in distraction for a seat on the red benches at Ottawa, learn from the following the treatment they are likely to receive, when any one of the Nova Scotia nineteen, of the New Brunswick fourteen, or Prince Edward Island six, seeks to discuss questions distasteful to the hundred and forty-seven Canadians. The hapless Bluenose would be bellowed down at once by the Bully Bottoms among the Kanucks, who, besides taking the lion's share in other matters, "can do the lion's part extempore—for it is nothing but roaring." Mr. Chambers, M. P. P. for Brockville, C. W., it seems, had moved to refer to a special Committee the return to an address of the 21st of June respecting the movement on the Niagara frontier. When attempting to speak to his motion he was assailed by such an ebullition of what the reporter calls, from long experience, we presume, "*Parliamentary noises*," that not a word could be heard. The report continues:—

Mr. Chambers went on for some time longer, but his voice was completely drowned by knocking of desks, groaning, surging, cock-crowing, and the croaking of bull-frogs.

Mr. Rymal rose to order. He thought it very unfair that the hon. gentleman should be put down in this manner.

The Speaker said that the eloquence of the hon. gentleman (Mr. Chambers) had greatly excited the House.—(Great laughter.)

Hon. Mr. Cauchon—I move that the rest of the speech be delivered this day six months.—(Laughter.)

Mr. Chambers went on with his remarks, vociferating with great energy, but failing altogether to get a hearing.

Mr. Rankin said the hon. gentleman's remarks must no doubt be very interesting, if they could only be heard. He would suggest that he should raise his voice a little.—(Laughter.)

Mr. Chambers persevered, but his eloquence was merely a dumb show, while the Marseillaise and other songs were sounded forth from the vigorous lungs of the French members.

Mr. Gibbs said the member for Brockville was grossly misrepresented when he addressed the House some time ago. He understood it was now his intention to set himself right if he could get a hearing for 10 or 15 minutes.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. Chambers then, in response to this appeal, got a hearing for a few moments, and commenced by charging with cowardice the members who, at the beginning of the session, had given notice of similar motions, and had not pressed them.

When it was found that he did not avail himself of the suggestion of Mr. Gibbs, the noises were resumed. A few minutes afterwards he concluded amidst loud cheers—having held the floor for upwards of an hour.

In the same day's report, it is remarked that Hon. Mr. Rose, one of the leading men of the House, "commenced speaking amid great noise, banging of desks, and cries."—*Ib. Citizen.*

THE MIANTONOMAH IN A HEAVY SEA.

We clip from an account in the New York *Herald*, the following in reference to the passage of the *Miantonomah* from England to Russia:—

MAKING FOR THE BALTIC.

We took our departure from the English coast at seven o'clock in the evening, after we had discharged our pilot, and headed for the north end of Denmark, to make the Handsholm light, at the mouth of the Skaggerack, the channel leading from the North Sea or German ocean to the Cattegat and Sound, and thence to the Baltic. The passage up was boisterous, and the heavy short seas we encountered ahead were a serious obstacle to the rapid progress of the Miantonomah. They came down before the strong gales from the north-east with tremendous force, and in the shoal waters of the North Sea, where varied currents meet and create great disturbance, they were piled up in wild confusion, testing the buoyancy of my vessel.

The Augusta, with lively motion, pitched into them, but with her extraordinary sea qualities, she laid her course right on, though with some exertion.

The Miantonomah found it hard work to drive ahead against the heavy seas, and her speed was materially diminished. One day we made less than one hundred and fifteen miles.

THE IRON-CLAD FULLY TESTED.

