

Currency and Coinage; 30. Banking and the issue of Paper Money; 31. Savings Banks; 32. Weights and Measures; 33. Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes; 34. Interest; 35. Legal Tender; 36. Bankruptcy and Insolvency; 37. Patents of Invention and Discovery; 38. Copy Rights; 39. Indians and Lands reserved for the Indians; 40. Naturalization and Aliens; 41. Marriage and Divorce; 42. The Criminal Law, excepting the Constitution of Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction, but including the procedure on Criminal Matters; 43. Rendering uniform all or any of the laws relative to property and rights in Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland, and for rendering uniform the procedure of all or any of the Courts in these Provinces; but any Statute for the purpose shall have no force or authority in any Province until sanctioned by the Legislature thereof; 44. The establishment of a General Court of Appeal for the Colonies; 45. Intemperance; 46. Agriculture; 47. And generally respecting all matters of a general character, not especially and exclusively reserved for the Local Governments and Legislatures of the Colonies. The General Government and Parliament shall have all powers necessary or proper for performing the obligations of the Province as part of the British Empire to Foreign Countries, arising under Treaties between Great Britain and other States, and from time to time, and such additional Courts, and the Government may thereupon appoint other Judges and Officers, who shall have all such powers as may be necessary for the public advantage, in order to the due execution of the laws of Parliament.

All Courts, Judges and Officers in the several Provinces shall be appointed and hold office in the Colonies in the Colonies of His Majesty and power for such purposes shall be held to be Courts, Judges and Officers of the General Government. The General Government shall appoint and pay the Judges of the Superior Courts in each Province, and of the County Courts of Upper Canada, and Parliament shall do the same. Until the consolidation of the laws of Upper Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, the Judges of these Provinces, appointed by the General Government, shall be subject to the appointment of the Governor, and their salaries shall be paid by the General Government. The Judges of the Superior Courts shall be removable only on the address of both Houses of Parliament. For each of the Provinces there shall be an Executive Officer, styled the Lieutenant Governor, who shall be appointed by the Governor, and shall hold office under the Great Seal of the Colonies. The Lieutenant Governor shall exercise the powers not to be exercised by the Governor, and shall be subject to the appointment of the Governor, and shall be subject to the removal of the Governor. The Lieutenant Governor shall be removable only on the address of both Houses of Parliament. The Lieutenant Governor shall exercise the powers not to be exercised by the Governor, and shall be subject to the appointment of the Governor, and shall be subject to the removal of the Governor. The Lieutenant Governor shall be removable only on the address of both Houses of Parliament. The Lieutenant Governor shall exercise the powers not to be exercised by the Governor, and shall be subject to the appointment of the Governor, and shall be subject to the removal of the Governor. The Lieutenant Governor shall be removable only on the address of both Houses of Parliament.

shall we receive for the virtual surrender of our rights and liberties. Confederation cannot, and will not, contribute to our protection and defence, neither will it amend the Constitution, nor can it open to us any other mode of doing so. The only mode of doing so is to remain separate and independent, and to defend ourselves as we see fit. We have no objection to the proposed Confederation, if it is to be a Confederation of equals, and if it is to be a Confederation that will secure to each Province its full share of the rights and liberties of British subjects. We have no objection to the proposed Confederation, if it is to be a Confederation that will secure to each Province its full share of the rights and liberties of British subjects. We have no objection to the proposed Confederation, if it is to be a Confederation that will secure to each Province its full share of the rights and liberties of British subjects.

to enter the Confederation or keep out of it, but should we express ourselves as to leave us to choice in the matter, we certainly have the preference of insisting upon some consideration, some real advantage in the way of a yearly grant or otherwise proposition to the increased burden we assume. Our duty, and the duty of this Colony, is to reject Confederation as long as possible, and when forced into it, insist upon better terms than those now offered, which would be ruinous without the possibility of redemption. We have surely the right to ask to be placed in a position similar to that of Vancouver's Island, which has the privilege of entering the Confederation at her own pleasure, if she finds that form of Government work harmoniously and advantageously for her sister Colonies. We seek not to deter the other Provinces from forming a Confederation; and if satisfaction can be had by the Colonies, we do not wish to enter into any contest with them. We wish to see the Confederation as it is, and we wish to see it as it should be. We wish to see it as it should be, and we wish to see it as it should be. We wish to see it as it should be, and we wish to see it as it should be.

Well, that would be very fine; but we think the Federal Government would be about as likely to do it, as they would be to build a tunnel railroad across the Straits of Northumberland. The assumptions of the editor of the *Islander* that a Confederation of the Colonies would have the effect of relieving the people of this Island from the payment of Land Assessment and from taxation for the education of their children, entitles him, we think, to the full benefit of the compliment which Shakespeare has put in the mouth of Shylock:

"'Tis very true: O wise and upright Judge! How much more elder art thou than thy looks!"

With Shylock we would ask the *Islander* in reference to the educational benefit: "Is it so nominated in the bond?" Does the Report contain anything on that head? We suppose the editor will ask the part of Portia and say: "We will allow it."

