It is much more likely that one representative will be given them. Increase, I will read the Hon. George Brown's opinion on the subject, and read in the Reports of Globe in treating of the probable effect of clause 86 on the population of the Maritime Provinces, that he remarks:—

"At the last census taken by Imperial Prince Edward Island, which is populous, and so small, it is said, to have the representation of anything, Report the Receiver at the rate of 32 per cent, each ten years, and the end of twenty years he reckoned will be 150,000 souls. The other three provinces, but particularly of Nova Canada, would be in proportion. At the end of twenty years, the census gives the representation at every 24,000 of the people, so that the Lower would not be able to claim more than one representative. If, indeed, population be made principal upon the other Provinces, it will be proper to do so, but it is not, if able to make to their representation will be very worse for, if the increase in the population of Canada be greater in the future than it has been in the past, the effect the plan by strictly carried out, the number of Canadian representatives would be increased to eighty."

But there is another point of fairness to which this subject so especially relates in the Globe of Commons. It appears in the Report of the Committee on the Confederation Resolutions, which is signed by Mr. P. Pacaud, and the 86th clause of the Report, as the bill before the House which is signed by Mr. P. Pacaud, is "a true copy," the clause reads thus:—

"86. The Legislature of each Province may from time to time alter the Electoral Districts for the purpose of Representation in the House of Commons, and Provincial Representation, by which the Province is entitled in any manner such Districts may think fit."

But, Sir, I have another copy on my table in which this clause is quite differently worded, and which is the same as the one presented to the Canadian Legislature. It reads as follows:—

"86. The local Legislature of each Province may from time to time alter the Electoral Districts for the purpose of representation in such Legislature, and distribute the Representatives to which the Province is entitled in such local Legislature in any manner such Legislature may see fit."

This is a very different matter. The clause as it first stood would in the plainest case, because it gave the Local Legislature the power to change the effective Representation of the popular branch of the General Legislature, and have altered it would enable the gentlemen who signed both the clauses of this Report to their hands turned and called the Report "a bitter pill to swallow." The second clause in which it shall refer to the Local Legislature, is a very changing position of being subject to all manner of alterations by the General Parliament. The privilege of being taxed is a very great privilege indeed. And in the resources of our local government, which are insufficient for the wants of the Colony we ought to have additional privileges for being taxed. To allow the arrangements for taxation contained in the Report will operate upon the Lower Provinces, I will read an extract from Mr. Galt's speech to the Legislative Council Shakespeare, wherein he states of which clause:—

"The General Government would also have the power of regulating money dealing. The impression, I have always entertained, and I believe it is that of the Ministers of Canada, and the public of Canada, that the Lower Provinces would have the power of taxation, but the clause in the Union Bill, that transferred the power of taxation to the Lower Provinces, was rather a bitter pill to swallow. In order to make the arrangement more palatable, I would not see if the commercial system adopted by the Lower Provinces would not be of the greatest benefit to the Lower Provinces, they would be enabled to carry on their commercial system, and be enabled to carry on their commercial system, and be enabled to carry on their commercial system, and