It was an interesting yet a fearful sight to watch the motions of the iron-clad as she plunged through the swiftly moving masses of water. In a long rolling sea a ship has time to rise from a pitch over one sea, so that she may easily meet the following, and ride over it; but with a short chopping sea, such as we meet in the German Ocean, a vessel must be exceedingly lively to carry a dry deck. The Miantonomah encountered the worst seas she has ever seen, and she came out of them finely. Driving ahead, the huge mass of wood and iron, wonderfully buoyant for the weight carried, she would rise slowly to the coming sea, which, crested with a white mass of foam, bore swiftly and with terrible force upon her, threatening to submerge and bury her forever, and lifting her wedge-like bow high in air, showing the reddish line of the plating and below the gleam of her copper, she would ride over the sea and then plunge down to meet the following wave. And here she experienced trouble. The space between the waves was so short that with her immense length she could not rise quickly enough to pass over it, and so she went through it.

SWEEPING THE WAVES.

It would sweep in, rolling and soothing along, divide on her sharp bow, and roll in solid green water twelve feet thick up to her forward turret, and then break against that tower of iron in wild, frightful and confused masses, the white spray flying forty feet above the top of the turret, drenching the officers and men there, and not sparing any one on the hurricane deck. Other seas rolling in in this frightful manner would break and draw solid water to the very gratings of the hurricane deck, and descend in miniature Niagaras upon the heads of the watch.

The scene was exceedingly wild, and not without elements of fear; but the ponderous bow would again rise from under this mountain of water and roll it off in gleaming and flashing cascades that swept from the entwater to abaft the turret, looking like a small Trenton. The following sea she would almost escape, but the next again would go crashing and rushing over. So it went on for hours, all wild, fearful and threatening, as seen from the turret; but below in the cabin and ward-room—out of sight of these frightful seas—a summer passage, with an almost imperceptible roll, and a gentle pitch, without jerking or sudden motions. The quiet breathing of the massive engines, as they forced ahead the ponderous hull, was all the sound heard there. No howl of wind and no sound of seething water entered in that quiet retreat, as the wonderful ship ploughed her course through the angry waters of the North Sea, under a wild, gloomy, chilling sky, and into a sharp, strong northerly gale.

A Brooklyn ferry-boat occasions more uneasiness at times by her motion than was experienced under the shot-proof decks of the Miantonomah. No better test of her surpassing strength and solidity, combined with wonderful sea-going qualities, could be desired than that afforded by the rough usage she experienced, and came out of unscathed, in the North Sea and the Skagerack.

The weight of a solid wave ten or twelve feet may be easily calculated. It is something immense, and one that no wooden vessel would care to receive on her decks.

Of course the Augusta was always above water, and the test was not so severe upon her; but the result to her of a blow such as the Miantonomah repeatedly received, I do not care to speculate upon, especially as I have some thousand miles to voyage in her yet.

FEELING OF THE STRANGERS.

The English pilot of the iron-clad made his first voyage in one of that class to this point, and it is not saying too much to assert that he was thoroughly frightened when he gazed upon these tremendous seas coming aboard as he stood upon the forward turret. He was exceedingly troubled lest the deck should give way, and he crushed in under the superincumbent water; but he gradually regained confidence and courage as he observed how little effect the waves had on the ship. There was no shock or collision, and no shivering and trembling, such as he had before experienced in like circumstances; but the ship pursued her own way, easily and comfortably, throwing off the furious green seas as a lion would toss a rain drop from his shaggy coat. And when he went below and was shut out from the physical exhibition of the force of the elements, his wonder grew, and he now pronounces the vessel the most admirable and wonderful ship that ever floated. In that he but re-echoes the verdict of all who have ever seen her.

THE CHICAGO FENIAN PIC-NIC.

(Correspondence of the New York Tribune.)

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The grand excursion and pic-nic of the Irish republican association came off to-day at Hass Park, nine miles west of the city. The resources of the North-Western railroad company were taxed to the utmost during the entire day. At noon 72 coaches from the city, loaded to overflowing, had set down their cargoes and returned for more. Large numbers of private conveyances were constantly arriving, and a considerable number of persons came from the adjacent country. Not less than 15,000 persons in all were present, a fair portion of whom were Fenians and their friends, but the chief attraction was the announcement that Gov. Oglesby, Speaker Colfax and Gen. Logan would make addresses. The weather was propitious, and the assemblage orderly. At 1½ p. m., Gov. Oglesby was introduced and received with great applause.

