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. XV. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Monday, June 26, 1865. New Series.---No. 30.

Second Annual Gathering
OF THE
Caledonian Club of P.E.I.
AND
INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION.
Clann nan gaidheal ri guailib a cheile!

CHIEF—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.
PRESIDENT—Hon. Col. Gray, M. P. P.
VICE-PRESIDENTS—Hon. P. Walker, M. L. C., and James Duncan, Esqr, M. P. P.
DIRECTORS—N. Rankin, Andrew Mitchell, Colin McLennan, M. P. P., John Ross, Adam Murray, Neil McKelvie, John Sutherland, M. P. P., Austin McDonald, Esquires, and Hon. D. Beaton.
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RECORDING SECRETARY—Mr. George Rankin.
MARSHAL—William McGill, Esq.
STANDARD BEARERS—Messrs. James McDonald, William Robertson and George Munro.
PIPER AND MESSENGER—Donald McFayden.

THE second annual Gathering of the above Club will be held at Charlottetown, on

Wednesday, 16th August,

next, when the following Prizes will be offered for competition:—

MUSIC—Proficiency in Highland Pipe Music:—1st Prize, $10; 2d do., $8; 3d do, $5.

STONES—Putting the Stone, 24 lbs—Prize $5; Putting the Stone, 14 lbs—Prize $3.

HAMMERS—Heavy Hammers 16 lbs—1st Prize $5; 2d do. $3. Light Hammers, 12 lbs—1st Prize $4; 2d do. $2.

DANCING—Gillie Callum or Sword Dance—$4; Highland Fling, $4.

LEAPING—Long Leap—1st Prize, $2.50; 2d do. $2. High Leap—1st Prize $2.50; 2d do. $2.

RACES—Running *Foot Races*, distance 400 yards—1st Prize $5; 2d do. $2. Hurdle Race—1st Prize $3; 2d do $2. Sack Race—$2.50. Youths under 16 years—1st Prize $2; 2d do $1.

TOSSING THE CABER—Prize $2.50.

For the best Highland Costume, P. E. Island manufacture—Prize $5.

Also, on the same day, the following
INTERNATIONAL PRIZES
will be submitted for competition. Open to four competitors from the United States, Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and P. E. Island, respectively. *Competitors for the International Prizes to be Scotchmen or descendents of Scotchmen.*

Heavy Hammer, 16 lbs—1st Prize, $20.00; 2d Prize, $10.00.

Heavy Stone, 24 lbs—1st Prize, $20; 2d do $10.

Also a Prize for ARCHERY, distance 40 yards, to be competed for by Ladies from all countries. A piece of Jewellery valued at $12.

Competing Pipers are required to forward to Dr. Sutherland the names of Three Marches, Three Reels and Three Strathspeys, one week previous to the day of the Gathering.

Intending competitors who are not members of the Club, are requested to enter their names, either personally or by letter, with the Corresponding Secretary on or before SATURDAY, the 12th August, when tickets of admission will be given.

Tickets of admission to the grounds, 25 cents each, to be had at the Stores of Dr. Sutherland and W. R. Watson, or any of the Directors.

☞ *No admission without a ticket.*

GEORGE RANKIN, Sec'y.

June 5, 1865.

LONDON HOUSE.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

1865! SPRING! 1865!

BY the Ships *Undine*, *L. C. Owen* and *Edwin & Lizzie*, from Liverpool; *Urania*, from London; *Helen Davies*, from Barbadoes; *City of Bath* and *Commerce*, from Boston; and *China*, from Liverpool, the subscribers

Have Completed
THEIR
IMPORTATIONS
FOR THE SEASON,
which having been bought on the BEST TERMS, they are enabled to offer at
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,
For Prompt Payment.
☞ Wholesale buyers supplied as usual.
G. & S. DAVIES.

Char'town, June 5, 1865.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECEIVED THE USUAL
Spring & Summer
Reports of Fashions for 1865,
With FULL SIZED CUT PATTERNS OF GARMENTS from the representations on the Fashion Plate.
Orders punctually attended to.
JOHN BELL.
Queen Street, Charlottetown.

April 10th, 1865.

CITY LOAN.

A RESOLUTION having passed the City Council for effecting a LOAN of
FOUR THOUSAND POUNDS,
for the purpose of erecting a PUBLIC MARKET HOUSE: Tenders will be received at the office of the City Clerk, from persons willing to lend the said sum, or any part thereof—not less than ONE HUNDRED POUNDS—to the City of Charlottetown.

The tenders to express the amount of the sum proposed to be lent, with the rate of interest.

The payment of the principal will be secured by Debentures, under the seal of the City, payable ten years from date, with the interest half-yearly, from the general funds of the Corporation.

