

French, or me change, should to her ry road (and nemy on her inter-colonial acera for any igland too, is rity in favor ration based int. Yet, so interests of does not ob. cotians, must ist and fair— tails of this e foolish bar- opinion, or on a sound rights in the s proudly re- o the address- when not so Mr. Howe's to bestow a in England' uns seen or one of these en it suits its ways held in lway debent- heard less of und in honor erer's Finan-

their parts in submitting the question to such a tribunal, and if they decide that 19 members will sufficiently guard our interests, that the terms of the "bargain and sale" are satisfactory, the opponents of this scheme assuredly shall be content.

The Doctor, says "The opponents to this scheme, suggest the debt of Canada as an objection," and in a jocular way informs his "intelligent audience" that as "Nova Scotian Governments of late—have unfortunately shewn a disposition to increase the debt of the Province, it is only necessary to go deeper in debt ourselves to fully qualify us for this partnership." Imagine, if you can, the man and the party who have seen blue ruin, solemn visions of executions, jails, starvation and fell destruction in Joe Howe's Government Railway expenditure of about one million pounds sterling, within a few years heartily and positively pledging himself to double our debt at one dash, and this too as a preparation to additional taxation under Canadian rule! Imagine a shipbuilder proposing a partnership to Mr. McCully, and at the same time informing him "I am fearfully in debt, and in order to make matters fair, you too must run into debt in an equal proportion"—debt would be the basis of that union, as well as of this. In fact Dr. Tupper wills, Nova Scotia shall go in debt a few millions of dollars additional by way of variety, under any given state of things, and says Nova Scotia may as well quietly submit to the operation, as one application of the Confederation plaster will heal all wounds, and put a new face on this benighted land—such are some of the reasons given in favor of Confederation—Alas poor Blue-nose! If Dr. Tupper plunges us fearfully in debt and finally disports his figure at Ottawa—will Nova Scotia regard it in the light of retrenchment?

Then again, Mr. Archibald and Dr. Tupper assume our Revenue from Customs, Excise and Light, to be handed over to the General Govt. at	\$894,332
And Assume we receive again Interest on 8 millions of Debt.	\$480,000
80 Cents per head on 330,000	264,000
left under local control ———	226,000
	970,000
Leaving a balance in our favor of	\$ 75,668

Now, if it can be shown that this is a delusive calculation used to support the Confederation, I think you will say I am justified in concluding that the Scheme has most effectually failed to secure the rights and interests of Nova Scotia—that the statement is calculated to deceive, and savors of the style of argument an advocate would adopt in the most criminal case imaginable. The impression sought to be conveyed is, that \$895,000 is all we shall be called upon to pay—whereas this sum is raised under the present 10 per cent ad valorem tariff, and to that sum should fairly be added the increase the Federal Government will impose, which Dr. Tupper "assumes" at about 15 per cent—mark, about 15 per cent, with only a protection of 47 members in 240 to prevent its being raised to 20 or 25—and hereafter as much higher as they may decide. We are within bounds then, especially in view of the uncertainty of the Doctor's 15 per cent, in placing the revenue the Federal Government will collect in Nova Scotia under a raised tariff, at not less than \$1,341,498 yearly, forever—or until the unrighteous compact culminates in Rebellion.

Then again, in order to make the sum of \$480,000 interest, the Government employs Avard Longley, Esq., to expend upwards of 3 millions in Railway construction, and we are of opinion when the "right of way" comes to be taxed on the farmers of Kings and Annapolis, they will duly appreciate these "figures of speech" as akin to the tax gatherer. In short—we are to plunge deeper into debt—first to please Picton—then to square the account with Annapolis—and have the benefit of our own money to pay the interest thereon.

