

which this Island comes in, so far as the money part is concerned, have been passed by the other branch of the Legislature, with almost perfect unanimity; and it is recited in these resolutions that the House of Commons have, during the present session, addressed Her Majesty by and with the advice of the Privy Council. That House being chiefly responsible for the money part of the resolutions, I think we, who are present, may very well adopt the arrangements thus sanctioned. The portion of the terms, not relating to money, are not in themselves of a nature to require any particular notice on my part. I will move, seconded by Hon. Mr. Aikins, they be now adopted.

Hon. Mr. FERRIER—From the time the Confederation scheme was submitted to Parliament, I have desired to live long enough to see the whole of British North America united in this Confederation, and I am now very glad that Prince Edward Island has decided upon coming into it. I have said that prosperity is not always an advantage, and I think if the seal fishing had been less successful for the last few years, we should have seen Newfoundland wishing to become a part of the Confederation, like Prince Edward Island. It got into difficulties a short time ago, and was glad to take hold of the stronger power. I do not desire hard times for Newfoundland; but if she understood her best interests, she would seek to become a part of the Union. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. WARK thought it was a matter for congratulation that the Confederation is now become more complete. Of course it was very desirable that Newfoundland should join it; but it was not near so important as Prince Edward Island. The terms granted it were very liberal. He did not know as to the assets, but we got nearly all their debts stood for, in the shape of a system of railways, nearly complete. There would be a good road easily and economically worked, from one end of the Island to the other. He hoped the people would be content with these terms.

Hon. Mr. HOLMES felt very glad that the Island had at last consented to enter the Union. This was the garden of the Lower Provinces, possessing a favorable climate and productive soil. He thought the Island would be a benefit, and not a burden to us; and all knew that union was strength.

Resolutions adopted.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL then proposed the usual formal motions with regard to such resolutions, which were agreed to.

The House then adjourned during plea-

sure, as it did several times subsequently, pending the reception of measures from the other House.

QUEBEC HARBOUR BILL.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL moved the second reading. He explained that, so far as the public were concerned, there was no danger of loss on account of the expenditures and improvements therein contemplated, as the tonnage dues were sufficient to meet all claims.

Hon. Mr. RYAN—Will it affect Montreal?

Hon. Mr. SKEAD—Vessels to Montreal are exempt from the taxation, and can remain twenty four hours in the harbor of Quebec besides. There is a duty of one tenth of one per cent. upon all cargoes inwards and outwards handled at Quebec.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL—There is nothing on the ships.

Motion carried and the Bill referred to Committee of the Whole.

Hon. Mr. SKEAD condemned this new impost, which he said was designed to attract the grain trade to Quebec, which ought to be done in Montreal fashion, by merchants buying cargoes up West, and bringing them down. It was unfair to tax the lumber trade, the staple trade of the country, for this purpose. Quebec Harbor at present afforded abundant accommodation to this trade, with which it was satisfied. The tax would not fall on the dealers or middlemen at Quebec, but on the producers up the Ottawa.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL said the conflicting Quebec delegations, that were here some time ago, ultimately agreed upon this tax, which represented a compromise, considered reasonable under the circumstances. The country was undertaking a serious liability in regard to this harbor, which involved the necessity of a considerable amount of tolls therefrom. By removing this tax the whole scheme would be altered and could not be carried out.

Hon. Mr. RYAN asked had there been any statement showing whether this debt had been judiciously or injudiciously incurred. He considered it very hard that the lumber, the great staple, the back bone of the country, should be taxed simply because the Harbor Commissioners had got into debt owing to the mismanagement of the funds and trust placed in their hands. The bondholders were to be indemnified it appeared at the expense of the lumber trade.

After some further remarks from Hon. Mr. SKEAD, the clause was carried on a