By order
PETER MACGOWAN, City Clerk.
Charlottetown, 29th May, 1865. tf

Boots and Shoes.

THE subscriber has received from London a very large Stock of the above GOODS, in Men's Elastic Side Memel, Calf and Kid Patent: Women's, *in Kid, Cashmere, Memel* and Lasting, from 6s. 6d. per pair and upwards.
W. E. DAWSON.

May 29, 1865.

J. S. CARVELL,
AUCTIONEER,
Commission Merchant,
AND
General Agent,
BANK BUILDING, QUEEN STREET,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

12th June, 1865. isl pro tf

STUBB'S HOTEL,
Opposite the Custom House,
146 *Prince William Street,*
ST. JOHN, - - - New Brunswick.

THE above HOTEL is the largest in the Province, and is first class in all its departments; is convenient to the United States and Nova Scotia Steamboat landings.

JAMES McINTOSH,
Proprietor.

St. John, N. B., 1st June, 1865. 3m

Dress Making, &c.

MRS. RHODES begs to intimate to the Ladies of Charlottetown, that having taken her residence in Great George-st, next door to the Baptist Meeting House, is prepared to attend to DRESS-MAKING in all its branches, and solicits a share of public patronage.

TAILORING in PANTS, VESTS, and BOYS' CLOTHING. Also, PLAIN SEWING attended to. [June 5, 1865. 2m

WANTED, a Boy about 14 years of age, to learn the Hair-dressing business, and Saloon keeping. None need apply unless they can bring a good recommendation from their clergyman.
J. G. ECKSTADT.

Ch'town, June 19, 1865.

Valuable Freehold Property
FOR SALE,
By Private Contract,

ON DONALDSTON ESTATE, LOT No. 35, containing about
Two hundred and Forty Acres of
EXCELLENT LAND,
Bounded on the East by Bedford Bay, on the West by Winter River, and abutting on the Corran Ban Bridge. A large portion of the land is cleared and in a good state of cultivation; remainder covered chiefly with fencing timber. There are on the Premises a good DWELLING HOUSE, 31ft × 38ft; a BARN 40ft × 50ft and 20ft Post, with CELLAR; a good WELL of WATER, together with several Ponds and Springs; a good supply of Swamp Mud, together with Muscle Mud and other Manures, both in the Bay and the River.

It will be sold in LOTS to suit intending purchasers, and a portion of it is well adapted for a country Store, a Lime Kiln, or a Fishing Establishment.

Terms Liberal. Possession instant. Apply to the Proprietor in Charlottetown.
JOHN A. McDONELL.

March 27th, 1865. tf

NOTICE!

LANDS FOR SALE!

THE subscriber, as the Agent of Sir SAMUEL CUNARD, Bart., The Right Hon. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, and Mr. EDWARD CUNARD, has been directed to discontinue the system of LEASING LNDS—heretofore pursued. For the future these lands will be SOLD on the following terms:—A deposit of Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of signing the agreement, and the residue in ten years by equal instalments. The price will be from Twenty shillings (20s.) per acre upwards.

Further particulars made known at the Subscriber's office.

G. W. DEBLOIS.

Ch'town, May 15, 1865.

Dwelling House, Tannery, &c.
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, at private contract, the premises at present occupied by him in the thriving Village of SOUTHPORT. The Land measures 100 feet on the main street, and extends back 200 feet. There are on the premises a very comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, one and a half story high, containing 6 rooms on the first floor, Kitchen and Pantry attached.

Also, a two-story BUILDING 66 by 30 feet, now used as a TANNERY, containing 12 Pits, with Leaches and all the necessary conveniences for carrying on the TANNING BUSINESS. There is a good Well with Pump at the door, and good garden.

For terms, which will be made easy, and any other particulars, apply to WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer, Charlottetown, or to the subscriber on the premises. JOHN RENDLE.

Southport, March 20, 1865. tf

A Freehold Farm far Sale.

CONSISTING of 175 Acres of Front Land, in a high state of cultivation, with a good Dwelling House, Barn, Coach House, Threshing Machine, and all other requisites suitable for a Farm. Also, One Hundred Acres of Wood Land, in the rear, situate on the south side of Elliot River, about seven miles from Charlottetown, and quite near two public wharfs for shipping produce, &c. The above property is well worth the notice of any person wishing to purchase a good freehold property, being the estate of the late J. C. Wright, Esq. Time will be given for two-thirds of the purchase money. Enquire at the office of Henry Palmer, Esquire, or at the residence of the subscriber, in Prince street.

