

Can any of the advocates of Confederation tell how much of that taxation is expended in Scotland, and how much is taken off to add to the wealth of England? Can anyone tell where the Imperial duty or fondry or manufactory of arms is to be found in all Scotland? The Imperial protection is perhaps an equivalent for the money taken from the country, but would we like to see all the revenue raised in this Province for all time to come transferred in the same way to Ottawa, and expended in Canada?

The advocates of Confederation say it would stop the emigration of young men from the Province. Did the Union stop the emigration from Scotland? Did it not rather give to that migration an impetus which is felt to this day, so that except Ireland another country deprived of its Legislative independence—no country in Europe sends out so many emigrants in proportion to its population.

The case of Scotland proves nothing in favor of Confederation. From the state of Ireland there is much to be learned by the people of New Brunswick, and particularly by the manufacturers, who some say claim to be in favor of Confederation, and care not how the farmers, mechanics, fishermen, and others are taxed, if they get a large market. It would take too much space to explain why Ireland was not a manufacturing country up to 1782. Its condition was, however, in every respect different from Scotland. One great cause was that even after the conquest of the island was complete, and the last of the Celtic chieftains had been almost forgotten, its Parliament was not independent; that is, it was not free to legislate in the manner prescribed by England, and many of these laws were expressly to suppress manufactures, or to prevent the establishment of others. In 1782, after long struggle, the Irish Parliament asserted, and thus gained its independence, and the rapid growth of manufactures from that period to the time of the Union, which took place in 1801, is abundantly well proved. In every city, town, and hamlet, factories were springing up as if by magic. Dublin grew to be the magnificent city it is today, even in its decay, and a prosperous career was opened to the country; but the act of Union was created by corruption and fraud, and the result was that Scotland, freed from all these restraints, grew very greatly in its manufacturing power, and in its population, and in its wealth. It is now the most manufacturing and mercantile part of Great Britain, and its population is nearly as great as that of England, and it has almost equalled England in its manufactures, and in its wealth. In every city, town, and hamlet, factories were springing up as if by magic. Dublin grew to be the magnificent city it is today, even in its decay, and a prosperous career was opened to the country; but the act of Union was created by corruption and fraud, and the result was that Scotland, freed from all these restraints, grew very greatly in its manufacturing power, and in its population, and in its wealth. It is now the most manufacturing and mercantile part of Great Britain, and its population is nearly as great as that of England, and it has almost equalled England in its manufactures, and in its wealth.

Correspondence

To the Editor of the Standard

Timeo Danco et dona ferentes. It is a curious coincidence that I see in your issue of the 22nd inst. an advertisement for the proposed subsidy of \$20,000 per annum, instead of \$300,000, and in consequence of the misstatement of the amount of the proposed subsidy, the amount of the proposed subsidy is \$20,000 per annum, instead of \$300,000. The decision which was arrived at in consequence of the attacks made on Mr. Palmer, supply us with an explanation of the cause which obtained such a measure from the Colonial Ministry. Mr. Cardwell wrote under the evident impression that the report was unanimously approved, which we know was not the case, the report being only carried by a minority of one vote. The decision was arrived at in consequence of the misstatement of the amount of the proposed subsidy, the amount of the proposed subsidy is \$20,000 per annum, instead of \$300,000.

of the popular branch for five years. In small Governments, such as each Province has at present, there are no such unduly long intervals in having short intervals between elections. But in extensive regions like British America, with a widely-spread but considerable population, and with very different interests, not only would the frequent repetition of elections be a great expense, but it would be a great inconvenience. It would be a great inconvenience, but it would also be a great expense. It would be a great inconvenience, but it would also be a great expense.

The Herald

Wednesday, February 8, 1866

AN English mail was received at the General Post Office on Saturday night. The news, however, is altogether unimportant; and the report of the Union Question on Friday night prevents us from giving any extracts from our latest exchanges. The Delegates having been stirred up to a sense of duty by the Charlotetown Literary and Debating Society, are bestirring themselves in behalf of a Town Meeting for the discussion of Confederation. The Society will, nevertheless, terminate the discussion which it commenced on Friday night by only 3d. Ladies free.

Continuation of the text from the left column, discussing the economic and political implications of the Confederation movement, particularly focusing on the impact of the Union on the manufacturing and mercantile sectors of the Province.

Continuation of the text from the right column, discussing the financial aspects of the Confederation movement, including the proposed subsidies and the impact on the Provincial Treasury.

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