taken nipos, the prople, that it is not expoler that people if this Colony writing its nursely the notice of that Laginstery. Her prayaged for the control of the control of the control of the colon of the control of the Relocations with the control of the control of the colon o but he firmly believed no terms would be given which would compensate us for the sacrifice we would make in going into Resolutions to see that they are not such as to prevent some hon, members from supporting them, although such hon. members may be opposed to Confederation; the Besolutions against Confederation last Session were carried by a majority of twenty, and if our Resolutions this Session are carried by a much smaller majority, it might fajure the cause by allowing the pre-Confederates to misrepresent the feelings both of the House and of the country, by arguing that it indicated a changerof septiment in favor of Confederation. He hoped this House would be united in supporting a Resolution which, whilst drawti up in courteous language, will yet firmly express our refusal to acknowledge the principle of Confeder-

Mr. DUNCAN. E protest against a Union of Prince, Edplasibly gain anything by it, but it would certainly be prejudies! to us in every particular. We could not be benefited even by free and unrestricted commercial intercourse with them Everything which could be exported from this Island, Canada produces; and, therefore, no trade of any importance can spring up between that Province and this Colony. If we were to send up cats to Canada, they would have to send them down again to Halifax for a market. As for fish, they can export anough to supply all North America. Our oysters are, perhaps, all that we could supply them with ; and I would say if they want them, let them pay for them. Their railroads and canals would not benent us. As for our sending delegates to London, with a view to the procuring-of better terms, the idea was absurd in the extreme. What concessions for our banafit could our two delegates - were we to send them-obtain against the opposition and elequence of the delegates of Nora Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Canadas—two for each of those Provinces, eight in all opposed to our two? Bosides Canada has declared that she will not admit of any alteration in the Quebeo Scheme, and even threatened that it the Imperial Government should insist upon making any she would withdraw her allegiance to the British Crown and declare hersalf independent. Nothing could be more unjust to Prince Edward Island than representation on the basis of population, as laid down by that scheme, according to which the Canadas would have 100 representatives in the House of Commons, more than the aggregate of all the Colonies, the number assigned to us being only 5. Reprecontestion on this basis might do very well for Canada : but as respects Prione Edward Island, it would be nothing but more mockery. Again, by that scheme, in exchange for our revenue, now £67.000, we should receive only some £48,000 per sonum. Even bad Canada, in view of such a commutation on our part, agreed to give us £200,000 steriing to enable us to buy up the proprietary chaims, we should still, in this point of view, be material sofferers. In fact the whole scheme has been desised for the benefit of Canada and were we to go into it, we would, as I have said before be losers in every particular. We would have to yield up our position of independence - the power to make our own Tame and to direct the application of our own moneys-our local legislature would be little better than a town council; and should our local revenue become inadequate, we would have to submit to the butthen of direct taxation ; and, in fact all our interests would be escribed for, the banefit of Canada. The Resolutions are by no means too strong. I it were possible I would with to have them made still stronger

Hoo. Mr. WARBURTONJ If the determination of the great majority of the House was as he believed it was to declare against a Union of Prince | Edward | Island: with Canada, upon any terms, that determination would not be expressed to language too blrong doll was necessary to give the Mome Government to anderstand that our resolution on that bend was conclusived Que depresentation by 5 members to the House of Commons would be of no service the use of The allowance to us of 80 outs per head of our population, as determined by the Census of 1861, in exchange for our revenue, and in fall settlement of all future demands upon the General Government, would be a nalpable injustice-£48,000 for a revenue already nearly double that amount! Busides, according to the avatem of taxation which obtained in Canada; our taxation would be doubled. To give us any chance of justice at all, the Union should we be forced to accept, it should be a Legislative Union. " in a Federal Union we should have no nower at all : our Local Legislature would avail us nothing; and, in that case, it would be as well that our Legislative Hults should be blown up in the air. If we were to be compelled / to enter into a Union at all, he would prefer a Legislative one but he believed scarcely one map in the Island, certainty not many, would ement to a Union of any kind. If we looked to history, we should find a warning against the Quebec scheme in the unequal and ill-assented Union of Ireland with England.