CATHERINE WRIGHT, Executrix.
Charlottetown, October 6, 1864. tf

Valuable & Desirable Building
LOTS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale Two Pleasantly situated WATER LOTS in Georgetown, with Water Privilege to the channel, adjoining the Common at the eastern part of the Town Also, several BUILDING LOTS in different parts of Charlottetown. Terms liberal.

GEORGE COLES.

Charlottetown, 6th March, 1865.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

TO be SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT, that beautiful TRACT of LAND, belonging to the Subscriber, adjoining the Farm of James Miller, Esq., on Township No. 24. This Land is unrivalled in point of situation and quality.

It is covered with a rich growth, consisting principally of Beech and other valuable kinds of Hard Wood, has a frontage of about nineteen Chains and thirteen links on the St. Peter's Road, and is distant only about 4¼ miles from Charlottetown.

JOHN LONGWORTH.

Ch'town, Dec. 19, 1864. tf

Valuable Farm for Sale.

TO be sold by PRIVATE CONTRACT, that eligible LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, on Lot 31, known as "MARSHFIELD," containing 260 Acres, more or less, of excellent Land, of which about 150 are under cultivation, and the remainder, for the most part, covered with a valuable growth of Firewood, Scantling and Fencing Poles. The Dwelling House and Buildings are large and commodious, and the land is in excellent condition.

TERMS and further particulars made known on application to the Subscriber on the Premises, or to CHARLES PALMER, Esq.

R. P. HAYTHORNE.

Marshfield, Nov. 28, 1864. tf

☞ The lease is for 999 years, and the annual rent 1s. per acre.

Valuable Mill Property at
GRAND RIVER, LOT 56.
For Sale, by Private Contract,

CONSISTING OF GRIST, SAW and SHINGLE MILLS, worked by a powerful stream, and fronting on the road leading from Rollo Bay to Grand River Wharf, distant about three quarters of a mile from the latter, with commodious Buildings attached, at present in the occupation of Alexander Dixon.

For further particulars apply to Hon. J. Hensley, in Charlottetown, or the subscriber on or near the premises. ☞ Terms liberal.

JOHN NICHOLS.

Grand River, May 22, 1865. 6in

ARRIVAL OF
NEW GOODS
AT
Bell's Clothing Store,
QUEEN STREET.

THE subscriber has the honor to announce to his numerous customers in town and country, that he has just received, per 'UNDINE,' a
NEW and SELECT
Stock of Goods,
suited for the PRESENT and COMING SEASON, and which he is confident will give satisfaction in
Style, Quality and Price.
to all who may favor him with their orders.

JOHN BELL,
Merchant Tailor.

May 22, 1865. tf

A CARD.

THE subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal patronage extended to him since his commencement in business, would intimate to them and the public generally that he is prepared to execute orders in the various branches connected with his trade, that is to say:—

Carriage & Sleigh Painting,
House, Sign, and
ORNAMENTAL PAINTING,
Plain and Decorative
PAPER-HANGING.

Carriages and Sleighs always on hand for sale in season.

ALSO—A quantity of 10 x 10 WINDOW SASHES, with or without Glass, for Sale cheap for Cash or approved paper.

☞ *All orders from the country punctually attended to.*

EDWARD MARTIN.

Residence, Kent Street, nearly opposite JOHN SCOTT, Esq., Carriage builder.
Charlottetown, April 24, 1865. 3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BRIDGE OF CLOUDS.

Burn, O everlasting hearth, and waken
Pleasant visions, as of old!
Though the house by winds be shaken,
Safe I keep this room of gold!

Ah, no longer wizard Fancy
Builds its castles in the air,
Luring me by necromancy
Up the never ending stair!

But, instead it builds me bridges
Over many a dark ravine,
Where beneath the gusty ridges
Cataracts dash and roar unseen.

And, I cross them, little heeding
Blasts of winds or torrent's roar,
As I follow the receding
Footsteps that have gone before.

Nought avails the imploring gesture,
Nought avails the cry of pain!
When I touch the flying vesture;
'Tis the grey robe of the rain.

Baffled I return, leaning
O'er the parapets of cloud,
Watch the mist that intervening
Wraps the valley in its shroud.

And the sounds of life ascending
Faintly, vaguely, meet the ear,
Murmur of bells and voices blending
With the rush of water near.

Well I know what there lies hidden,
Every tower and town and farm,
And again the land forbidden
Reassumes its vanished charm.

Well I know the secret places,
And the nests in hedge and tree;
At what doors are friendly faces,
In what hearts are thoughts of me.

Through the midst of darkness sinking,
Blown by wind and beaten by shower.
Down I fling the thought I'm thinking,
Down I fling the Alpine flower.