SPEECH OF GOV. OGLESBY.

Gov. Oglesby said in respect to England, amid great applause:—Every English administration has been against liberty. I have never loved the English nation, and I'll tell you why: because it gives all its influence against liberty here and everywhere else. Lord Palmerston and Lord Russell under him did all they could to break up our free government. I hated these men during the war, and will always hate all men who hate liberty. (Loud cheers.) I meet you not as Fenians but as American citizens, and tell you the whole truth, the truth I wish could be sounded across the ocean to all the furthest shores of Europe. I don't know that we shall ever be able to hurt England much. (Confusion, and cries of "Oh, yes, we will.") But I tell you, before my God, *that I mean to cultivate a public opinion against the English Government.* We never have hurt them; we only let them alone, and all we asked of them was to be let alone, but the moment we got in trouble, the moment the bloody head and hand of treason were lifted up in our midst, old Palmerston, old Russell, and old Derby, and every other scoundrel of them set themselves to destroy our free government. There was no other corner of the world where rebel pirates and assassins could find so safe a shelter as under Queen Victoria's. (Great laughter.) Now I want every Irishman to help me to notify Queen Victoria we don't mean to forget what she done for these villains.

SPEECH OF GEN. LOGAN.

Among other things Gen. J. A. Logan said:—"My father was born in the county Monaghan, Ireland, and struggled long for Irish freedom. He taught me the lesson, and I learned it well—the lesson of undying patriotism that swears eternal enmity to all oppressors. (Great cheering.) So, then, when you and the true American, whether he is in favor of Irish liberty and opposed to British oppression, he lays his hand upon his heart and swears before high Heaven eternal fidelity to Irish independence. (Loud cheering.) It has been natural for an Irishman to join the democratic party, misled by the name. My father was a democrat. I have been democrat, but this rebellion changed the status of parties altogether. We can all see plainly now where the line is run that parts patriots from traitors. You must not longer be deceived. Every friend of freedom is the friend of Irish freedom, and to lovers of universal and impartial suffrage only can Irish patriots go to find true friends. The man who would enslave a black man would enslave an Irishman if he could. You have been aggregiously mistaken in supposing that the slave holders have been firm friends. They have despised you just as they have despised black slaves and all poor white men, and have only fed you with whiskey when they wanted your votes. The neutrality of England during our war, our governor and our Speaker Colfax have well said is good neutrality toward England now. If the Irish patriots want vessels and munitions of war, they shall have them. We ain't afraid of England; why should we be? The United States is a man, a man big enough and stout enough to take care of himself, and needn't be afraid of a woman." (Great cheering.)

SPEECH OF SPEAKER COLFAX.

Speaker Colfax's speech at the Fenian pic-nic near Chicago is not fully given in the *Tribune's* report. Here is a shameful extract from the full report of the speech. Note the way in which it concludes:—

"When the hour of England's trial came; when the Irish army was on the Canadian line; when the brave men who had left the Emerald Isle of the ocean, who came here to enjoy liberty, showed that they loved their native land so much that they were willing to go forth to bleed, suffer, and even die to procure Irish independence. When they, I say, went to that Canada line, if the President had issued a proclamation he should have taken the proclamation of the Queen, and have said,

"'Here is an army of rebels against Great Britain upon the Canada line,—just as there was an army of rebels against us at Fort Sumter, it was exactly the same case—they are an army with guns, not stolen from any one, but paid for at our arsenals—there was an army just as at Fort Sumter, it was exactly the same case—declare them both belligerents. It is a fair fight. We will let them go.'

