defeat a government. Why or how the 22 materials (of the duties this very tariff im- tariff, and that it must soon be greatly modi-

TREATMENT ADDRESS.

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That Correspondence.

Slandering St. John Mr. Tilley, in one of his late

landered the people of St. John ver His object, apparently, was to crea pression that in 1864-5 he was mor ler in St. John and in all New I pecause of his advocacy of the scheme than he is now because of uction of this tariff, and that by h

of oratory and strength of argume ceeded in changing all that whe had sufficient time to instruct the that was the expression he used the people-as he is satisfied, he the people will change their opini tariff, and a year or two hence th for having restored prosperity to vince. While describing his unpe during the first Confederation ca actually asserted that he was unable a hearing at the hustings. All who ber what passed on that memor know that a more quiet, orderly, r meeting was never held in Amer the thousands who stood in from Court House on that day listened at to Mr. Tilley, and that no one atte prevent his being heard, or even rupt him in any way. Mr. Anglin tradicted Mr. Tilley flatly and cally. Mr. Tilley then said that fter a time, obtain a hearing, bu owed this to the interference of Mr who asked the meeting to give him ing. This, again, Mr. Anglin emp kind took place; that he never d hearing for Mr. Tilley, and that the was any occasion for his doing Tilley then proceeded to say that was the agitation, and so high did ing run, that his life was not co safe, and he was, during all that tim panied home from meetings by a bo friends who thought it necessary should be so guarded. Were gross nies than these ever uttered? Mr. as soon as an opportunity of speak afforded, again contradicted those str declaring that a more orderly meet that at the St. John hustings on the spoken of, was never held, and Tilley received a most attentive spectful hearing, although the ma those present disapproved of the scheme; that he (Mr. A.) neve hear Mr. Tilley; that the only me an anti-Confederate meeting held at stitute to hear Sir A. J. Smith and at this Mr. Tilley suddenly stepped platform when the proceedings wer and endeavored to address the meet the meeting refused to hear him, l sult was offered to him, or threat of a made and of the people who attend meeting, many afterwards went to h at his own meetings; that the pe always treat all candidates, and all lress them on political subjects, fai give them an attentive hearing; that struggle it was the policy as w wish of the anti-Confederate party Mr. Tilley respectfully; and that at meetings not a word was ever ut which he or his friends could take except by one of the candidates, and t Mr. Tilley has since appointed to a l sition (that of Judge.) The charges M ley made against the people of St. Jo Anglin declared untrue and absolunded, and he said that all parties John would be surprised to hear t Tilley had told the people of Canad was at any time afraid to walk the st Saint John without a body guard of to protect him, and that such a gua rendered necessary by threats used him and threatening demonstrations. all know that no threats were used. threatening demonstrations were m that the people of St. John have not de of Mr Tilley that he should thus and vilify them. Mr. Tilley said could call a thousand witnesses to p truth of what he said, " and I." s Anglin, "can call five thousand to

THE people of this country have lor a morbid desire that the country sho much noticed and much talked of i land. The Tories, by means of their tional Policy, have succeeded thorough directing the public attention of Engli this country, and we and our count policy and our destiny are now talked and written about as much as any could wish for, but unfortunately in and spirit far from agreeable or usefu It is impossible to over-estimate the produced amongst all classes in England our adoption of a policy so insane offensive to the people of the mother try. The London "Times," in an published on April 18th, and telegraphe Toronto "Globe," says:—

the Toronto "Globe," says:—

It is impossible to contemplate the ne madian tariff without a feeling of sham humiliation. It is like spirit-rapping, belief in the Claimant or Mormonism, o other triumph of folly rising up among turn the boasted march of intellect Nineteenth Century into ridicule. Are quality of judgment one whit better the ancestors many centuries back? The pred depression of trade has affected very keenly, especially during recent The proclivities of the people have be wards protection; but nothing, however, have come of this movement if Sir Join the proclivities of the properties of the people have be wards protection; but nothing, however, have come of this movement if Sir Join the proclivities of the people have be wards protection; but nothing, however, have come of this movement if Sir Join the proclivities of the people have be wards protection; but nothing, however, have come of this movement if Sir Join the proclivities of the people have be wards protection; but nothing have been a proclive the proclive t have come of this movement if Sir Macdonald had not been out of office Macdonald had not been out of office want of a cry for the coming general clast year. He, faute de mieux, introduc motion favouring the fostering of native try, and when after the general election the autumn, he found himself, much own surprise, and much to the surprise of one else, returned at the head of a large ity on this issue, accepting the situatiset the Finance Minister to work to ela a protective tariff, which has gone far the expectations of Canadian protect The feats of this Finance Minister, Mr. are remarkable. By the way of for are remarkable. By the way of f Canadian industry, he has proposed an duty of two shillings a ton on coal. I be a bonus to the owners of the Nova coal fields; but such manufactures as has are almost wholly in Montreal, Nova Scotia coal does not, and accor his own anticipations, will not reach nis own anticipations, will not reach, a he is proposing to foster these manufaby taxing their motive force. This is be illustration, but it is a flagrant one. On the probable effects of the tariff will be soldering of Confederation, that has bee packed with such care. Ontario is set. Nova Scotia, and in the attempt to ma Maritime Provinces buy the manufactories. Maritime Provinces buy the manufor the West, New Brunswick and Scotia are set against Another singular assistance to n dustry is found in the net tax on irrelative to the second dustry is found in the net tax on iron duty of 20 per cent. on steel rails is so likely to develop the making of railre which in Canada as elsewhere the multion of trade greatly depends. One stabusiness on the part of Mr. Tilley is un eled. As soon as the general ion was over, and higher duties seen to be imminent, the housemen of the Dominion passed as goods as they possibly could through the tom House. There was nothing in this for any one was to blame, but the Customs are ordinarily paid into the Bank of Mo The other bankers of these acute trader some difficulty about advancing money

ome difficulty about advancing money oms Department to open accounts at ther banks and pay into them the c trawn upon them, which he obligingly of d to do. This transaction is so extraor ed to do. This transaction is so extraor that we should have disbelieved the story if Hon. Mr. Tilley had not frank mitted its accuracy. The tale was told Dominion House of Commons by the lat ister of Finance, Hon. Mr. Tilley ac ledged its truth, without apparently seein he had, as his opponent said, put he had, as his opponent said, put he in the position of the merchant who has assisting to rob his own till. The entery importers who have accumulated large have of course realized a considerable bo the expense of the Dominion Treasury a Canadian consumers. The Dominion Mr. Finance helped them to accomplis profitable feat. The Canadians are of agmust be allowed to injure themselves if the