Absoluted States has been so certainly operating that he has been the certainly operating that he has been the certainly operating that he has been the certainly operating the past year, and the past of the the state of the product from the banks of the kangisekians, invalid a tentes a very important thermal induces upon the table state of the kangisekians, invalid a tentes a very important thermal induces upon the table state of the product of the

Government will have it in its power to enter into such "A PROSPREOUS CITY. -The City of Portland had, in 1844, arrangements with the proprietors as must be satisfactory to "A recoverance UTT. — ine tays or revision one, in level, arrangements with the proprieters as must on anisotropy or available of \$26,065,888, which was increased to \$20,069,089 in 1804. Her exports to freelym constricts locreased from the best interests of this island demand that Tennat Lesgues \$250,097 to 1804; to 4,580,041,01 in 1804; the imports from and disconnent be part and end to. We have the second of the seco given our windows; was an increase or wents unexampled that would be necessary. Such ican would have to be re-in any other city of New England during the same period plat, and any losses increase of wealth is wholly due to the trade with This great increase of wealth is wholly due to the trade with of ms. Now, after putting saids an ample provision for our chaples by the Great Trank Railway."

Canada by the Grand Trunk Railway.

Such would be the increase of trade and prosperity in Ballon
and St. John William of the Company of the C by a few private individuals of whose second-hand intermed, of intimidating them. Those who tell them that the taxistic ding we have lately had a pretty fair specimen. I believe, in Upper Canada can affect us to the amount of one farthing, oning we have latedy and a presty har specimen. I collers, in upper tanase can stact us to the amount of one farking, also, that so long as we occupy our present included position, either knowingly or ignorably state what has not a shadow we must bear patiently and submit with resignation to what iof foundation in truth. I have been told that, at different were befulls us, but I would ask, does any hon member immenting in the country has been country to the state of th representatives of four millions of people would ever belivery strongest points which has acrossed of monacas bring imparillation even at an angula any more than those of their bose in favor of it. Hos members are, doubtles, aware inparrial Parliament of Great Britain I also now consider that this taxation is not laid on by the Government, but the breefits which will account to road places as East Point, solely by the people themselves. Upper Canada is divided that breefits which will be the proper consists of the proper canada is divided that the property of the people of the property of the proper share of Public Grants for harbors on the north side; for we Townships, each ten miles square. The inhabitants of each may rest assured that our fisheries will be developed on a Township elect annually five Councillors. These five elect

samually one of their number as presiding officer, who is public meetings in this city, and published in the new-standard by the details of Reservi. The Blacere and Deputy papers, where certain gendlemes broadly are uterware designed by the third of the standard of the admustly one of their number as presiding officer, who is public meetings in this city, and published in the newssentation in the General Parliament, and the complaints now give you my reasons for believing that should we of the collective that we have too few members. When become a portion of the Confederation, the taxes we the reruled Produces ordained and established their should pay, assuming the Canada Tariff to remain at its Constitution, it was provided that Representatives from present rate, would be less in amount than those now paid any State might be seat to Parliament in the proportion by the people of this Island. The foregoing table athebits of one member to arety thirty thousand of the population the amount of duties which the articles imported into this The State of Delaware, large and influential, as well as Island in 1863, would have paid, according to our l'ariff that of Rhode Island, somewhat similar in extent to this for 1864, contrasted with the amount which the like Colory, did not think it against the interests of their articles, in the absence of Confederation, would have paid people, to aster their Union with one member each; this junder the Canada Tariff of the same year. By this table leland is lavited to eater the proposed Confederation with it appears that while under the Island Tail of 1804, the fines. We are also told that our four members in the importations of 1863 would have paid a daty of £41,463; Council will be no protection to our interests; and that too; they, under the Canada Tariff, had they been imported from oussom obtaining in the United States is far botter. Now places beyond the limits of Confederation, would have been less us take this view of the question, and follow the chargeable with £69.792. The opponents of Confedera-Upited States' system. Vancouver, Columbia, Red River, tion will, doubtless, exclaim, ' Here is conclusive evidence Upper Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfound that were we to enter the Confederation we should land and Prison Edward Island, each sends two members sumually lose thereby to the extent of £27,829 | submit. to the Upper Chamber. If a question arose effecting converted deference to these sentiement, that it evidence of sentional rights, interests and privileges, do we imagine, no such thing. Here we have language so plain that it that our two members could carry the point against their ead to see with what a reckless disregard of truth we other sixteen! But, I would ask; has a case over coourred have bad it paraded in the columns of some of our Island in which such injustics was attempted or even hinted at, 100 wapapers "the advocates of Linen admit a loss of as the opponents of Confederation are so grisrously afraid; 227,000." That this misstatement was made for a puras the opponents of Confederation are so grisrously afraid; 227,000." of! At the time of the Revolution, the white population, pose can exactly be doubted. for it has been the great of the whole thirteen States was less than thete of Canada capital upon which the opponents have traded to frighten at this time. The population of Canada is now consider and intimidate our people. I ask, what confidence can ably more than thirty times that of this island, and if we, the people place in statements so unblushingly made by are to follow the plan of the United States to mate out those from whom they cught to expect truthful informaeren-handed justice, we must first portion out Canada tion on such an important point! but I acquit those into thir teen sections, approximating to what the United gentlemen who, at the public meetings, repeated this States were at the time of their Union, not what they now misstatement. I have no doubt they were led into the ore. But, I would ask, is it necessary that we should go error from reading it in those of our Island asswapapers, into this Confederation without hearteand mindefilled with, which have not he stated to misquote the Hon Col Secresuspicions! Is its foregone conclusion with us that allitary. That the hon gentleman's statement was perfectly the other Provinces will unite to do injustice to one correct! will show as I proceed. ! elleve that many of the other frozenes will aims to do injustice to nescorrect swill snow as i proceed a "believe that many of particular section of their common country." Yet we do not propole do not rightly comprehend the meaning of the share all these dark surfailings, and much more freelying of the term lariff. Some of them fancy that a lariff is senunciated by all parties who appear the fone-featurin a direct tax, somewhat like our land tax, and quite where will the indicated of Upper Canada be, cries objectionable. Others again proclaim that if we go into Mr Cameron, "when the other Provinces hold a majority the Union and the Tariff be increased five per cent, wa of thirty against her in the Lower, and fifty-two in the must necessarily pay one-twentieth more for the articles of thirty against nerin the Lower, and http-five in the must necessarily pay one-twenteth more for the articles Upper Chamber! Then M Diorion cries not for poor of ordinary consumption than we now do I will show the Chamber Chambe by liberal and ealightened men." As I said before, such saddlery, silks, velvete, jewelry, broadcloths, and expensive a case has never occurred in the history of nations, and is wines, surely they should not object to pay one shifting a case and acres occurred in the alexety of matters, and tagenties, early, and alexander occurred to pay one animals it not monstrous destricts that they now do occur with us in this age of reason! But the weapon But it is the bulk of the people with whose interests i which has been wickled with greatest success in setting would deal, and I maintain that, under the Canadian our people against Confederation has been the cry of Tariff, we can have the articles of ordinary occasumption taxation. "Oh." any the opponents. " if we some under hi as low a rate as they are now sold for in Charlottetown : the Canada Tariff we shall be ruined." It was but the but before proving this I will quote, as german to the other day my attention was called to speeches delivered at subject, a statement made in figlifux before a very large