the Conference which sat at Charlottetown was increased by the addition of the Hon Mr Whellar and the Hon Sulicitor General. The Government had every confidence in the judgment and ability of the gentlemen whom they had appointed on the Canadian mission. Whatever might be the result of the Conference, the Government had expressed no opinion; they left it an open question, and therefore every member has a right to express his own opinion on it. It is not my intention to discuss the great principles involved, nor the various details set forth in the Report of the delegates as the result of their Those marked thus \* (evidently not deliberations. In view of the thorough manner in which the subject has been bandled in the press and at public meetings, it is unnecessary to enougher this debate with figures and calculations. The first consideration that occurs to my mind on the subject is the peculiar situation

Which is set of by 100 reseals, not all the individual for the control of the con

Ale and Porter	£9	8	. 9
Boap	2	8	
Leather	1	18	74
Miscellaneous		15	9
Tobacco .	43	13	6
Wines *	12	17	7
Tea .	8	14	74
Salt *	7	17	8
Molasses *	2	3	6
	 	_	

in duty

75 6 6

&c. the supposed produce of

of the Island. We are an agricultural country, our fasheries are but partially developed. Our insular position in 1860, 1861 and 1862 the daty on Imports into P. E. bland mocessitates our entrance into the Unious order cincumstances less[from Canada, amounting to the aggregate value of £15 159 84, favorable than either Nova Scotis or New Branswick. Canada was only £4 5s 6d for the three years, or £1 8s 6d a year !!! invocation that the control point or rew orderiot. Londows was only if you do not not repair to the great resource, and her a great resource and experience and the control points in the position in bounded. Nature has united Canada and New Broanwist. I which we, under Confederation, will be placed with reference to impossible that we can participate in the adverages anticipated our obligationate to control that to the defines of Clanda. We from the Union in proportion to the other Colonies; therefore, in begin told that a army and any must be organized for the proportion of the courty, for the local defines of which, the proportion of the courty, for the local defines of which, the proportion of the courty, for the local defines of which, the region of the courty, for the local defines of which, the proportion of the courty, for the local defines of which, the control of the courty, for the local defines of which, the court of the courty of the court of the courty of the local defines of which, the court of the courty of the local defines of which, the court of the courty of the local defined to the court of the courty of the local defined to the court of the courty of the local defined to the court of the courty of the local defined to the court of the local defined to the court of the local defined to the loc shaper of permanent works of unitary defence, compatent factories, was evidenced by the feet that many of these achieves that deletered than teste action the Life's 500 vertices within 150 or the region of the control of the contro

And that the salaries of her judges, and some far. SINCLAIR. The advocates of Union can easily other expenses will be pull, impossing to about 2100 to a contract of the pull It is found to be nothing but dreams and vanishes away Confederation would be less. This is more than I think it would be must derriments; to the interests of questionable for there would be a general government to Primes Edward Island to enter the proposed Union. But support, public works to be undertaken, and the cost of atill I am open to conviction. I have, however, listened defences to provide for It has been estimated that the to the able specohes of the advocates of Confederation whole expenses under Confederation would amount to without my opinion being changed - without being able to \$13.000.000, but f believe it would be nearer \$20.000.000.

think otherwise then that Union with Canada would rain it is impossible to say what the future shall be, but T the Island politically and dinancially. One great argument may be silowed to make a calculation, basing my figures of the friends of Union is the "glory argument." It in the past. The expenditure of the Causdian Govern, would, say they, open up a wide field for one-groups men ment for six pare, from 1857 to 1802, what £21,432,584; This Colony, however, small as it is, might send forth or an average yearly expenditure of £3,572,110. Now This Colours, however, small as is is, migat send fortilor an average yearly expenditors of £3,372,110. Now taighted individuals from summy her soon. It is true isking the population of Canada at 29 millions, it is a greatness to produce great men. We might belong to stopping operation, in simple proportion, if 23 millions at it great. What is that leads deglishmen. Southeneas and P. B. Island, with a population of 80,000, spread at the frishmen to be proud of their respective countries | same rate, and | had we would explice £114,207 it is because they have been distinguished by many greatly gars. Now we will see what P. E. Island dit in the leads and produce the same of the produce of also of being an lalender. (Hear, hear) I believe that average yearly expenditure of £49,801; so that if we had the people of Prince Edward Island an take their position; been to connection with Canada the last 8 years, we beside the people of any country in the globe. There is would have hed to make up, a resence over that we did. nothing in her present situation to prevent her sone from pay of £64,446 a year, or during the said 6 years we rising in the world. It is argued further that by doing would have had to pay for the Canadian Government the away with hostile tariffs this Colony will make great som of £386,672. This is the sum which we have galact away with hostile tariff, this Culony will make greations of £38.672. This is the sum which we have gained stride, in ingorecement. I do not admit that we havely being out of or without Cureferstan for the least six hastile tariffs. The river I take of such tariffs is that they years. Canada cambra decrease her expenditure, so it is are to prevent competition, ansaty, a foster manufac-well for us in looking forward to the future in floating turned by preventing people from buying in the cheapestimatiers to judge by the peas. But then, again, by this markle. This would be the cature of the tariffs underirchesse we will be required to the up or political-Confideration, for it is well known that Canada, Nova independence. What is deaver the man than his country because of the Brunnelett monous transfeature for many land its institutions? By accepting Confederation was years the articles which we require to it is well known would be autroaded by acceptance of the properties of the properties of the impossible to deary on manufactures hold dear. While we have a system of things of the properties of the impossible to deary on manufactures hold dear. While we have a system of the first of the properties of same, where the impossions of carry on manufactures poor carry with the dark a system of self govern-streaming with a sparse population, the arguments of increa, we can sometimes got into difficulties, jet a fairly the tion Solicitor General to the contrary notwithstanding, will soon recilify themselves, but if my deal in our properties with the contrary notwithstanding, will soon recilify themselves, but if my deal in our properties with the contrary notwithstanding, will soon recilify themselves, but if my deal in our properties with the properties of the population of Britain is dependent on manufacture with the properties of the population of Britain is dependent on manufacture wherever their fancy lends. I cannot conclude a