"'On the contrary as you very well know, the proclamation was issued, and he went out of his way to speak of these men as 'evil disposed persons!' 'Evil disposed!' because they longed to release their land from thraldom under which it had for centuries groaned!

"'Those again whom they went to fight were those who had fought for tyranny and despotism over Ireland. They were the very same men, as Gov. Oglesby told you, who sustained and sympathised with the rebellion against liberty in our land of America.

"'You have stood together on the battle-field. Now stand together at the ballot-box. If you believe in liberty for Ireland, you must go to work and speak for liberty in America. The true way to aid your cause is to fight, as the great Union republican cause does, for human justice and human rights, and impartial justice, and for the downfall of tyranny and oppression wherever it exists."

FENIAN PIC-NIC AT ROCHESTER.

[From the Irish American.]

There was a grand Fenian pic-nic at Rochester on the 19th ult., and as it had been announced that a "sham battle" would be fought on the occasion, representing the engagement between the Fenians and the "Queen's Own" at Ridgeway, every one who could by any chance turn out was on hand to see the fun.

The moment that preparation for the sham-fight commenced, dancing and every other kind of amusement was forsaken. The "Queen's Own" were represented by members of the Rochester Circle, who took the duty on themselves as a matter of necessity, as it was difficult to find any who were willing to wear "England's cruel red" even in sport, or to show their back even to a friend in a sham-fight. Both parties acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of the thousands collected to witness their achievements. The Fenians by their dash and vigor, the "Queen's Own" by the steadiness and ensemble of their first advance, and their high flying qualities subsequently exhibited. The "Queen's Own" stood embattled on a rising ground; the Fenians, beneath them and in the distance, lay flat—their ranks much extended. Messengers were seen flying from line to line bearing demands for capitulation or answers of defiance. Negotiations soon ceased, however, the Canadians deploying a cloud of skirmishers on their left, the fusilade began, and in a moment the fight was general. The Fenians at first gave way, but being rallied by their officers they dashed with intrepidity into the midst of their assailants. The "Queen's Own" behaved with remarkable gallantry—advancing undaunted in the face of the enemy's fire. At this juncture, and for the space of about five minutes, a fierce hand to hand conflict took place—"Cannuck met Fenian, and Fenian met Cannuck" with the most deadly animosity. Cries from the lookers on of "Give it to 'em Patsy!" "Down with the bloody Queen's Own!" "Mike, ye divil, yer drunk!" "Ow, ow, ye got it now!" stimulated the valor of the combatants. But what could withstand the desperation of the Fenians? Devoted to the cause they were ready to perish every man in his traces, or conquer. The consequence was the melee was soon over, and the "Queen's Own," unable longer to uphold the fortunes of the day, scattered in ignominous flight. Pell mel they were pursued by the exulting victors, and many a "wild Irish shout" mingled in strange discordance with cries of "Quarter!" "Be aisy, ye divil!" and "Murther, I am kilt!" But the battle had been fought and won; the captured colors were carried in triumph from the field; the downcast and sorrowing "Queen's Own" betook themselves to the consolation of drowing their grief and quenching the thirst excited by vigorous pedal exercise in friendly potations with their late adversaries; and the second "battle of Ridgeway" was over.

WHO THREW AWAY OUR FISHERIES?

We all know that before the late elections we were told, that our Fisheries would not be protected by Great Britain unless we consented to Confederation; but let us once adopt what was called the policy of the Empire and the Empire in return would protect our Fisheries from all intrusion at any cost of men and money.

We all know that immediately after Confederation we found our fisheries given away to the Americans for a paltry 50 cents per ton.

