

result to the Confederacy. One of these evils may be mentioned. The Island, which is separated from the continent by a narrow strait, would assuredly be made the basis of smuggling operations, which would most seriously affect the revenues of the Confederacy. There is another consideration which, in the writer's opinion, should induce the Home Government to annex the Island to the other Colonies: It is the approaching equalization of the political parties who divide the Colony by their contentions for power, which, in a few years, will result in *dead-locks*, and thus render impossible all useful legislation. In 1859 a general election was followed by the return of a party supporting the Government of the day, numerically greater than the party in opposition by one only. The writer opposed the introduction into the Colony of Responsible Government, and after fifteen years experience he is satisfied that his opposition was well founded.

Under no other system than that of self Government was it desirable, or indeed possible that the larger Colonies could be governed, but to allow seventy thousand Colonists, chiefly without education, to elect representatives under a system of universal suffrage, and to introduce Party Government, under which every office in the Colony of the value of five pounds a year is bestowed as a reward for political services—on the republican principal, that "to the victors belong the spoils," was not calculated to secure the enactment of judicious laws, or to promote the interests of the Colony.

The opinion generally obtains among the advocates of Confederation, that the financial adjustment of the Quebec Scheme is not just to Prince Edward Island. This opinion is not, however, shared by the writer. The Delegates representing the other Provinces are, it is assumed, willing