daing its gross influence—queeling its american resources— is marc off the for, and has been a presential, not colly to Prime Riberto Alamid, but to the mobile, of the Lower Previous. There, have been no relife jury, those, Previo-ces, and, if they were to be invided. Councils mostly would be not been previous to be invided. Councils mostly would be not been previous to be invided to the Deptite Opport, these ha, and that Freezings once lost to the Freezin Appear, there Martines Colonies would fall as easy prey, either to Francisco to some other free; But, I. Mick. Mr. Chairman, that, in row, of the heatile spirit menicated by the Government, of the United States towards these Colonies in a variety of ways, it is right that we should fake counsel and act in accordance with the views of the British Government. It is scarced a necessary to observe that the United States have no love for Great Britain -- no desire to see these Colonies remain a part of the British dominions. And they would rather that they should remain separated and isolated, than be consolidated in power by Confederation, so that, one by one they might fall an easy pley whenever they should choose to set about their absorption. Isolated, they could be united, they could not, be absorbed. defend them ; isolated she would not. All I wish to say is that the subject having been so well debated last year, I am not disposed to trespass upon your patience. Sir. and that of the House, at present; but Lask that forbearance which is due to any person bolding an opinion of his own on a great public question. The Resolution I have submitted is not offensive to those bolding views opposed to mine. It is that I believe Confederation, would be conducive to the best interests of these Colonies; but I will not press it. but leave it to the people to decide; and I may express the hope and belief that, while hon members have their own coini na, they will not use offensive expressions, or instinuate that any member is influenced by improper motives in advocating his own views of the great question now under our consideration. I am influenced by no such motives; and. if I be assailed on any such grounds I will take the earliest opportunity to retaliate. I do not bring any charge against those whose tiens mon the subject are adverse to my own. nor offer any offence to their sensibilities. They have a perfect right to believe that Confederation will not be conducive to the interests of the Colony. I believe it will but I beg that we may be permitted to agree to differ. leave the subject for the present; perhaps before the debate closes I may take an opportunity of offering a few more ob-

Mr. H()WAT. I must say this is a very moderate Reso'u tion, Mr. Chairmau, but there are two or three points in it in which I cannot concur. The bon, member, (Hou. Mr. Whelan) proposes to admit the principle of Coofideration : and two Resolution would teach us that, while the hon, member himself would not force us into a union with the other Cologies, yet some other power would do so. Now the hop member has not clearly explained what power that is by which we are to be forced, but I admit that some grounds for the argument may be drawn from the despatch of the Cotonial Minister, who says it is the strong deairs of the British Government that we should go into Confederation. But whether he thinks that despatch is to force us into the Union, or whether it is some power in the Colonies. I do not understand. Whatever power it is I do not know how we could respect a Government of which we stand in dread. Un to the present time se have been proud to look to the British fleg, not in dread, or as a coercive, but as a protestive power; and I do not think, therefore, that we have anything to fear in that direction. When the Governors of the different Colonies were at Downing Street,

servations concerning it.

me have reason to believe that they much independed to use their influence to unity floated exists 1 but I am at a loss to know why any feros should be brought to been upon us From Mr. WERLAN. Will the heat member killed not to put him right? Teld not suggest, without it me remarks, or by the Reschillor which I have subhittened that any force was to be used. Then "my about the host meanber dwell so long upon that word

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Mr. HOWAT . Well. I may have mistaken the tenor of the hon, member's remarks, but that was the impression they left upon my mind; and I cannot believe that the British Government, which has always protected the Colonies, would now force us into Confederation. The amoudment proposed by the bon, member (Mr. Whelan) is cortainly very moderately worded; but it admits the principle of Confederation, and, therefore, I will oppose it. I do not think the Resolutions of the hon, the Leader of the Goverament are too strong : but I had a small objection to them, which was that while they do not admit the principle of Confederation, as applicable to this Island, yet I was afreid that they were admitting it in regard to the other Colonies. However, as some boo, members think it will not bear that construction, I am willing to waive that obiscoion, though I consider that there is a pressure brought to hear mon the other Colonies, which, in my opinion, is hardly constitutional. And I would regret, to the latest day of my life were I in any way to assist in strengthening that pressure, which might result in carrying Confederation. I believe the day has come when we must make a stand for the preservation of our independence; for, when we see a presence brought to bear upon the other Colours. we may be sure that our turn is coming. If the other Colonies go into Confederation, no doubt a pressure will be brought to bear upon us also; and then does it not remain for us to make a united effort to resist any attempt to take away our constitution, our revenue, and, I might almost say, everything else belonging to ma? I was opposed to Confederation West year, for I saw there was danger even in admitting the principle of it, and I am just as much, or more, opposed to it now. Suppose, for argument sake, we should even go into Confederation with terms with which we would be satisfied, would we be safe then ? I should say no. Does not the British Government recognize the right to change the constitution? Now, if this is the case, though I do not profess to have now great knowledge in constitutional matters, I believe that, even if we should go into it with the most lavourable terms the Pederal Government would have power to change the constitution, and therefore we would not be secure.

Hop. Sol. GENERAL: I would like to know what authority has laid down a constitutional law of that kind?