Who is to blame for this great wrong? Some Prince Edward's Island papers we believe it was that put the blame on Mr. Cardwell, alleging that he insisted on having this most monstrous arrangement made by the Provinces. In the Canadian Parliament, in reply to questions put on this subject:—

"Attorney General McDonald replied, 'that the policy was initiated by the Canadian Government beyond a doubt, and without any suggestion from the Imperial Government. The idea, however, that was acted upon by the Canadian Government *was being at the same time suggested by the Imperial Government, and a despatch was received from them suggesting what had been carried into effect here* (in Canada) *a fortnight before.*" In further explanation of the matter Mr. McDonald stated that the Canadian Government "*had some difficulty in getting the Lower Provinces to agree to the proposition,*" but that the policy having "*met the cordial approbation of the Home Government,*" "the Home Government pressed on the Maritime Provinces the same policy. Some of them at first positively refused, but on further representation by the Home Government, they saw the justice of the Canadian policy, and agreed to carry it out."

Like the Confederation Scheme itself, and all other such mischief, this originated with the Canadians, who were sustained by Mr. Cardwell in this as in every thing else.

"*Some of them at first positively refused*"!! The Smith Government, on behalf of New Brunswick, positively and peremptorily refused to be parties to an arrangement so ruinous and so disgraceful. Their successors, who think more, much more, of the wishes of their Canadian masters than of the honor of this Province, or the welfare of the fishermen, immediately accepted a policy which Smith, Gillmour, Botsford, Odell, Hatheway, Cudlip and Troop, mindful only of their duty and of the good of the Province, spurned with contempt.

The public will know who are responsible for this outrage at all events.—*St. John Freeman.*

The Halifax "Citizen" of the 15th inst. says:—"It is important that the anti-Confederate people of this Province should know the confidential advices from the People's Delegation in London are characterized by information of the most satisfactory and encouraging nature with regard to the success of their patriotic mission. It is of course unnecessary to give particular details in a brief announcement of this kind; but we have sufficient authority for stating that, under all the circumstances, the anti-Confederation delegation has been greater than there was reason to expect when Mr. Howe sailed for England.

"Whenever our schemers here heard that Mr. Cardwell was removed from office, they became frantic with impatience to play their old game of fledging the Col. Secretary a second time to a measure before he had time to look into it. We learn that on their way to London, Mr. Tilley and the rest were very positive that they would get their scheme rushed through at once, before Parliament rose. They reached England on a Saturday, and next Monday morning Dr. Tupper was introducing his dear friend McCully to Earl Carnarvon!"

MYSTERIOUS MURDER CONTRADICTED.

A most extraordinary story of murder at Bay St. George, has been going the rounds of the press this week. We have the most unquestionable authority for knowing the whole story as a *wilful malicious falsehood*, from beginning to end.—The abominable slander, circulated by Joseph McVane, of Bothwell, P. E. I., condemns itself in the first paragraph, for *Capt. Stirling, was not in the "Sirocco."* But passing over the many discrepancies and inaccuracies in this romantic tale of "Mysterious Murder and Shipwreck," we are authorized by Capt. William Messervey, senr., and Capt. Thomas Shaw, of Bay St. George, (both of whom are now in this city), to give *the most unqualified denial* to Mr. McVane's story. From these gentlemen we glean the following particulars:—

"Cape St. George, the scene of the wreck, is a headland at Bay St. George, N. F., some 36 miles from the settlement at the head of the Bay. On this lonely spot there are two families living, viz., Louis Laney, two sons, (grown up), and John Simmo, son-in-law to Laney. Laney is over 60 years of age, and is well known at Bay St. George as a quiet, inoffensive man. His sons and son-in-law are considered to be very fine young men, and bear excellant characters in the Bay. Capt. Shaw visited the scene of the disaster about two weeks since, and to him we are indebted for the following:—

The schooners *Sirocco*, Capt. Eisenhaur, and *Hannah*, Capt. Stirling, were discovered ashore, about two miles apart from each other, on the morning of the 22d December, 1865. During the previous night a violent gale of wind, accompanied by a snow storm, prevailed to such an extent that any one even succeeding in reaching the beach, would have certainly perished.