The credit of \$264,000, subsidy, is simply an allowance of 80 cents per head granted us in common with the other Provinces, and who will fail to see that Canada has the best of the bargain in this matter also—The account then should stand—

Amount raised by Federal Government in Nova Scotia	\$1,341,498
Add nett profit past year on our railroad	\$21,712
And amount improperly deducted that year	5,032
	\$26,744
	\$1,368,242

Less Federal Government will pay N. S.	
80 cents per head	\$264,000
Interest on 3 1/2 Mills Intercolonial Railway	172,000
Interest on 8 million debt	480,000
Towards Militia Salary Judges, &c., say	125,000
	1041,000

Loss to Nova Scotia 327,542
or nearly twice our share of interest on the Inter-colonial Railway.

That the delegates calculations are unworthy of credit, the *Bullfrog* has already shewn, and as this letter has outgrown the usual limits, I may hereafter show the fallacy of Nova Scotia ever becoming commercially great by manufacturing for a Canadian market," &c. I may say however, the Doctor—first holds up the obtaining the Inter-colonial Railway as an important reason for our submitting to the terms proposed by Canada—argues as if Canada built that free, to repay us for surrendering our liberty and submitting to additional taxation—and then in the close—turns square round and says:—"In addition to all other benefits Confederation will bring you the Inter-colonial Railway, valued by our Legislature at \$220,000 a year for forty years—I must therefore add that sum to the balance in our favor." Remember, he proposes to make this deduction from the \$894,000 raised under present ad valorem, and you have another sample of the way in which this scheme is "fairly placed before the people." And yet we find the "once Liberal Chronicle" under strange inspiration in full cry "For the Glory and for the elevation of character!" it sees? O, tempora! O, mores!

FARMER.

Lower Horton, Dec. 1864.

Extracts.

THE DAVENPORT BROTHERS.

The performers who are exciting the most attention just now are the young men from America, who go by the name of the "Davenport Brothers." They lay claim to "preternatural" powers, and have been chiefly brought into public notice by Mr. Boucicault. That undoubtedly clever dramatist and actor has certainly got them put into notice, but, at the same time, he has done them an injury. No one can believe that possessors of preternatural powers would go to Mr. Boucicault to be "papered" and "managed;" and Mr. Boucicault, after getting out of temper himself because of this wide-spread scepticism, has succeeded in quarrelling with the editor of the *T. Aes*. The great journal has shown its anger in a most undignified paragraph; and, altogether, the "Davenport Brothers" are getting the fullest share of agreeable and disagreeable publicity.

Their performance is a clever variation of an old juggling trick that has been popular for many years in all parts of the world. They have a dark, mysterious, oaken cabinet—not unlike a wardrobe—with three doors in front, each one fastened with a little latch inside. This cabinet stands upon half-a-dozen Windsor chairs, the legs of which are placed in tombles. Inside the cabinet is a seat running all round the sides, in which are several small holes. High up, near the top of the centre door is a small diamond-shaped opening, with a little curtain of black velvet. The two brothers, who are short, spare young men, about twenty three years of age, enter this cabinet, and seat themselves on the seats at each end so that they face each other. A tambourine, a guitar, a fiddle, a bell, a speaking trumpet and a large heavy trumpet, or bludgeon, are placed on the floor of the cabinet between them. The hands and the feet of the young men are then securely bound together, and to the seats of the cabinet, by any two members of the company, and the doors are closed and bolted. The moment the doors are closed, what are called the "manifestations" begin. Noises, more or less musical, are heard within the cabinet, the heavy trumpet, weighing at least 8 lbs., is hurled through the opening in the centre door far into the middle of the room, all the instruments are played upon at once three or four hands appear at the opening, sometimes a long white arm is protruded. The noises then suddenly cease, the doors are thrown open by the two members of the company, deputed to see fair play on the part of the audience, and the two young men are discovered seated and tied, without having apparently disturbed a knot, cut a rope, or moved a muscle. So perfect are these Davenport Brothers in this trick, which they have practised for at least fourteen years, that they can do all this without any apparent aid outside or inside the cabinet, while the cords are sealed with private seals, to prove that the knots have not been tampered with, and while their hands are filled with flour. They vary the trick by getting their coats on and off their backs without apparently moving the ropes, and perform other singular variations.

This is the performance—a rather dull one for a large aud-