"It is not expressed; but what of that?"

"'Tis good they do so much for charity."

The people of this Island have too much intelligence and common sense to allow themselves to be led away by visionary prospects such as those held forth in the *Islander*. They know very well that the proposed Confederation, if carried out, must necessarily increase taxation. Every person who will take the trouble to read the Report of the Quebec Conference can perceive that such will be the case. The object of the people of P. E. Island should be to keep out of such a Confederation, and retain control over their own affairs, as long as they can do so. If the other Colonies form a Confederation, P. E. Island can join with them at any other time on terms just as favorable as those now proposed.

Before we conclude this article, we must mention that we have read the letter of the Hon. Col. Gray, "always faithful" on the question of Confederation, published in last Friday's *Islander* and in Monday's *Examiner*, addressed to "The People of Prince Edward Island." If our space permitted in this week, we would publish the gallant Colonel's "chapter of exclamations" for the amusement of our readers. We may do so next week, and if our readers will not thank us for giving them a literary morsel, then we shall give up journalism. We were aware, before reading Col. Gray's letter, that the advocates for Confederation had very little to advance in the shape of argument, but our utmost imaginations have hitherto never pictured anything like that which the gallant Colonel has put forth.

As a set-off to the Colonel's interjections, we may state that the *Protector* of last Saturday contains a letter from the Honorable Mr. Palmer, who, as we remarked last week, is strongly opposed to our joining the projected Confederation on the "handsome terms now offered by the Conference." Remarking on the *Islander's* intention of impressing its readers with the idea that he favored the Report, Mr. Palmer says:—"If so, I must beg to take an early opportunity of undeceiving his readers, and to give, either through the columns of the *Islander*, or in some other public manner, my reasons for disagreeing to the Report of the Delegates, and properly to exhibit a little of the generalship used by the more prominent members of the Delegation in bringing the Report to a conclusion in its present shape." Concerning the *Islander's* financial statements, Mr. Palmer says:—"The advantages which at first they purport to claim for the Colony, is but of a temporary character, and when brought into contact with various important facts, bearing on the subject, but cautiously omitted, they will be found a mere glittering delusion, and such I trust as will not ensnare any material number of the people of the Colony to suffer their interests and those of their posterity to be irretrievably sacrificed for the sake of the aggrandizement of a very few individuals of the present day." These are the words of soberness, of honesty and truth, and we would ask the people of P. E. Island to ponder well on them.

interests are involved we have never employed in the future. If by truthful, fair and not attempt to do so avoided by gentle persuasion, the writers in the Book of Books no neutrality, which is the case of Weat an extremely bad also entirely beset fully settled previous gates for Quebec, influence upon our are under no spe Palmer, Mr. We should shrink from placing category with the vocation the interest where his advocacy would be of service would be avowed his Union is attempted every reason to be and Opposition less carry the Report if imagine they are fate of this Island hope. But why v shadows and rec prying that the Editor of the *Ex Examiner* Union. What is our the public and w the figures upon v quite time enough and envious motif

However horrit Anti-Union Party Conservative and lets generally, succr and; and we re this Island, that their rights, libert the approaching c oppose all Union or name they mak ing delusions and presented to our and of the *Exami* ignorant and unr advice that I acquires which v principles at the will soon be pres Higness and indee teach Messrs. t that they have t that they constitu talent we possess santed the people most important J It is the propos which has so alt forth its ire again ingraucal at all unpopularly whi Delegates, nor is are said to subis stitutes. The t Union in ano Isle of the West- ary to them the their rights and The cry then of in this crisis, a leader or faction viction to ech priety. Any p people will have anal assumption than Col. Gray festo, if he wish

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The Ed deliver a Lectu day the 2d M Mount Stewart eration of the t this Island."

His Excellency, the eighth day of General T hapest.

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The Herald.

Wednesday, November 23, 1871.

"THE SITUATION" FURTHER CONSIDERED.