The *Hannah*, poor Stirling's vessel, was found bottom up, (leading to the supposition that she capsized before going ashore) about a mile and a half from Simmo's house, on a rough, rocky shore. The *Sirocco*, Captain Eisenhaur's vessel, went ashore on a rocky beach; when discovered she was deck up, dismasted, and full of water, and it is not thought likeley that she capsized before going ashore. There were 10 men, all told, in the *Sirocco*, and 11 in the *Hannah*. The bodies of five or six were recovered, and burial as well as circumstances permitted. The elder Laney, in conveying two of the bodies found on a cliff, on a sledge drawn by an ox, was nearly washed away by a sea with his ox and sledge.

Such is the true story of the loss of these two vessels. Our informants are well known to several prominent merchants in this city, with whom they have been dealing upwards of 20 years, and their feelings upon reading the atrocious falsehoods already mentioned can be better immagined than described.—[Hx. Express.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Please allow me a small space in your paper to inform Mr. Daniel McDonald—who styles himself Secretary of the meetings held by the Hon. Joseph Hensley at Souris and East Point—that the Hon. E. McEachen is not in the least indebted to me for assistance, either in reporting his speeches or replying to the *incorrect* report which he (McD.) forwarded for publication. I have not so much as opened my notes since I transferred them to my pocket at the close of the meeting.

I think, however, that I have had a little more experience with the pen than Mr. McDonald, and I dare say, if required to do so, could give a more correct statement than he. Were it not that I have been from home, I should have rappell him pretty sharply over the knuckles; but I have not the time nor the disposition at present to do so. I would inform the Secretary that, in my opinion, Mr. McEachen has stated nothing but the truth in his letter, and I should say that I would be sorry to see him paying any attention to the ungentlemanly rejoinder which he (McD) saw fit to impose upon the public.

"THE GENTLEMAN."

Bothwell, Aug. 20, 1866.

The Herald.

Wednesday, August 29, 1866.

FATHER CHINIQUY AGAIN.

