uniper moneyet myself; but I get tired of it; and tendered my resignation last year.

Bles. Cot. OBAT. It was not received through the proper authority.

Mt. McLENNAN. Well. I never was dotified that such was the case. I shall not detain the Oceanities and longer. I have listened to long speeches here, but I often think they are intended for electrocering deliges but it is do not with they are intended for electrocering deliges but it is do not with the man. I believe were constituted to understand or rivers, and I will stude by the consequence. I do not see why any loon, member thould object for fine amendment; our did I see why we should say that no Scheme of Union dista could be propounded would be a benefit to the Island. Circumstances alter cases, and circumstances have, changed since lask year. Then we had 6 flourishing trade with the United States, but sow it is cut off. I would not blad myself or on yethicitant to prouse any particles time of conducts. With these few remarks I will support the amicenticit.

Mr. BRECKEN. I did say that union would strengthon British America, and I am of the same opinion still; but at the Quebec Conference, due regard was not paid to the interests of this Island . I have no respect for the man who would advocate or condemn this Scheme for the putpose of popularity. Perhaps the advocates of Union occupy a more honorable position in this House than those who oppage it; but I would not advocate it for that reason. I de not situgether agree with the wording of the Resolution; but I would not entertain the question at all upless there was a prospect of ge ting the terms changed. I give the hon, member (Mr. Whelan) credit for the ingenious way in which be has worded the amendment. It admits the prineinle of Confederation, and the terms were said, by the Colonial Secretary, to be just and liberal to Prince Edward island. I presume the bon member did not refer to the Qurbes Scheme, though I think the amendment has some connection with it. And is there any prospect of a change being made so that the igeorests of this Colony will be protected? I do not want to see a Union at the ex pense of the people of this Island; and I believe the men who propounded that scheme did not know anything about the local circumstances of this Island. I have not thrown out any suproper instanctions. I would accord to every man the same respect as I would claim for myself. But I believe it is mere delusion to talk about the Quebec Scheme. Let the Canadiana show the people of Prince Edward Island that, while they pay due regard to the broad principe of Union, they will give us a chance to live -that our peculiar wants and orcumstances will be property looked after and ant say to us. " you must take sey particular scheme of Union," when they do not know anything about our circumstances.

Mr. SINCLAIR. The hon member from Summerside (Mr. Milateman) will our use for the Raceditions of the hone the header of the tipercrament, because they would bind us formed to come; but that is only a matter of position to not be come; but that is only a matter of position to not seen to come; but that is only a matter of the control of the next blooms may pass very different Rasslations that Confederations would be for the benefits of the Lands, and yea may a till others to press it upon the matter of the confederation of the people, because it would create underdeavity approximation at the people, because it would create underdeavity approximation to the people, because it would create underdeavity approximation to the the titre guide on—tig to Doinglet the appointed and sent to Engund—to let a Schema be possibled and accredit large tiden, and it people addressed.

to pass an opinion on R at a general election afternathe The Resolution says And this House believes that a plus of Confederation might be so framed as not to involve plan of Confederation might to be related in the part of any the scorings of any material interests on the part of any Provipee; but, inasmuch as the people of Prince Edward Island do not appear to be prepared to regard, with may favor the project of Confederation, it is nowise to present upon public attention, as its discussion is only delouis ed to produce excitement and appreheasion without resactished cause." What is the meaning of this, if it is not that the people of Prince Edward Island are not capable of forming an opinion, and, therefore, it is better to pass a Resolution to allow the British Government to take nection, and these it will be time enough to press it upon public attention. " I agree with the hoo, member from Marray Harbor (Mr. Duncan) insequeb as I do not see how we could vote lar that Resolution, and refuse to appoint a Delegation. Too hon, member from Summerside (Mr. McLingan), said that if the British Government was determined to unite the Colouies, it was little matter whether he supported the Resolution or not-that it would be as well to drop the subject . and leave it slone.

Mr. McLENNAN' I did not say that it would be see well to drop the subject and leave it alone.

Mr. SINCLAIR I understood the hon, member to say that it would be as well to take no action on it. The British Government has certainly expressed a desire that the Colonies would unite; but we are not told that we are to be forced into a Union. The Colonial Minister, in his Despaich, expresses an earnest deere for the consolidation of the British Provinces in one Government. In regard to Colonial defences. I would be writing that the views of the British Givernment should be urged upon the Colonies with all just authority. While I believe we are willing, to allow that -- for I consider it to be our duty to give all due consideration to the opin-on of the British Government in things of that kind-yet, ser, I am of opinion that we owe a higher duty to our country and to our emidren-the duty to preserve the inalignable right of self-government. " Softpreservation is the first law of nature," and it will hold good with regard to untions and colonies, as well as individuals. We are willing to contribute of our means, but not to give up our liberties, which our fathers have obtained for us. Though we are a small Colony and unable to offer any formidable resistance, that is no reason that we should volumrarily surrender a Constitution with which we are satisfied. We are propared to do everything in our power, within the bounds of reason, to maintain our connection with the British Empire. We have I berty to tax ourselves, and we are prepared to do our part; b:refore, I do not think the British Government will ever attempt to conce us into a Union against the wishes of the people, and which we believe would be projude at to our interests It is usele-a for us to go into the details of the Scheme or to point out all the disadvantages to the Island of a Union with Canada. It is admitted by nearly all, even those in favor of a Union, tirat it would not be an advantage to the Island to enter the Union on the basis of the Quebec Scheme ; and, for my part, I do not expect to get butter terms. though, even if we could, we are an exception to the other Colonies, and a basis of Union which would be suitable and advantageous to them would not be so to us. I might point out objections which I have to she form of the Coustitution, but I do not intend to go minutely into the merits on demerits of the Quebec Schomes. It is a conglomerate Constitution which I do not think would be or should be. sanotioned by the people of British North America.