Hoo Mr. LONGWORTH Last Session, I appropried the Resolutions submitted by the Hon, the Leader of the Government (Hon. J. C. Pope): and I did so because I believed that a Union of Prince Edward Island with Canade and the other British American Provinces upon the terms laid down in the Ouebee Scheme, would be disastrous to her best informate. I compoive our position to be sa excaptional one, and that, from its peculiarity, although we should be taxed equally with the peoples of the other Provinces for Ranways, Canals and other Public Works in Canada it was not in the nature of things that we could derive any direct benefit from them. During five months of she year, cut off as we are by an my barrier from the continent. I considered that we could hold no commercial intercourse whatever with the other Federated Provinces . and that, therefore our Union with them, except upon terms very different from those contained in the Report of the Quobeo Convention, would have been one of extreme bardship and min-tice. Another objection which I had to the Union was that according to the Scheme laid down in the Report, representation in the House of Commons is to be based upon population. Representation on that basis is as objectionable, as it respects New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, as it is with respect to Prince Edward Island; but its being objectionable as applied to those other two. Proviqoec, does not render less so to Prince Edward Island. Upper Capada is a growing country and her population will randly increase : and as that increases, so, according to the Quebec scheme of representation, her representation in the Federal House of Commons would increase, whilst that of Prince Edward Island would decrease. And, in fact, if the increase in the population of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick does not, in the future, grow more rapidly than it has in the past, they will also, if the plan be strictly carried out; be losers, instead of gainers; as respects legislative representation. Thus, as respects representation on the hasis of population, the scheme appeared to me to be unjust to as, and I was therefore prepared to go againshit; and the result of our deliberations upon it in this House was its re

jection by a large, majority, ml. for 1949, am not changed. tertained then and I am therefore glad to presume that the Resolutions; just submitted by the Hone; the theader of the Government hamponise with the siews out has question of a majorithico heth nider. In respect to Eringe Edmard Island, the allowagne of 80 cents per bead of our population to exchange for our revocue, is quite insufficient. ... What only £48,000 a year for the relinquishment of our reverge of \$70.000 ayear, and that 100 to be in full settlement of all future stemands; upon, the General Government, and most princely effect indeed ! Why, in the course of a few years. it will in all probability amount to £150,000 a year, and all that, together with our independent constitution, we would, according to the Quebea; Spheme of Unton, if we accorde to it, have to surreuder for an annual allowance of £48,000 for our local expenses, all of which, with the exception of the salaries of the Lieutenaut Governor and the Judges, we should have to defray ourselves out of that munificent, allowance; and should it not be found sufficient, we would have to make up the deficionovi by direct taxation. This is quite sufficient to gonyince us, I think, that if we were to enter into Confederation on the basis of the Quebeo Report, justice could never be done to us; This is the decided opinion of the people as a body, generally speaking, and through a majority of their parliamentary representatives they have already declared, and will now again declare, that the Quebec Scheme of Confederation will pever he accorded to by theca. That they are most decidedly onposed to a Union with Canada upon any terms, we know with cortainty, and their decided objection to it, or rather rejection of it, as affirmed by a majority of their representatives in this House, last Session, it is now our duty to re-affirm, We must all admit that Nova Scotis and New Brunswick must be the best judges of their own affairs, and have a constitutional right to decide concerning them for themsolves. But, when we see it asserted in their papers that if a Union, on the basis of the Quebec Scheme, take place at all, it must include Prince Edward Island; and gurther whilst admitting that possibly, if we exerted ourselves to produce them, better terms might be conceded to us, mainturning that we shall not be allowed to stand aloof; it behoves us most distinctly and peremptornly to declare that we will not go into the projected Union on any terms. If we were to admit that such terms could be consided us as would make our union with the other Provinces beneficial to us, that would go a long way towards warranting an assumption on the part of the other Provinces, and even on that of the Home Government, that, by a little skilful management on their part, and the promise of one or two flattering concessions, we might be induced to give a favorable car to the Schem"; and, as respects proceedings on our part, the next step might be the appointment of delegates to the London Conference. And, that step once taken, our delegates would be in the hands of the other polegates; the majority would decide; we could neither insist upon better terms, nor could we fall back upon our original resolution to reject the scheme. We would be completely trapped. and our heads drawn into the poose. Our best course toerefore, will be not to admit the possibility of such terms being accorded to us as would be acceptable and conducive to our interests. The first Resolution repudiates the idea that we can be embraced in any Union of the Provinces upon the terms of the Quebec Scheme, in any way which would be beneficial or advantageous to us. The second is stronger; and one hon, member (Mr. Sinclair;) has said that it is too strong. But it only says that this House can terms and principles set forth in the Resolutions of the Con-