A LITTLE WHILE.

Oh, for peace which floweth as a river!
Making life's desert places bloom and smile;
Oh, for a faith to grasp heaven's bright 'forever,'
Amid the shadow's of earth's 'little while.'

'A little while' for patient vigil keeping,
To face the storm, to wrestle with the strong;
A little while to sow the seed with weeping,
Then bind the sheaves and sing the harvest song.

A little while to fill the robe of sadness,
To toil with weary steps through erring ways;
Then to pour forth the fragrant oil of gladness,
And clasp the girdle of the robe of praise.

A little while, mid shadow and delusion,
To strive by faith love's mysteries to spell;
Then read each dark enigma's clear solution;
Then hail light's verdict, 'He doth all things well.'

A little while the earthen pitcher taking
To wayside brooks from far off mountain fed;
Then the parched lip its thrist forever slaking
Beside the fulness of the Fountain Head.

A little while to keep the oil from failing:
A little while faith's flickering lamp to trim.
And then the bridegroom's coming footsteps hailing,
To haste to meet him with the bridal hymn.

And He who is at once both Gift and Giver,
The future glory and the present smile,
With the bright promise of the glad 'forever,'
Will light the shadows of the 'little while.'

CANADA.

LORD MONCK ON EDUCATION.

The corner-stone of the new High School in Quebec was laid by the Governor-General on Wednesday last. As our Quebec correspondent telegraphed, there was a large attendance of spectators and the ceremony was exceedingly interesting. His Excellency made a speech on the occasion, which we find reported in the Quebec *Chronicle*. He said that it afforded him much gratification to take part in the ceremony of to-day, because it gave him sincere pleasure to be enabled to evince his sympathy with an object which was deemed important by the citizens of Quebec, and because, also, it gave him an opportunity of expressing the deep interest he felt in the spread of educational facilities among the people of this province, and more especially of that particular class of education to which the building—the corner-stone of which had just been laid—was to be devoted. He was, however, impressed with the idea that it was not necessary for him to say much here on the great importance of education. It was not the least creditable feature in the administration of the public affairs of the British North American provinces, that such ample provision, such munificent grants, had been made in favor of popular education. Nor did he confine his remark in this respect to those countries which still continued their connexion with Great Britain. The same observation extends in its fullest sense to those States which had severed that connexion, for he believed it was truly stated that in no country in the world was there a more general diffusion of educational training than in the neighboring, or Northern States. He would not, as he had already stated, take up the time of his hearers by commenting upon the general benefits of education; but there were, however, one or two points connected with the bearing of the advantages of education on the administration of public affairs, to which he might devote a few words. There were, in the first place, the vast advantages of education in connexion with the industrial resources of the country. We have vast resources, but they are only partially developed. By means of education we might hope to bring to the work of that development all the advantages of superior intelligence and recent scientific discovery. Even in the lowest description of handicraft, the educated man enjoyed a vast advantage over his uneducated competitor, and what was true of the lower was also true of the higher branches of industry. The second important consideration bearing upon the importance of popular education was this—there were few countries, indeed, where the influence of the great mass of the people acted more directly upon the administration of public affairs than this country. Therefore, the people ought to be able, by means of educational training, to avail themselves, in an intelligent manner, of the great power and privilege placed in their hands. No person could have watched carefully the great events which have transpired during the last four years, in the neighboring country, without at once seeing and understanding how thoroughly the great mass of the people there comprehended the object at issue, the wonderful tenacity with which they adhered through all dangers and difficulties to the pursuit of that object, the many sacrifices they made, and the ready obedience which they paid to their leaders. He believed these results were mainly due to the great extent to which education had permeated all masses of the community, and to the vast spread of educational information amongst them. This had proved the means of carrying that nation through a condition of war, and he was satisfied that it would also afford the best guarantee for the continuance of that state of peace and friendship which, in the language of their President, (he was not sure as to the precise words but such was the meaning) ought, in the best interests of civilization, to exist between the two great branches of the Anglo Saxon family. He was rejoiced to observe the proposed extension of this institution. In our age no advantage of wealth nor birth could allow men to continue in a position of leadership among the people, unless they could vindicate their claim to superior intelligence based upon a thorough education; and he was therefore glad to see that they manifested such a proper appreciation of those qualities which suited men to the rank of leaders of the people. Holding these views it afforded him very great pleasure to lay the corner-stone of their new high school, and he sincerely trusted it would long continue to confer benefits on the citizens of Quebec. (Loud cheers.)

UNITED STATES.