LAST week, in considering the political situation in these Colonies in reference to Union, we gave a brief outline of European history and diplomacy, with the view of showing their influence on a federation of these Provinces. Of course in any newspaper article which, of necessity, is dashed off in a hasty manner, full justice cannot be done to all the points involved in the Union question for the proper discussion of which, philosophy and political economy, as well as an accurate knowledge of general history and our own exact condition in the past and the present, are essentially necessary to guide us. In the physical world, Nature effects her most important changes in the most gradual and imperceptible way. All fundamental changes in the political world should also be effected slowly and gradually, just as the wants of a people and of a country demand them. Whenever this rule is not observed, the political earthquake and thunder bring desolation and ruin in their train. Now, we have opposed Union, not because we are averse to progress, as our antagonists would insinuate, or because we are hostile to political reform; but for the reason that the scheme of Union proposed by the Confederates is not only premature in itself, but also adverse to our interests. We know that this Colony has been making steady progress, as we have every reason to believe that it will in the future, if left to itself. We have as free a form of Government as could be desired, or as is consistent with safety and liberty. We have the power of taxing ourselves and of expending those taxes in local improvements. We can enact such laws as we deem necessary for internal improvement, and for extending our commercial relations. In a word, we enjoy self-government as fully as any territory ever enjoyed on earth; and our protection is secured by our connection with the Mother Country. No individual or class in the Colonies has any vested interest in us in consequence of our isolated position; and, in fact, the only effect the building of the Inter-Colonial Railroad and the extension of the Canadian canals would have, would be to enable Canadian shippers to compete more successfully than at present with our exporters of grain and produce in the Italian and St. John markets. We are asked, nevertheless, by the Confederates to give up our independent Government, our control over our taxation, and to take upon ourselves a portion of the expense of accomplishing these great public works to which we have refused, and also of defending Canadian soil from probable invasion, and to contract ourselves entirely to the tender mercies of our "big brother" on the most specious pretences. We are quite ready to admit that the proposed Confederation might prove of immense advantage to Canada, especially if accomplished on the basis contained in the Report of the Quebec Convention; but it is easy to foresee that its effects upon us would be, enormously increased taxation and a constant drain upon our resources without any direct advantages. We respectfully ask, what benefits can Confederation confer upon us, or what recompense

shall we receive for the virtual surrender of our rights and liberties. Confederation cannot, and will not, contribute to our protection and defence, neither will it amend the Constitution, nor can it open to us any other mode of doing so. The only mode of doing so is to remain separate and independent, and to defend ourselves as we see fit. We have no objection to the proposed Confederation, if it is to be a Confederation of equals, and if it is to be a Confederation that will secure to each Province its full share of the rights and liberties of British subjects. We have no objection to the proposed Confederation, if it is to be a Confederation that will secure to each Province its full share of the rights and liberties of British subjects. We have no objection to the proposed Confederation, if it is to be a Confederation that will secure to each Province its full share of the rights and liberties of British subjects.

THE "EXAMINER'S" DEFENCE OF CONFEDERATION.

THE *Examiner* of Monday last comes to us, as we expected, laden not with arguments and reasons in favor of a scheme of Union which, not two months ago—previous to his appointment as a delegate by the Hon. W. H. Pope—the Editor of that paper denounced as an "expensive sham,"—but with stale after-dinner speeches and a good share of abuse against ourselves and other Anti-Unionists. Accusations are directed at us especially of "base and sordid views," "grovelling and vicious engagement of suspicious and slanders," "groundless and malignant calumny," "a howl of vituperation," "envy and malice," "false charges," "ignorance," "threats and false accusations," and Heaven only knows what else, in similar choice epithets. The real cause of this outpouring of wrath is evident enough. We have taken a decided and consistent stand against Union, we have refused to bow down to the "golden" calf that has been set before us, and, as an independent journalist, our duty has been and shall be to use every means within our power consistent with honor to thwart a scheme which we most conscientiously believe would be ruinous in its effects upon this our native land, and to render powerless the efforts of those who seek to consummate that scheme, whatever their antecedents may have been. In taking sides against Mr. Whelan on this question, we experience a degree of regret to which "Stephen Swaby" and the constellation of three stars are strangers. We appreciate his talents and his genial nature, and we would be only too happy to coincide with him were it possible to reconcile our sense of duty to our country in doing so. On so momentous a question, however, as that of Confederation, the voice of reason and of duty prompts us to oppose him, as it would also prompt us to oppose our dearest friend; but in the course we have adopted, we indignantly repel the charges of envy, malice, slander, sordidness, &c., which have been so lavishly imputed to us. In dealing with the question of Union, we have not, nor shall we condescend to employ language towards opponents such as they have used towards us, and which is more characteristic of the shallow and dishonest rascal, the degraded sot and the street bully, than of the gentleman and the scholar. The editor of the *Examiner* may endeavor to blind his constituents to his own preposterous position in reference to Union by making direct personal attacks upon us; but we rather suspect that intelligent men will not be satisfied with such reasoning as he has—no doubt very wisely in his own estimation, adopted in the discussion of a question in the issue of which the most important

to enter the Confederation or keep out of it, but should we express ourselves as to leave us to choice in the matter, we certainly have the preference of insisting upon some consideration, some real advantage in the way of a yearly grant or otherwise proposition to the increased burden we assume. Our duty, and the duty of this Colony, is to reject Confederation as long as possible, and when forced into it, insist upon better terms than those now offered, which would be ruinous without the possibility of redemption. We have surely the right to ask to be placed in a position similar to that of Vancouver's Island, which has the privilege of entering the Confederation at her own pleasure, if she finds that form of Government work harmoniously and advantageously for her sister Colonies. We seek not to deter the other Provinces from forming a Confederation; and if satisfaction can be had by the Colonies, we do not wish to enter into any contest with them. We wish to see the Confederation as it is, and we wish to see it as it should be. We wish to see it as it should be, and we wish to see it as it should be.

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