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of the Society on the following Friday night ustained with much spirit and ability; but as much spirit and ability; but as much spirit and ability; but as were repetitions to a great extent of those the public meetings, we have not deemed it protects the public meetings, we have not deemed it protects by a series of the second of the se nd was sus

E. REILLY, Reporter.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HER ALD.

Morell, Feb. 1st, 1865.

SIR.—I see in the Examiner an extract from a speech of Judge Keogh, in Dublin, against Fentanism—so says Mr. Whelan—but the extract quoted in the Examiner does not say anything concerning Fentanisms at all, but is altogether shewing what high offices Irishmen are fill-

EXPENDITURE OF 1863.

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8	imated to cost \$40,438,610, in-
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	rtifications contemplated, say nbous contemplated, say 600,000

admission:

"Of every one hundred dollars of taxation imposed by the argument are wasted; and if he refuses to be frightened. General Legislature. Prince Edward Island will contribute into Confederation, he is an incorrigible rascal, opposed about \$2.50, the remaining \$97.50 will be borne by the other alike to moral, social, intellectual and political improveparts of the Confederation.

Before making any remarks on the above quotation, I beg just to observe that I believe the inimbitants of P. E. Island are in the about that proposed Confederation.

Now, in order to show the importance of the admission conditions in the condition of the proposed Confederation.

Now, in order to show the importance of the admission conditions the condition of the proposed Confederation of the proposed Confederation.

Take to moral, social, intellectual and political improvement. Truly it is a deplorable case, the ingratitude of which would be sufficient were it not so exceptional in its character, to deter philanthropists forever more from exerting their talents to add fallen humanity, when disintended in the above, it will be necessary to form an estimate of the proposed Confederation, to the utmost in behalf of a people who utterly refuse.

this probable annual superditure of the proposed Confaderation, and then to show the amount that P is laind will contribute annually toward that expense. Difficult as this task may appear, I believe there is good and reliable data with which we may approximate sufficiently near to got a pretty correct idea of what we may expect, and what we should have to submit the life have compiled a considerable proportion of the following from Mr. Galt's attaintical calculations contained in his printed speech, and of there is anything at all incorrect or fallacious in the subjoined estimates or calculations—and I believe there is not—I will thank the Colonial Secretary or any other "red hot Unionist" to point it out clearly, as it may prove an fateresting article of reference in five or seven years time.

Now, in order to get at the annual expense of the General Government under Confederation, we must, in the first place, accertain what part of the whole expense of the Fraviness proposed to be anited will be assumed by the Local Governments, Government. We have it as follows; but first we will show what amount was expended by the whole five Provinces in 1863.

Expensives or 1863. stories to the effect that our leading Delegates altogether ver-estimated their influence when they imagined they could set at defiance with impunity the instructions of our House of Assembly and sell the rights and liberties of those when they misrepresented, for so many pieces of silver. History tells of many political unions, and how they were effected; nor is it surprising that men who have been clothes with a little brief authority, or with no authority at all, who had breathed for any length of time a Canadian atmosphere of the present day, and apon whom the most institious influences were brought to bear, should at length imagine themselves all-powerful, whilst the voice of the people was ignored or that, in a free courtry and an enlightened age, the exampes of "Federation was not the cause of this extraordinary rising prosperity—for it did not them exist that we wall ould not at defiance with impunity the instructions of our to bear, should at length imagine themselves all-power-ful, whilst the voice of the people was ignored, or that, in a free courtry and an enlightened age, the exampes of a rude and corrupt age, when education was but slightly diffused, and when principles of liberty and the rights of the people were neither known nor recognised, might be safely followed. The eyes of the "secret conpirators " have been opered, the "dreams " of their (econd) ! boyhood ! have been dissipated, and they e now aware that a free and an intelligent people look them and their " scheme" with undisguised susa-a suspicion which the conduct of the Delegate semselves have tended to arouse and foster. We had ad of the sudden conversion of Paul, but the Bible exains the cause of that conversion. We had even read an Ethiopian changing his sable hue in one night, and bysical science has explained the cause; but we have to learn the cause of the sudden conversion of essrs. Haviland and Whelan, who, from being uncom-Messrs. Haviland and Whelan, who, from being uncompromising opponents of Union in any shape, have, "in the course of one revolving moon," been transformed into "red-hot." Unionists. The people have calmly weighed the "Scheme," and its advocates, and both having been found wanting, have been discarded. It may now suit the Islander and Examister to slander the people of this Colony by saying that they are led away by "idle

favor of the cause which they advocate. They make frequent mention of the United States in particular, and endeavor to shew that their commercial greatness is due to Confederation. In order to prove the erroneousness of such assertions, and to give a few historical facts in very few words, we subjoin an extract taken from Colonial paper, and which has been kindly enclosed to ns by an attentive and intelligent correspondent at Souris. The writer, after combatting some silly stories advanced by Unionists, says

"One of those fond arguments, and often repeated, is, the growth of the United States in wealth and importance, and this he attributes to their Confederation. But any one acquainted with the history of the States knows that previous to their union, and whilst under the British Crown, as we now are, they grew collectively and separately in commerce and agriculture to so high a degree as to astonish the rest of the world. The experts gree as to astonish the rest of the world. The exporte from England to her Celonies increased in sixty-eight years, from 1704 to 1772, twelve-fold, from five hundred and odd thousands to six millions sterling. In 1704, the former period, her exports were one-twelth, whilst in 1772 they were over one-third of what she then exported to the whole world. Eegland in that latter year exported to the whole world. Eegland in that latter year exported to her Colonies nearly as much as sheexported to all other places to which she traded,—only less by about half a million.

rising prosperity—for it did not them extraordinary man all owing to the excellence and variety of their climate, their ample resources, great industry, and no jesious and restricting interference on the part of Great Britsis."

BOUGHT - THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL -

It is evident that the oft-repeated declar the Hon. T. H. Haviland that he did not belong to either party in politics, caused the Pope Government to dread the opposition of this gentleman. Having forced him out of the Speaker's Chair last sassion it was dreaded that in the event of a hostile vote of any question coming up, he would vote with Col. Gray and Mr. Laird, and thus give the Liberale a majority, independent of Mr. Howat, who isola he cannot justify the thimble-rigging of the Popus much longer. It is also evident that, notwithste independent professions of the member for Georgetown, he nibbled at the bait of the Col. Secreta first, by going to the Quebec Conference, a \$17,475,401 benefit; this slander may serve the purpose of soothing as a useless expenditure of public money, when the at the Leader's bait, so often conden

has found past year professedl love of o the Col. most assu their bray in the cold their prin mittee of all afraid Secretary posing a l vital poin of this Isl not in the Secretary organ of t General is otherwise last session by the hor mation wi Atterney (

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