WILL THE NEGROES IN THE SOUTH WORK?—A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, who is with the army in Virginia, recently stopped at the old place of the celebrated John Randolph. In speaking of its present proprietor he says:—"With Mr. Bouldin, as with every man and woman I met, the question, 'What is to become of the negroes?' absorbs every other, and is often the cause of fearful anxiety. The great majority of the able-bodied men, the productive ones, so called, have run off, leaving the women and children behind, dependent upon their masters for support, who are thus deprived of the labor necessary to raise the requisite food. Again the universal testimony is, that those who remain behind will not work, unless compelled to, and that all the authority of the master is gone. 'These lazy, indolent niggers, say they, 'will not work for themselves or their children, and the result will be they will turn to steal everything the white people raise.' It is but fair to say, however, that the negroes invariably express themselves willing to go to work if a fair system of compensation can be arranged; although many of them have very extravagant ideas as to what such compensation should be. Much anxiety is felt as to the course the negroes will pursue should our army be entirely withdrawn, and many profess to fear that murder, arson and pillage will be inaugurated by them." If the negroes work without being compelled by some compulsory law of an apprenticeship character, it will be the first instance in their history. They would never work in Africa, or in Hayti, or in the British West Indies, after their emancipation. In the latter islands the planters had to import labor from abroad, while in their immediate vicinity were tens of thousands of idle, loafing negroes, who would not work.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.—A Boston paper confesses that half the American navy could hardly "prove serviceable in the Pacific or in distant and stormy seas." It should add, to give a just estimate of the power of the American marine, that it does not possess a single iron-clad fit to cope with the Warrior or Glorie, or a gun equal to the Armstrong or the Whitworth. Like many American "notions," when looked into, it proves to be a huge, empty sham, built upon converted ferry-boats and worn out passenger-steamers, interspersed with a few good vessels of the Minnesota and Wabash class. This was inseparable from the hasteand irresponsible manner in which the navy was constructed; and if the Americans really wish to dispute the supremacy of the seas with Great Britain, they will have to commence at the commencement and rebuild their navy anew. They have recently constructed some vessels of very large tonnage, but owing to their low speed and unwieldiness, they will never disturb the equanimity of the British householder. The paper referred to alludes to the arrival of the Confederate ram Stonewall at Nassau the 6th April, and indulges in the following pitiful jeremiade:—"It is a melancholy reflection that we have not a single iron-clad ram fit to follow this thief at sea. The Galena and Ironclads are said to be only adapted for harbor defence or operations in smooth water. The Dictator has already used up two shafts, and now having a third put in, so she cannot go to sea. The Ironsides and Galena are certainly not at sea, so the Stonewall has the ocean to herself." A curious position for the peculiar people who are going to "wipe out" the Britishers and chaw the Lion generally.

THE SOUTH.—The whole South is now profoundly quiet. There is railroad travel from Washington to South Carolina. There is telegraphic communication between Washington and Central Georgia, which will presently be completed to Montgomery and Vicksburg. The lines of telegraph between Memphis and New Orleans have been opened, and all the old connections will soon be resumed. Steamers traverse all the rivers of the South, and preparations are everywhere being made for the resumption of business. Before the close of Summer, the commerce and trade of the South will have a great development. Its products, long held back, will find their way to the markets of the world, and the activity of its people and of the North will find a most profitable field.

The fall of the rebel army west of the Mississippi River has caused a relaxation of the rules that governed the shipment of goods to English, Spanish and Mexican ports, contiguous to Southern ports, and from which merchandise has ever since the beginning of the rebellion been forwarded to the rebels. The first shipment to Matamoras in three years and a half, without bonds, was made to-day by permission of the clearance department of the customs.

It is understood that the entire bond system, under which merchants sending goods to the so-called contraband ports were required to give a pecuniary and penal obligation that those goods should not fall into the hands of the enemies of the United States, is abolished. The authorities to whom full discretion in this matter was originally given, have decided that no cause now exists for restricting legitimate trade further than the orders of the government peremptorily require.

SHARP PRACTICE.—Lord's Cincinnati Detector makes a statement concerning the way in which some of the new National Banks are started in the West that seems rather interesting, and we, therefore, quote it:—

"A bank is organized with a nominal capital of $300,000. The sum of $100,000 is subscribed and paid in. This is invested in United States bonds, which is deposited with the Controller, and $90,000 in currency issued. This is used indirectly for purchasing other bonds, and a further instalment of $81,000 is obtained in currency. This is again used, and other instalments of $73,000 in currency are received, and so on *ad infinitum*. Thus the bank (national) has a bona fide capital of $100,000, and secured and deposited bonds to the amount of $271,000, and has in circulation notes to the amount of $244,000. Put these together, and we have $515,000 standing on $100,000. Now look at the profits: Interest on bonds, equal in currency to $37,940; interest on circulation, at 8 per cent., $14,640; total, $51, 880!"