SOME dictatorial scribe, in the *Islander* of Friday last, is very much concerned about the HERALD and its subscription-list. To call Father Chiniquy a "humbug," and his admirers "old ladies," is an "insult" to all the Protestants in the Island, and a sufficient reason for them to "rally all over the Island," to "sustain the Protestant Government." So, at least, says the very pompous scribe referred to. Now, we do not intend to devote either much time or space to honest Father Chiniquy or his equally honest and pious biographer. When we expressed the conviction that the Padre was brought here for political purposes, as well as to enable the "humbug" himself to make money, we did not think the truth of our remarks would so soon be made manifest; but the "Islander" of last week affords proof "strong as holy writ" of the accuracy of our statements. As to the grand "rally" recommended by the meek and unselfish "G. S.," we don't care a rush for it. If every Protestant on the Island were to cast his vote for the existing Government, it would not make the difference of a bad copper to us, individually, nor to Catholics as a body, however it might affect politicians of the "G. S." stamp. Whatever laws are passed, or whatever policy is carried out, whether economical or extravagant, their result equally affects the *whole* population, Protestant as well as Catholic. For eight years we have had a Protestant Government, and what, let us ask, is there to show for it? Taxation, to be sure, has doubled, the debt of the Colony has quadrupled, and we have barracks and troops; but Catholics have not decreased in numbers or influence, and their educational institutions and churches are more prosperous and numerous than ever. Whatever Government is in power, it makes little difference to them, in a religious point of view; and, therefore, when "G. S." prates about our attempting to please "ignorant" Roman Catholics by our remarks on Father Chiniquy, and threatens us with a prolongation in power of the existing Government, we can tell him that the most "ignorant" of our co-religionists could not be deceived by such wretched bosh as he has given expression to. We also beg to assure "G. S."—whose initials may signify "Great Schemer," "Granny Simkins," "General Snivveller," "Grave Sneak," or "George Somebody,"—that, in so far as our knowledge of Protestant sentiment and the political signs of the times extends, we believe that while the Protestant majority may be willing to return to power the party that now rules, his influence to control the destinies of this Colony, as in days gone by, has passed away forever. That majority has not forgotten, and are not likely to forget, that so long as Confederation was at all probable, before the people of this Colony could have a chance to pronounce an opinion upon the scheme at the polls, *he*, in conjunction with others, used his best and worst endeavors to foist that unjust and obnoxious measure upon us, while the Hons. E. Palmer, Geo. Beer, and K. Henderson, the editor of the "Patriot," and other staunch and influential Protestants labored strenuously to preserve the rights and independence of the Colony. Now, however, at the eleventh hour, when a general election is *inevitable*, and Confederation shelved for a time, "G.S.," with the modesty and magnanimity which are characteristic of the individual, wishes the people to forget his own unscrupulous efforts in behalf of the great Scheme, and seeks, by appealing to Protestant sympathies and prejudices, and attempting to lead them off, to deprive these gentlemen, and the large anti-Confederate Conservative party of which they form no uninfluential part, of the legitimate influence and position to which their unflinching advocacy of the rights of the people—in the face of unmeasured abuse and the meanest petty persecution from "G. S." and his backers—fully entitles them. No, "G. S.," your transparent dodge will not succeed. There is assuredly no "Jesuitism" about us; and while we have no doubt that the party in power will again triumph at the approaching elections, we believe that they have both the power and the will, and the *wisdom*, to weed out from among them all such doubtful auxiliaries of strength as "G. S." and his Canadian masters and friends—T. D. McGee, E. Cartier, Col. Gray, W. H. Pope, and the editor of the "Examiner." We confess it is a source of satisfaction to us to know that a majority of the people, in again returning (although very foolishly, as we think) a so-called Protestant party to power, will take the precaution to snuff him and all other Confederate plotters, who seek, by bigoted appeals, to retain their influence to be again exerted the more effectually in favor of Confederation after the elections are over—to snuff him and them, we say, out of political existence. This is necessary, if that party desires to retain the confidence of the people, and to preserve the independence of the Colony. Their position will then, instead of being weakened, be materially strengthened. "G. S." may whine as long as he likes about "insult," and endeavor to work up an unnecessary religious excitement for the coming election. He shall have it all his own way, as we intend to pay him no further attention, nor be instrumental in giving him a notoriety and influence, which, having unwittingly lost, he now seeks to regain.

THE QUEBEC SCHEME AND NOTHING ELSE.

IT is not always that a people can judge with certainty of the sincerity of the advocates of a public measure such as Confederation. The people of this Island have had a better chance to judge impartially than their credulous fellow-colonists in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. We have the advantage of the experience without having to pay their price for it. In order to carry Confederation in those Provinces, and to obviate the hostility of their people and Legislatures, the advocates of Union vehemently asserted that the Quebec Scheme would be greatly modified or substituted altogether by another plan which would be more just to the Maritime Provinces, and less objectionable to them. We doubted that statement, and when a Resolution, merely approving of the principle of Colonial Union, was introduced into the Legislature, we said it was part of a general plan adopted in all the Maritime Provinces to entrap them into the Quebec Scheme. We quoted the statements of leading Canadian politicians to show that no other could or would be obtained, and later advices confirm this impression. If further proof were required to show that those who say the Maritime Provinces, if they accept Confederation, can obtain better terms than those contained in the Quebec Report, merely wish to delude and entrap the people, we have it in the following *resume* of a Debate on the subject in the Canadian House of Assembly, where members of the Government reiterate, and most emphatically declare, that no change of any importance, no modification worthy the name, will be attempted or permitted in the Quebec Scheme. In reading the following, the people of this Island can congratulate themselves upon their persevering opposition to Confederation, and the independent action of the Legislature in regard thereto; nor should they permit themselves, now that the matter is postponed for a while, to entirely go to sleep. A zealous and watchful eye should be kept upon the movements of those who, whether in Canada or this Island, seek to consummate Confederation upon the basis of the iniquitous Quebec Scheme and no other. But here is the *resume* referred to:

M. Dorion then moved in amendment that the address be not adopted, but that it be referred to a committee of the whole, with instructions to amend it, so that if the general or local constitutions enacted by the Imperial Parliament should involve any departure from the resolutions adopted by this House, such constitutions should not take effect till after they had been submitted to the approval of this House.

