us a much larger field to plough for the security of the public creditor. The Lower Provinces are in a much better position, and if the local revenues become inadequate the local Governments would have to resort to direct taxation."

This talk about direct taxation is no empty theory. The Canadians hint that their impost duties might be lowered under Confederation; but if this were done taxation in another form would have to be resorted to. This idea, however, is not new, for in a debate in the British House of Commons on the 24th April, 1865, the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies said:—

"Her Majesty's Government had freely expressed their opinion, (to the Governor General), that nothing would tend so much to raise the credit of Canada as a measure for direct taxation upon imports."

Further, we have the testimony of Hon. George Brown, as to the manner in which the Maritime Provinces are to be taxed to bear the burdens of Canada. I will read from his speech on Confederation in the Assembly of Canada, an extract wherein he touched on this subject:—

"It was said that New Brunswick was getting

number Upper Canada is to have 82, and Lower Canada 65—in all for Canada 147. The remainder of the 194 is distributed as follows: Nova Scotia 19, New Brunswick 15, Newfoundland 8, P. E. Island 5—in all for the Lower Provinces 47. By this arrangement it will be seen that Canada will have 100 representatives in the House of Commons more than the aggregate of all the other Colonies. Representation by population might be very well for Canada herself, but in a general Union of the Colonies it would operate injuriously for the Maritime Provinces, as they could not expect to protect their interests when they would have to contend with 100 of a clear majority over their own representation. This principle would give the city of Montreal with its 101,000 inhabitants one representative more than this Island. Quite different is the representation of Great Britain, for while London has about the same population as Scotland, that city has only 16 members in the House of Commons, while Scotland has 53. But it may be argued that as our population increases our representation will increase. This is very doubtful. Indeed, under the operation of the 20th and 21st clauses of the Report it seems probable that we might lose our representation altogether. Lower Canada is always to have 65 members, and the representation of the other Colonies is to be arranged every ten years so as to give each the same ratio to population as she will then possess. Now, should the population of Lower Canada increase more rapidly than that of this Island, which is almost certain to be the case, our representation would decrease, and we would be left perhaps without a member at all. To show, at least, that it is not so much likely that our representation will increase, I will read the Hon. George Brown's opinions on the subject, as given in the Toronto Globe. In treating of the probable effect of these two classes of the Report, to which I have been alluding, on the representation of the Maritime Provinces, that journal says:—

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"The Local Legislature of each Province may from time to time alter the Electoral Districts for the purpose of Representation in such Legislature, and distribute the Representatives to which the Province is entitled in such Local Legislature in any manner such Legislature may see fit."

This is a very different matter. The clause as it first stood was an important one, because it gave the Local Legislature the power to arrange the districts for the representation in the popular branch of the General Legislature. An alteration of this kind would enable the gentlemen who are in the hands of the destinies of this Island in their hands to cut and carve the constituencies as they pleased. The next clause to which I shall refer is the 25th. It places us in the very pleasing position of being subject to all modes of taxation by the General Parliament. The privilege of being taxed is a very great privilege indeed. And if the resources of the Local Government should be insufficient for the wants of the Colony we would have the additional privilege of taxing ourselves. To show how the arrangement for taxation contained in the Report will operate upon the Lower Province, I will read an extract from Mr. Galt's speech to his constituents at Sherbrooke, wherein he treats of excess duties. He says:—

"The General Government would also have the power of regulating excess duties. The imposition of these duties was a necessary corollary to the imposition of the duties of customs, and the power to impose the one must be in the same authority that exercised the power to impose the other. Excess duties were placed upon spirits made in the country in order to place the consumer thereof on the same footing as he would be if he consumed spirits imported from abroad. It might remark that in the Lower Provinces there had no excess duties; he believed they did not manufacture whiskey to any extent; but in introducing a system of excess duties they would have to be subjected to the same regulations that were followed in Canada. In general terms he would add that the Central Government would have the power of raising money by all the other modes and systems of taxation—the power of taxation had been conferred to the General Legislature—and there was only one method left to the local Governments, if their own resources became exhausted, and this was direct taxation."

Again, in a speech delivered in the Canadian Legislature, on the 7th February, Mr. Galt said:—

"Let the House be frank and kindly look at it, as a great measure brought down for the purpose of relieving Canada from distress and depression. At this moment, standing alone, and with her credit seriously impaired, but Confederation would give us a much larger field to plough for the security of the public creditor. The Lower Provinces are in a much better position, and if the local revenues become inadequate the local Governments would have to resort to direct taxation."

This talk about direct taxation is no empty theory. The Canadians hint that their impost duties might be lowered under Confederation; but if this were done taxation in another form would have to be resorted to. This idea, however, is not new, for in a debate in the British House of Commons on the 24th April, 1865, the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies said:—

"Her Majesty's Government had freely expressed their opinion, (to the Governor General), that nothing would tend so much to raise the credit of Canada as a measure for direct taxation upon imports."

Further, we have the testimony of Hon. George Brown, as to the manner in which the Maritime Provinces are to be taxed to bear the burdens of Canada. I will read from his speech on Confederation in the Assembly of Canada, an extract wherein he touched on this subject:—

"It was said that New Brunswick was getting

number Upper Canada is to have 82, and Lower Canada 65—in all for Canada