An insane woman in Albany jumped from a third story window, and when picked up was found uninjured. She had recovered her reason. Other insane persons are recommended to try the same remedy.

COLONIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, March 24.

UNION OF THE COLONIES.

Hon. Mr. DAVIES.—This question, Mr. Speaker, is, in my opinion, forced upon us. If the States were now in the same position as they were before the outbreak of the Civil War, I would oppose any measure of the sort, but they have now become a great military country, whose boast it has long been to carry out the Monroe doctrine, and to spread the principles of Republicanism over the whole Continent. The Imperial Government has expressed its willingness to aid us. It has said, "Do all that you can towards your own defence, and we will supplement your efforts." We are too small a people for separate and independent action, and that the termination of the present Civil War is at hand may be inferred from the fact that the captain of a blockade-runner told me during the last winter that the game was up; and we are all aware of the state of feeling which exists in the Northern States and Great Britain, which will most likely find expression in an attempt to realize their oft-repeated vaunt—

No boundless Utica confines our powers,
But the whole boundless continent is ours.

Frequent allusion has been made to the debt of Canada, but that debt has been principally incurred in the construction of public works of great value and utility. If we should be absorbed into the United States we would be compelled to assume far greater burdens than those to which we would be liable if united to Canada. I agree that Confederation would exercise a certain moral influence in our favor, but would prefer to remain as long as we can in our present state of freedom from taxation. Reference has been made to the unsuccessful attempt made at the Quebec Conference to get an additional member for the Island in the Lower House. I cannot perceive that the additional representation would have, in any appreciable degree, increased our influence in that body. I am not, however, satisfied with the proposed Constitution of the Upper House. The prices in Canada of tea, sugar, &c., quoted by the hon. member for Belfast, do not prove that Confederation would enable the people of this Island to purchase them at the same rates; for in Canada a merchant can afford to sell at low rates, in consequence of disposing of large quantities at a time. The excise duty must be added to the cost of tobacco. The truth is, Sir, that Halifax must regulate the prices of West India produce in these Colonies. I would be glad to have the continued protection of Great Britain; but it is well known that these Colonies were to be educated up to a sense of the duties of a nationality. It is but natural that John Bull should at length say, "If they will not defend themselves, let them go?" As I said before, this question is forced on us and face it we must. We cannot doubt that the Americans look with greedy eyes upon the coal fields of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the acquisition of which would be of incalculable advantage to them not only in times of peace, but also in case of war with Britain or France, or any of the other European powers.

TUESDAY, March 28.

Debate on the Union of the Colonies resumed.

Hon. Mr. HENSLEY.—Mr. Speaker, I shall conclude the few remarks which I was making last evening when interrupted. I was referring to the returns of importations into Canada and New Brunswick for 1863, showing that these Provinces did not manufacture nearly enough of boots and shoes, and other articles of the kind for themselves, and that consequently they could not supply this Colony. As regards tea and molasses, which are said to be cheaper in Canada than in this Island, if this be the case it cannot arise from the fact that higher duties are paid on them there than in this Colony. But one of the principal points to which I did not refer last night was military defences. The argument advanced on this feature of the subject by those favorable to Union, is that, in order to prepare for efficient military defence we require a central power. I, however, do not see the question in that light. As long as we contribute our quota of men and means, and the other Provinces do the same, I consider it would be quite as efficient a method of providing for defence as any organization into which we could enter. We are told that the General Government would take control of the general revenue and provide naval and military forces. In the event of a war with the United States, however, we know full well that there would be no chance of success without the aid of Great Britain, and it is difficult to understand how Confederation would increase our ability of resistance. By late papers I observe that the Colonial Minister, Mr. Cardwell, has introduced a bill into the Imperial Parliament providing for a Colonial naval force, to be supported by Colonial funds, but to be at the command of the Imperial authorities. It was laid down in regard to the measure that commissions could not be granted by Colonial authorities; they must be issued by the Imperial Government to be valid. If this plan can be pursued in naval affairs, may not a similar scheme be adopted in military matters? All preparations for defence must be arranged under the superintendence of the Imperial Government, and under British commissioned officers; and, since this is the case, it is doubtful whether a central Colonial Government would be any advantage. We do not wish to shrink from our duty in regard to defence as subjects of the British Empire. Disagreeable as it might be to be taken away to fight in the neighbouring Provinces, still if the order should come it is not at all probable that we would refuse. Whence the necessity of merging all these Legislatures together to have a central power when we are already all organized under the Imperial Government of great Britain? Another portion of the Report to which I object is that which provides that the expense of railways and canals connecting two Provinces shall be equally borne by all the Colonies. It was said by Mr. Galt the other day in Canada that it was necessary all their railways should have an outlet to the sea. This is what he terms a geographical necessity; but I do not think that this Island would benefit by these works. We have the same geographical necessity in the winter season that Canada has; our case is even worse, for we are surrounded by ice, and there is little prospect that anything can be done to improve our position, unless, indeed, we obtain steam communication over the Straits during the winter, as suggested by one of the delegates the other night. The intercolonial railway will confer very few commercial advantages on this Island. It will no doubt afford facilities for travelling; but its benefits to us will not at all compensate for the amount which we would have to contribute towards it by the terms of the Report. In view, then, of the nature of that Report, I am prepared to support the resolution submitted by the Hon. Leader of the Government. I do not say that I would be opposed to Union on any terms; but I think that such terms as are contained in the Report are very unfair to this Colony. If agreed to, I consider that the interests of the Island would be altogether sacrificed. Our taxation would be greatly increased without corresponding advantages. Some maintain that we should not be alarmed at taxes; there would be no burden providing we had additional scope for trade. But what more scope do we require, as we have already facilities for commerce as extended as the bounds of the British Empire?