Mr. HOWAT: Well, it appears to me that the constitution of the United States is undergoing a change; and if we go to former times we will see that even the British Constitution has undergone a change. Surely then, if those constitutions have been changed, it is reasonable to suppose that an agree ment of this kind might be changed also. And considering voice would not be heard in it. We would be the next thing to nothing. Indeed I would almost as soon be without any voice in it at all. We would be as small a minority as the hon, member on my right (Hon. Mr. Laird) and myself are in this Hodes: Are we then golding to surrender our rights and liberties? It is just is justing of well on a cell,"
Talk about a local Legislature! It would be a more fares. We would not even have the control of our floors affairs, for svery triffing or petty bill would have to be sent to Ottown to

the approval of the Federal Covernment. This House would be desirable down in a livral with this meals municipal holise throughout Thomas for the measurement of food a factor. Since the control of the food a factor of the covernment of the food and the covernment of the food and the covernment of the food and the fo of my power, any attempt, either to drive of lead us into

Hon. Mr. DAVIES: When this question came before us lask year; there was a Resolution submitted by which the mambers who, supported it would be pledged to support the Quebec Scheme; and as I was not in favour of that scheme, opposed that Resolution, but still I am in favour of Cosfederation on fair terms. It has been argued by the hon, member for the East Point (Mr. Hensley) that, as attempts have been made to force it upon the people of New Bruns wick, that, therefore, we should not admit even the principle He believes we have a Constitution which enmot be taken way from us without the consent of the people. Well away 'lyong ha without the, consent of the propin. Well, then, it me have, how can an affirmation of the principaled size us into Confederation? I shall support the Resolution, of the how member for St. Februa, (Mr. Wholan,) which states that no votion is to be taken till altro a general election; and I am glad to be able now to express my opinion, so that, at the election the constituency I represent may return a mem-ber who improved solidif they desire to do so. I think it is hotter fairly and opening to state one of opinion so that there may be no mistake or miscoscaption about it... Attempto have ben made to draw a parallel between the Union of the Colo-nies, and the Union of tretand with Great Britain; but I cannot see unly similarity between them. An agitation has been kept up in Irelaulifor many years, chiefly on account of relif-giue disabilities, but which I believe will soon be done away with my objections to the Quebec Scheme were on a financial basis Eighty cents a bead, with the light daty abjusted on a fair boss, and, in view of the comparative smallaces of our cebt, would be entitled to the interest of something like a half a million of money. When we consider that for five or six months of the year we are bound up by ice, and the great tide of prosperity by the railroad would be rolling past us. I admit that, taking that peculiarity of our position into yisw. we should get a greater sum than 80 cents per head, which would only be about one third of our revenue. All they would pay for us would not amount to a great deal. I think the grant should be doubleds then there would not be ro much objection to that scheme. As to being swamped in the Legislatters. I have no fear of being treated with injustice. We see what influence a few men bees of Ireland going into the British Parliament have, and it would be the asme here. Even if they were disposed to treat us with injustice, they could not accomplish it. My colleague has said that our amail population would become lear in proportion to the other solonies: but I do not look mon it in that light. We have sologias; bat-1 do not look upon it in that light. We have plenty of uncompied and yet, which, loogister with the fiberative would short a large population. I am, quite, satisfied to regain as we are, just 10 quot think, with the tion non-her from 3t. Phir's, that shouther we agree to have it 3r not with navellitle indicated to the question. I think it is a proof that there's is a presente brought to bear upon the other Colonias that; while last year their was only a small introvity in favour of Omfodoration, this year they passed Resolutions in farour of its and yet it is protty well known the in large majority of the propiets and proposed to the first the interest of the interest o

decition of foregroups the degree read by the process of the contribution of the process of the kind. (Gress Betwin into throwthen the three eighns and powerful adoption on emphotes, and not read housement more smally appeared, in an another service of the service of Point (Mr. Hensley) that our Constitution would not be us, if we rejected Confederation. It is too much to that she would do so. 146 is the policy of the British Gevernment to unite the Colonies; and; i think our duty is now to go fain in the face of the Despatch before you. But and we will not go in to the Union by any thrus. Great Britain will my mental process or you cannot fall into your yews; but your geographical resistion is such that you marr go into Unbeddisalon. But if our Constitution cannot be taken away without the consent of the people, I do not see how it can projudice us to admit the principle.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH: I would be glad if the hon: member would define his intention as to how far he would meanor would enter the submitting forms upon which we would enter the Union; and to which Her Majesty's Gov! ernment mighe woode; but the moment we admit the principle we must submit to the Imperial Government des Board of Delegates, and I would ask what would be our fate if the question were submitted to either ?

Bon. Mr. DAVIES: I do not see how, merely adstop, mr. DAVIES: 1 do not see now, merely ad-niting the pricoiple, would prejudge our interests. I do not wish to send Dologates to knogkand on the question, but suppose we did do so. It does not follow that we are to go luto Confederation on any terms that may be distaled to us. if our constitution cannot be taken away,

Hon, Mr. LONGWORTH : If you do not admit the priggiple.

Hon. Mr. DAVIES: That does not follow. I believe that if we refuse to adopt the views of Great Britain on this question, she both can and will take away our Constitution. think she has been proparing us for it.

Hon Mr LAIRD: I do not see that there is anything before us that would lead us to think that we will be de prived of our Constitution if we do not go into Confederstion r neither do I think we have any reason to fear such a result " and why then should we be asked to surrender it voluntarity ? For my part. I see nothing to induce of to en into a Unition with Christia. If the Camdians take it into their heads to sgitute a Union of the Colonies. that is no reason that we should do so too. It is for ourselves to exy whether we will go into the Union or not. I have no implimation to go into the Union; for I do not see what we would gale by it. Our expenses and taxes would be increweed, and our liberties would be curtailed. As our time to represent the people has nearly expired, we should leave the Constitution of the country as we found it, and if the people desire's change it will be for them to my so at the best leleville. There was tothing about "this question" salen we were elected; and I do not think there is alte secondary to discuss it with great length box. for the