

received in any part of the world where
has been established.

In the Resolutions adopted by the Conference to carry this Union into effect, care has been taken to avoid the cause of weakness disclosed in the working of the American Constitution. The General Government will be formed upon the principles of the present colonial system. Executive Responsibility being maintained, while it will not, as in the United States, be dependent, either for its organization or authority, on the volition or acts of any of the local Governments. The structure of these latter bodies is left in each case to the present local legislatures to determine, and uniformity of plan not being neo-ssary, they are severally left to frame such arrangements in this respect as the altered circumstance, and the peculiar condition of each province may seem to render desirable. The powers of the General and Local Governments are defined so as to prevent any probable causes of conflict—all

NEWFOUNDLAND.

CHARGES PAYABLE BY THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

Governor and Secretary.....	£2,280
Receiver General	600
Customs Department.....	7,625
Surveyor General	400
Engineer.....	150
Three Judges.....	2,548
Interest on Debt.....	10,210
Postal Steam Service.....	5,150
Protection of the Fisheries.....	600
Post Office	3,221
	£32,744 Stg.

Mr. WHITEWAT had much pleasure in seconding the motion proposed by his honorable friend Mr. Wyatt. That gentleman had spoken truly when he said that the speech of his Excellency the Governor referred to many matters of great interest and importance, as regards this country. But there was one subject alluded to in that speech, of paramount importance—that of the proposed Confederation of the British North American colonies. No one who had listened to the speech of his Excellency could but have been deeply impressed with the eminently enlightened views it contained. The dignified tone, the style and language of his Excellency represent him as one possessing all the characteristics essential in the Representative of Her most Gracious Majesty the Queen. His Excellency had been among us but a short time; but that period had been devoted to acquiring a thorough knowledge of the condition and requirements of the people. He had now given us the benefit of his inquiries. He had discovered evils, and he had not failed to suggest remedies. He had now discovered a great and growing evil which his predecessors had pointed at, but which no government had yet had the hardihood to grapple with and eradicate, that abominable system as regards pauper relief, which existed in this country. The remedy suggested by his Excellency was the only one which could be employed to secure an economical administration of the pauper fund; that is the raising of that fund by direct taxation, and casting upon the taxpayer themselves, in every community, in duty of carrying the expenditure; or, in other words, making each district support its own paupers. He (Mr. Whitewater).

regretted that the bill brought in by the government, during the last session, having this object in view, had been withdrawn. The enormous annual drain from the general revenue for poor relief had stayed public improvements; and public buildings were going into decay, our roads were scarcely passable, and there was no new work in operation. He (Mr. Whiteway) was gratified to learn that there was an intention on the part of the government to introduce some measure calculated to resuscitate the Bank Fishery. It was much to be regretted that sufficient enterprise did not exist amongst us to induce an active competition with foreigners in this branch of the fisheries; and that we were satisfied to depend altogether upon our shore and Labrador fisheries. He believed that the people of this country would be much better off, if, instead of locating themselves upon the most extreme points of land, as they had done, upon the coast, and carrying on the fishery in small punts, as it were at their very doors, they had settled at the heads of the bays, where existed lands adapted for agricultural purposes. Then if they were provided with a larger class of fishing craft, large enough to proceed to the Banks, a necessary one branch of the family might be employed in making agriculture an auxiliary to the fishery during the absence of the fishermen, and upon their return, attend to the curing department. He (Mr. Whiteway) was glad to see a recommendation to encourage agriculture. The best way, he believed, to accomplish this, was to make good roads to the country. No sooner is a good road made through a piece of good land, than we at once are a till spring up, then a potato plot is cleared. Next follows a cottage, and a little farm. Give the people facilities for communication, free grants of land, and agriculture will advance. It requires no bounty. There is every reason to believe that sheep may be kept to an unlimited number upon our wild pasturage; but it seems to be the cry on all sides, that the dogs prove a great obstacle. He (Mr. Whiteway) regretted that, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of one who had evinced a deep interest in agricultural improvement generally, and had accomplished much in that direction, Mr. Justice Robinson, his attempt to establish a joint stock company for the purpose of carrying out sheep farming on a large scale, had as yet come to nothing; not from lack of energy on the part of that gentleman, but because of the absence of that enterprising spirit among the people which induces a deviation from the old beaten track, and an embarking in new pursuits. The great and all-important subject of Education, it seemed, would be brought before the House during the present session. He (Mr. Whiteway) believed that in no colony of Great Britain was there so large an amount, in proportion to its population, appropriated by the Government for educational purposes; but the benefits derived from it were not commensurate with the expenditure. However, he did not agree with those who asserted that the money was thrown away, for it much good had been accomplished, a desire for improvement had been created, a taste for knowledge, and the people of the smallest settlement are now anxious to have their children taught, and the closing of their school would be viewed as a great deprivation. The idea of establishing a normal training school for teachers was a good one, and, if carried out, would tend materially to improvement. The great want felt was for efficient teachers were obtained they must be adequately paid, for men of attainments would not be satisfied with the small salaries which they now paid. In his (Mr. Whiteway's) opinion, they had now arrived when the Government may fairly say to the people of every locality where a school is required, if you will subscribe or guarantee one half or one third, the government would provide the other half or two thirds of the teacher's salary; and it might be depended upon that there are few places in which to secure a good teacher, the people would not willingly lend their aid, for they now are feeling the advantages of having good schools. He (Mr. Whiteway) had frequently before, in his place in the house, spoken of the ruin which must ensue from the manner in which our salmon fisheries were prosecuted. In rivers heretofore prolific, scarce a salmon now was to be seen. He had seen a net stretched across a river from bank to bank, the salmon playing about below it, barred from getting into the river, and several salmon in the net, which had not been visited for two days. This, perhaps, was an isolated case, but those who had attended to the subject knew well that in prosecuting this fishery the most ruinous practices were followed. There is an excellent law upon our statute book relative to this subject, but it is nugatory, there being no police regulations to secure its being carried out. More and more it was becoming apparent how necessary was our establishment of some general supervision of the fisheries. The appointment of an able, educated and energetic man, as a general superintendent of the fisheries, with a land-oar salary, to secure the services of an efficient person, having at his command a steamer, for the purpose of visiting every part of the Island, during the summer, and invested with magisterial authority, to enforce the laws relative to the fisheries, was the only way this could be effected, and looking to the all importance of the subject, it was that for which, no matter what it might cost, should be the first money appropriated from the revenue; for the country was wholly dependent on the fisheries. The great question of Confederation was unquestionably the most important ever submitted to the Legislature of this country; and the view of being united to a country so rich in resources as Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and forming the nucleus of a great nation, was peculiarly fascinating and attractive. That country possessed every internal resource necessary to become great; and it required no prophetic spirit to foretell what she would do. Her unbounded forests, her vast mineral deposits as yet not partially developed, her rich plains, suited for agricultural operation, her magnificent rivers intersecting every part of the country, and forming natural highways for the transport of her produce, the safe and capacious harbours of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, afforded the means which required only sufficient population to raise her to the first rank, as a dependency, and in the course of years, the equal of the parent state. Was there anything wanting that nature had not bestowed in that country? Still it had been said, that Canada wanted to tax Newfoundland to sustain her resources. How Canada abstaining from the barren island of Newfoundland, with 100,000 inhabitants one-thirtieth part of the whole population, a something to sustain her resources. The view was too absurd to need comment. But it was a matter that required grave consideration. When once we had embarked in confederation there was no return. We were bound to consider. It should not be disposed of hastily, but be approached in a spirit of calm deliberation and earnest enquiry. But when once a conclusion had been ar-