Mr. BRECKEN.—I would gladly avoid speaking on this question, feeling, as I do, my inability to deal with it, as its importance and the interest involved in it require. Never in the history of this Island, since it became a British Colony, has a subject of such consequence been submitted for the consideration of its Legislature. If we are to view the proposition for a Union of the British North American Colonies as an optional one, which we may reject without imperilling our position as a dependency of the British Crown, I confess I cannot see in the terms offered to us in the Report of the Quebec Conference anything to induce us to close with the offer. If, on the other hand, the choice is between a Union with the sister Provinces and a severance of our allegiance to the Mother Country, I would say, let us be united, even at a sacrifice of our local interests. But I do not think that the latter is our position, although the advocates of the scheme profess to believe that it is. Why should we be in such a hurry to assume that it is? Previous to the Quebec Conference this question had not been pressed upon our attention by the Home Government, although we are now aware, from Mr. Cardwell's despatch, written after the receipt of the Quebec Report, that the measure is very favorably received by the Imperial Government. Nor is it at all to be wondered at that they should wish to see our present political position changed. Separate Provinces grouped close together with governments independent of each other; seperate laws, different currencies and hostile tariffs; and, yet, all paying allegiance to the same Sovereign, is a state of things that will not, in all probability, continue very much longer. I am not opposed to a Union, provided just and equitable terms are secured to us; but it does appear to me that the urgent manner in which this question at this time is pressed upon us, is entirely owing to the action of politicians on this side the Atlantic. It only requires a very slight acquaintance with the polities of Canada to be aware that the political difficulties and complications of that Province had arrived at such a pitch, and had become so perplexing, that party government was almost an impossibility; indeed, it would appear, that *impending* anarchy threatened them. The Hon. John A. McDonald, Attorney General of Canada West, in Parliament, when moving the Address to Her Majesty for an Imperial Act to carry into effect the Report of the Quebec Conference, after stating the origin and history of the Union question in Canada up to the time he was speaking, says:—

"Then men of all parties and all shades of politics became alarmed at the aspect of affairs. They found that such was the opposition between the two sections of the Province, such was the danger of impending anarchy in consequence of the irreconcilable differences of opinion with respect to population between Upper and Lower Canada, that unless some solution of the difficulty was arrived at we would suffer under a succession of weak governments, weak in numerical support, weak in force, and weak in power of doing good. All were alarmed at this state of affairs. We had election after election; we had Ministry after Ministry, with the same result. Parties were so equally balanced that the vote of one member might decide the fate of the administration and the course of legislation for a year, or a series of years. This condition of things was well calculated to arouse the earnest consideration of every lover of his country, and I am happy to say it had that effect. Leading statesmen on both sides came to the conclusion that some steps must be taken to relieve the country from the dead lock and impending anarchy that hung over it."

Such are the words of one of the joint Premiers of Canada. Mr. McDonald then goes on to state that to remedy this state of affairs—

"The Hon. Geo. Brown's Committee was appointed, whose Report resulted in the formation of the present Canadian Government, composed as it is of men of all shades of politics, brought together for the purpose of bringing about a Union of the Provinces."