If the hon, member from Georgetowo (Mr. Haviland) would propound some fee ble scheme of Usion than to work himself into such a flaring passion. It is a very bad sign of a celese when its advocates lose their temper. Indeed the advocates of Confederation appear to be very thisdeinned: I perse secured them of being bribed, but I have so donbt but they may have seen something looming in the distration which dazzled their eyes. I do not say it was gold; perhaps it was somothing else. I suppose those gen Neman who sold Ireland for £600 000 were just as sousitive touching their personal honor as the gentlemen who held the flonterence at Quebec. The Hon. Sol. General made alturion to the stand the Catholic Bishops have taken, but I do not believe they understood the signation of the question; and; if they think to get us bound to Canada, they are mistaken. The people who hunted the Prince of Wales from town to town as if he was a wild beast escaped from a monugorie, are not the people with whom they would be willing to be united. I wish the advocates of Union had progranded some Scheme instead of scolding us; and, as they have not done so. I still adhere to the opinion I expressed yeardsy.

Hop, Mr. DUNCAN. In reply to the Hon. Sol General. cranid may that when I was young there were very law publie schools, and when he was going to school, I was pr baby bolding the plough or working in a ship-yard. I do not pre-tend to be able to use very classical language, but if I can make people und retand me, that is all I want. Though I have not had a liberal education. yet I have some natural ability. Nature has not been so niggardly to me that I have not bara able to provide for myself; and I del not need the help of a festion to set me aging. I feel the went of education -I do not deny it; but I would call the attention of the House to the amendment which says; "This House believes that a plan of Confederation might be so planned as not b) involve the sacrifice of any material interests on the part of any Province." Now, if that is the case, who is the party to frame it? I know the gentleman who drew up that Resolution has had a good education, and he has drawn it up in a very nice way. Perhaps he will not deny thes there is some Drize in the distance. The Resolution nuplies that it is possible to frame some plan of Umon which would be acceptwhile to the people, and if we make that admission, just while the House to rising, it will be an excuse for appointing a Dale gation I believe the man who votes for that resolution votes for a Union of some sort, and he must do so either ignorantly or intentionally.

Hon, SOL, GENERAL I must reply to the hon member from Murray Harbour again. He says that if we agree to this amendment we will be selling the rights of the people that the Governor will be bound to appoint a Delegation to Downing Street. Do we not know that Governors who come out bers have previously served an apprenticeship in the House of Commons? And if one chould come here who is a stranger, would be not enquire if a majority in the logisletere would support a delegation? If not, he would say ne could not appoint one. The hon member has made a great blow of respecting his position, which he has obtained altogether in consequence of his own merits. He has thrown out an insinuation - and I take his challenge thas I hold my position in consequence of the assistance of un inther. I say, before this House and the country, that owe nothing to my father as regards my political or pecuniary position. Though I have a lather who is well off, he has hapt his money to himself, and left me to light my own bettlest . The hon, member boasts that his taleat has placed bles where he is; but what I produce is my own, and free (contr oritaids influence. What I protest against is, that members of the House do not enunciate their own views, but use what is placed in their hands by back-street influence ontaids of the Legislature. This I say deliberately, and honmembers are at liberty to take the constitutional course re-

in the state of the whole of the state of th

Mr. HOWLAN. No member used the word "gold."

Hon. SOL. GENERAL. I say it was used.

Mr. HOWLAN. If any person used is, it was she hen.

Hon. SOL. GENERAL: I have beard a member of this

Mr. HOWLAN. We should not say anything here about assertions made outside.

absortion's made cutation.

(Ino. SOL. GENERAL. It is mg. firm balled that it has been used, but if the majority say it was not; I will be seen that the second of the ball that the second of the ball that the second of the hon. member from the Euse Bount may say that the second of the hon. member from the Euse Bount may say. I have the hon. member from the subject bount may since the second of the second

Mr. HASLEM. I think such institutions are quite oncalled for, and are highly improper. I have heard the term "Canading gold" used: but I cannot believe that hay honmember of this House would be so corrupt as to accept a bribe to sell his country.

Mr DUNCAN I said that if the Government would not do so, others would.

Bon. Col. ORAY. This host includes from Marray Harbour (Mr. Dimens) immunited a great deal; next has a memther by its system for cutty of storeton to his constituency. We anomaticancy at the request of instead or to the constituency. We anomaticancy at the request of another, and thirty goals of man fairn tomation and thraws not a ground-ness immunition against the gentleman we assipported bins, what connection would that have with treason? Or will be any low for my supporting the amondacout will be treason to my constituency?

MENCAN. Iden not know what the hon and galled the measurement of the three productions and the lower of the measurement of the three productions are the second of the three productions of the second of the second

Hon J C POPE. As can do that at any 'imag-

Mr SINULAIR Should we vote for the amendment would it not be sating in favour of Confederation?

Hon Sal Gring in asset to another the term of the term of the following and ny serion to hind the Colony would be proper without an appeal to the people of the horr, member would rest the Recolution carefully. I think he would fruit the same opinion.

Mr SINCLAIR. I have read the Resolution carefully, and the opinion I have formed is that it it is adopted this House will be voting in favour of Confederation.

Hon. Soi. GENERAL It morely admits that practicable sature of Union could be devised, and it is impossible to by down the principle, that no serins could be devised, which would be beneficial to the Uniony. We admit that rech tempe model be devised, he in onenequence of the extraordinary festing in the country against Uniferration, it would be important to years to material till after a principle less than the principle of the