Mr. Cauchon pointed out that the Attorney General East declared in his speech on Confederation that no change would be made in the Quebec resolutions. Accepting this statement he would vote against the motion; if it were otherwise he would vote for it.

Mr. John A. Macdonald said the Government had no intention of departing from the resolutions of the Quebec Conference. When they were brought down to the House the Government stated that they must be accepted as a whole. The Government would adhere to that scheme in every sense as fully as possible, but they could not accept this resolution, because it was tantamount to say that the Crown could be bound by a resolution of the House. He had no doubt the Imperial Government would carry out to the letter the scheme as adopted here, and that those members of the Government who might be deputed to England on the subject might insist in the strongest terms that the propositions made by the Quebec conference, and accepted by the House, should be carried out in their integrity.

Mr. Cauchon, believing the Government was bound on its honor to carry out the scheme as adopted, and believing too the Imperial Parliament would abide by the resolutions of the Quebec conference, he would vote against the motion. Of course, if the Imperial Parliament made changes, it had power to do so, but if the Canadian Government accepted them they thereby betrayed the trust reposed in them by this House. They would be held to account by the House and the public and properly punished.

Mr. Brown regarded this discussion as unfortunate, because it suggested the probability of the government departing from the resolutions of the Quebec conference. He held that they could not in the nature of things depart from them. The effect of the motion would simply be to declare that an act of the Imperial Parliament should not be regarded as law, if it so pleased this House.

M. Dorion urged the motion upon the members from Lower Canada as necessary to prevent the government departing from the terms of the resolutions adopted at Quebec.

Mr. Sanfield Macdonald contended that there was danger of the government yielding to the representations of the Imperial authorities and consenting to changes in the constitution as they had passed this House. He thought, therefore, the motion should be adopted in order to protect the House and country against the possibility of alteration.

Mr. Carter said he would repeat the declaration he had made on a former occasion that the government would consent to no change in the resolutions as adopted at Quebec.

Mr. M. C. Cameron would vote against the amendment, because he believed government knew that they could not with safety to themselves accept any important change in the resolutions.

Mr. Cowan would vote in the same way, but for a different reason; namely, because he hoped the Imperial Parliament would make changes in the general constitution. He trusted, for instance, that it would strike out the clause providing for a nominative Legislative Council, which was an anomaly in the last half of the 19th century, especially on this side of the Atlantic.

The House having divided the amendment was negatived—yeas 8, nays 55. The yeas were Messrs. Biggar, A. A. Dorion, A. Dufresne, Geoffrion, Holton, Laframboise, J. S. Macdonald and Scatoherd.

The motion was then agreed to.

THE MILITARY SCHOOL.

THE *Bulletin* denies that there is any exclusiveness about the Military School established by the Government in this city. There certainly ought not to be any exclusiveness. A school which has been established for the purpose of efficiently training, for defensive purposes, the Militia and Volunteers of this Island, without respect to creed or class, and which is supported from the general revenue contributed to alike by all classes, ought to be above suspicion; but such, unfortunately, is not the case. We by no means wish to attach any blame to Col. Smith for the complaints and dissatisfaction which exist. He is not aware of the wire-pulling of those at the head of the Department, and, therefore, he is not included in any of our strictures, and should not take them to himself. Now, with reference to the *Bulletin*, we may say that its positive assertion that