In the face of such statements coming from such high authority, it is in vain for the advocates of Union to tell us that it is either pressure from the Home Government, or the threatening aspect of affairs in the neighboring Republic, that has given rise to the Confederation question at this particular time. I believe, Mr. Speaker, that if the Statesmen of Canada could have found within their country a solution of their political difficulties, we would not have heard much about Confederation. After the decision pronounced by New Brunswick at their late General Election to reject the scheme, I do not think there is any necessity for our spending so much time in debating the subject, as it is quite clear that we shall not be called upon to enter Confederation until Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are ready to go into it. I shall not, therefore, at any length, go into the objectionable parts of the Report as they affect us; they have been over and over again brought to the notice of the public. While I admit that we could hardly expect that the delegates assembled at Quebec to block out a constitution for all British America, would so frame their work as to make it suit the peculiar circumstances and wants of the smallest and most insignificant of the Provinces, they, at the same time, appear to have entirely overlooked our claims. From our insular position, and the nature and character of our limited resources, the offer, as contained in the Report, presents fewer inducements to us than to any of the other Provinces; but it is our duty to see that the interests of those we represent are not sacrificed. With regard to the financial arrangement, justice has not been done us. We are asked to give nearly the whole of our revenue, now (about £60,000,) and which will no doubt go on increasing, to the General Government, and in lieu thereof receiving a capitation allowance of 80 cents per head on our present population, amounting to about £20,250, and interest on the difference between our debt and the debt of the Confederate Government, amounting to £31,600. The latter amount cannot be looked upon as a gift, as we are called upon to shoulder the capital it represents as our portion of a debt which we had no hand in contracting, and from the results of which we have derived no benefit. These two amounts will be insufficient to defray our ordinary local expenditure, and if any large public work is required we will, in all probability, have to pay for it ourselves, unless its advantages extend for the general benefit of the Provinces, which, from our situation, is not likely to be the case. But who is to tell what increase of taxation the General Government will not be obliged to impose? Mr. Galt, Finance Minister of Canada, says: "A revenue of $13,000,000 would, at the outset, be required for the General Government." This estimate allows but $1,000,000 for fortifications, military and naval purposes, and, as we are told by our Union friends that there is to be a Confederate army and navy to protect us against Brother Jonathan, this estimate will no doubt have to be increased, not to say anything about deepening and widening the canals of Upper Canada, and the construction of other great public works, which must go on as the country becomes more developed, and we, Sir, will be powerless to check any extravagance on the part of the General Government. But we are told that the commercial advantages which will flow to us from the Union will so increase our prosperity that we will be able to bear extra taxation. Intercolonial free trade is to be established, and we will be able to import our manufactures from Canada and the other Prrvinces duty free. This is, in other words, telling us that our trade in manufactures will be confined to the Province, which I believe would be the case, as high and prohibitory duties would have to be imposed on imports from Britain and other countries, in order to provide a revenue for the General Government, as we can hardly expect that any Finance Minister would have the courage to attempt to raise such a revenue by direct taxation, a line of policy that even a Gladstone shrinks from. To have our trade confined to these Colonies would be a great disadvantage to us, as I do not believe that a new country like Canada could furnish us with manufactures on as favorable terms as the Mother Country. Among the many requirements necessary to make a country a manufacturing one, a surplus population is one of them. Now, all other things being equal, can it be reasonably expected that a large country like Canada, with a sparce population, the same to the square mile as that of England to every two or three acres, not to say anything of the inducements which the fertile and cheap lands of Canada hold out to men to become farmers, can supply us with manufactures of the same quality and at as cheap a rate as England? How would such a policy affect our relations with the Mother Country? Certainly not improve them. As it is, the Manchester school of politicians are for casting us adrift as useless and expensive appendages. They say we are always lightening John Bulls' pocket on some pretence or other, and buttoning up our own against them, by placing high duties on their exports. They say, and with much truth, that we, their children, ought to buy from them more largely than we do. Intercolonial free trade would, no doubt, increase this cause of complaint, and strengthen the ranks of men holding the views of Bright and Goldwin Smith. Then, again, Mr. Speaker, why was not the principle of compensation extended to us as well as to Newfoundland and New Brunswick? It is true we have no mines or minerals to surrender; but we are for five months in the year shut out from the use and advantage of the great public works of the other Provinces, for the past and future cost of which we are to contribute, while these works, during the winter, are as useless to us as the Car of Juggernaut. If Newfoundland, by giving up her mines and minerals, will have them opened and worked, which I presume will be the case, otherwise $150,000 a year in perpetuity would not have been offered for them. That, alone in the increase of trade which would follow would be a sufficient compensation; but I presume the grant was made with another object. I am afraid we were considered too insignificant to be worth bargaining for It was easily seen that if the other Provinces went into the Union we would have to follow. And why pay for anything when you can get it for nothing? Then, again, New Brunswick was granted £60,000 for 10 years for a local work.