inte admitt that a college will Union fof the Nurth l'America Browlnosista d Columber, which would ipplude Prince Edward Lelandy outsid never be accomplished on literas (that would prove advantageous to the interests and well-being of her people; and assigns a reason of thet afficientinh a hit is does not my that if Great Blitain and the other Provinces would spree to it a Teblishing Finion which would allow us to retain our Revenue might not be made acceptable torus. It; has been said that if Prince Edward Island remain out of the Union, she will either be left in a most undesirable isolated position, or be annexed to the United States. As to the perils of isolation, the people, I feel certain, will be very willing to encounter them, provided they are left in the enjoyment of all their present rights and privileges. And as to sunexation to the United States. I believe that will never take place against their will; and, moreover, I believe that such annexation will never be sought by them. so lo g as Great Britain shall be willing to regard them as her children, and to watch over and protect them, with that truly parents; care and solicitude for their well-being, which she has hitherio manifested towards them. The people of this Island will never consent to be annexed to a foreign power, unless great Britain shall herself cast them adrift That, however, I believe she will never do; and our present Lappy connexion with her will, I trust, endure for so, ages to come. As long as Britain is willing that it shall be we will regisin true in our allegiance to the British Crown. But the duries of Great Britain to us, and to all her other subjects in these Provinces are great. It is her duty to protect us, by her fleets and armies, against any foreign foe. But, whist we assert this, we freely admit that it is also equally our duty, in each of the Provinces, to contribute freely from our local revenues towards our defence; and cheerfully will we of Prince Edward Island fulfit that duty in fair and just proportion to our means. I shall stendely resist anything like an acknowledgment of the principle of a Federal Union of these Provinces as asserted in the Onebee Report; for I beliave that were we once to admit that principle, we would, inevitably, be driven into it. Our acknowledgment of the principle would be tantamount to our signing and sealing of the bond; and we, our children, and our children's children would be bound by it for all time to come. I know hon, gentlemen in this house will say that it is our duty to acquiesce in the Quobec Scheme of Confederation, because that scheme is not only approved of by Her Majesty the Queen and her Government, but also because it is their earnest desire that it should fortawith be carried into off or. Now, with great deference to the opinion of those hon, gentlemen, I beg leave to say that, although in sentiments of loyalty and attachment to the British Crown, I in no way yield to them; yet, representing, in this Thouse. a large independent and intelligent constituency, whose opinions concerning the projected Union of these Provinces fully coincide with my own, to those opinions it is my bounded duty firmly to adhere. Now is the time for us to be cautious. These are my sentiments, and, in pursuanceof them, I am ready to support the Resolutions now before us; but if they can be amended without an acknowledge. ment of the principle of Union, to such an amendment of them. I shall most likely, he found quite willing to se quiesce. I will not trespass upon the attention of the House any longer, at present, further than by again saving that I am prepared not only to vote for the first Resolution, which says that it is " the deliberate opinion of this House. that any Union of the British North American Colonies which would embrace Prince Edward Island, upon the