The manufacture of the second ship past differentiate of the Recentive Ornical's and totaling periods with past of the property of the past of t olg, "Highlight bei der über finishedelte ses beitre gebreite gericht gebreite gebre

How MY McKACHEN. It appeared from the great sensitiveness of some hon, members on the subject of bribe. ry, that only to blot the possibility of their being accessible to the influence of bribes, was a crime almost as gross as blanchemy. But we knew that no man was infallible; and that traiters had been found in higher excels than any in that traitions had been lound in higher orreles than any in which those hot, but separities gentlemen had ever moved in, or were likely over to move in. The hon, member who had spoked last had righted the idea of Canada, with her had special ast had redecided the ides of Canada, with her after of 130,000 disciplined men being saved through the after 18th 17thes Edward Island; but we had read of a fon shaying been saved by a mouse. It was crouching and coward! to accept the idea that Oreat. Britain would ever force us into Codlederation against, our will. one could Mr. Cardwell have to assign for so arbitrary the state of the control of the cont Mr. HOLLES denied that he had ever agreed to the

bon ) Sohawa and declared that when he found that

finitestalliyyi id was dampashtdanika italiahin juntics dayl Frinca i Edward intansiyin eddi také Sectiferance da a thuy hid intellement inava uzu sai, shi the iSotema e ato opelani — The taki, spinitas man then argued that the very increase by which; we count accipe being diagram that Golde, was positively to idear other that we would appear and the rest of the part and the second control of the part and the second control of the se Unless; we destand thereels of a tapgetter facilities to mad Schemel we, would be disaged in the fifth maintenants the Head Coverniss what not suddenvered to bland ourises. ochtanosi of the: Scheme by threasuring compilations; Ab-though we are the smallest of this Pervince, the Carl wallknows beiter than to do that? " hes not then, decidedly take our stand against our being molddad is the prejected Union; resolved nos to be comprehended inch, mutil we find that we can'no tonger keep out "Home Confederater legiest this if, we agreed to go into the Union; when apon the point of the Union; when a point of the world be not insuperable difficulty, after its consummation, in the way of our obtaining better/terms, should-our sigims be fully unged by 'our tepresonatives in the Federal Parliaments Such an idea wise absorbing the labor extreme : Of obtaining better terms or grow a revision of our claims, through the exertions outour Behalf of our to members; to the Federal House of Commonstopposed to 147: Canadina members; we should just have as hirlerettance as a cat without claws to Heller to was folly indeed to think that we might go into the Pederation, and then obtain bets ter telus than were offered to us by the Goches Scheme: The Canadian statesmed thought we were tee well off to heing free from direct taxation; but; happily free from burthen it of that kind as we were, me had quite enough to do with all our modey. The boar gaddenit theo commutated with all our modey, or what he called the aroma lone position of the Government with respect to the Confederation Question .- four members of it in the Legislature, arguing in favor of Union, against five opposed to it. For a Government when so divided in opinion concerning the most important, the most vital question that the Government and Part is ment of any country could be defed upon to esterning the remodeling of its Constitution and Government. a thing unbeard of, ' in the British' Parllament; it was never found that, upon important questions, one member of the Administration voted in one way, and mother, in an other." It was said by those who argued in favour of Confederation, that if we valued British lostitutions, if we valued our rights add privileges as British sablects, we would accede to Confederation. He, however, minimumed that were we to become a member of the projected Union. we would actually be deprived of all these, and retrograde a century. Confederation, tostead of being a means of ing us more closely and indissolubly to the British Crown. would, eventually, be the eaute of our separation from if. The moment the Upper House should come into dollision with the Lower Bouse, some extrade measure would be had recourse to. Should we bowever, remain as we were: we would be safe. If we entered jute Confederation walkanted he much more in danger of quarreling with the United States than we are now. As we were, should we be assailed by the United States, what would Great Britain do with us, but protect us? The glory argument was; that, by confederating with Canada and the other Provinces, we should become part and parcel of a great nation; but the people of Prime Edward Laland knew themselves to be already part and parcel of a great nation, and they had no desire it belong to any other. As to defence, we were quite willing to contribute our full quote for that purpose scient-ing to our ability. We were that that, as it was the past. tive delire of the Home Coversment that we should signer