assumally one of their number as presiding officer, who is public meetings in this city, and published in the news-designated by . Dot title of Beere. . The Blooves and Deputy papers, where certain gestlemen broadly gave utterance Bayes of the Telepaphys from the Cham; committee. Basis to the assertion, when do Thios of the last also of County, Council levids heart has a ground so passe. A property of the council of County Compositionists, Majorin taxes; pounds or pence, as the \$27,000; under Confederation." What is the foundation sure to send representatives into Parliament, pledged to but in this case. I would ask, can any excuse be offered, comemy, who will unite with the other Provinces to keep could any mistake exist in the minds of those, who, if down any profuse expanditure of the public funds. The they had read the Hon Col Secretary's statement would next point in would remark upon is our share in the Repres have seen that the exact words be used were: "I shall sentation in the General Parliament, and the complaints now give you my reasons for believing that should we of the objectors that we have too few members. When become a portion of the Confederation, the taxes we the zeroled Provinces 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 Slute might be sent to Parliament in the proportion by the prople of this Island. The foregoing table exhibits of one member to every 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 enter their Union with one member each ; this under the Canada Tariff of the same year. Hy this table Island is lavited to eater the proposed Confederation with it appears that while under the Island Tariff of 1804, the five. Wo. are also, told that our four members in the importations of 1863 would have paid a duty of £41,963; Council will be no protection to our interests; and that the they, under the Canada Tariff, had they been imported from oustom obtaining in the United States is far better. Now places beyond the limits of Confederation, would have been let. sts. take this view of the question, and follow the charges blo with £69,792. The apponents of Confedera-United States' system. Yancouver, Columbia, Red River, tion will, doubtless, exclaim. Here is conclusive or idence Upper Canada, Now Brunswick, Now Bootia, Newfound, that were we to enter the Confederation we should land and Prison Edward Island, each sonds two members sonually lose thereby to the extent of £27,829 f submit. to the Upper Chamber. If a question erose effecting our, with deference of these gentlemen, that it is evidence of sectional 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 the is ead to see with what a reckluse disregard of truth we other eixteen! But, I would ack; has a case correcourred have had it paraded in the columns of some of our Island in which such injustics was attempted or even hinted at newspapers the advocates of timen admit a loss of as the apponents of Confederation are so grievously afraid £27,000. That this misstatement was made for a pursuit of the confederation are so grievously afraid £27,000. of! At the time of the Revolution, the white population pose can scarcely be doubted . for it has been the great of the whole thirteen States was less than thes 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 wo 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 thirteen 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 But, I would ask, is it necessary that we should go error from reading it in those of our Island newspapers. into this Confederation withour hearts and mindsfilled with which have not besitated to misquote the lion Col Secre-suspicions? Is it a foregone conclusion with us that allitury. That the bon gentleman's statement was perfectly the other Provinces will unite to do injustice to one correct I will show as I proceed. I believe that many of particular section of their common country! Yot we our people do not rightly comprehend the meaning or hearhave all these dark surmisings, and much more freelying of the term lariff. Some of them fancy that a lariff is enunciated by all parties who oppose the Confederation, a direct tax, somewhat like nor land tax, and quite as

Where will the inderests of Upper Canada be, "cries objectionable. Others again proclaim that it wo go into Mr Cameron, "when the other Provinces hold a majority the Union and the Tariff be increased five per cent, we of thirty against her in the Lower, and fifty-two in the must necessarily pay one-twentieth more for the articles Upper Chamber!" Then M. Dorion cries not for poor of ordinary consumption than we now do I will show Upper Chamber!" Then M. Dorion cries not for poor of ordinary consumption than we now do I will show Lower Canada. Then comes New "crnawick, Nors, the fallacy of this. We are not a rich people, but those Soutis and Prince Edward Island. Let us say, "awayamong us who can allord to purchase expensive articles of with such unworthy apoptoines, they should not be baid foreign manufacture, such as Soglish carriages, harness, by liberal and calightesed mon." As I said before, such saddlery, silks relivets, jewelry, broaddoths, and expossive a case has never occurred in the history of nations, and is wines, surely they should not object to pay one shilling it not monstroug dootring to protein that it could ever in the pound more for these articles than 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 wielded with greatest success in setting would deal, and I maintaire that, under the Canadian our people against Confederation has been the cry of Tariff, we can have the articles of ordinary consumption taration. "Ob," asy the opponents, " if we come under at as lows rate as they are now sold for in Charlottetown; the Canada Tariff we shall be rained " It was but the but before proving this I well quote, as german to the other day my attention was called to speeches delivered at subject, a statement made in Halifar before a very large