

The perusal of the two pamphlets written by Mr. Howe within a few weeks of each other, affords the best evidence of the utter want of principle of the writer, and the impossibility of opposing Confederation without resorting to the most disingenuous and contradictory statements. Contrast the statements in these two *brochures*, and you will find—

Mr. Howe opposed Union on the ground that no change was required in our existing institutions. He now declares that "we have no security for peace," and that a radical change in the Colonial system is imperatively demanded, and especially in order to preserve British America.

Mr. Howe objected to Confederation because it would interfere with self-government and swamp the influence of the Maritime Provinces, as 47 members would not have sufficient weight in a Parliament of 194 to protect their interests. He now declares that five members from Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, will be quite sufficient to obtain justice in a Parliament of 658.

Mr. Howe objected to Confederation on the ground that it would increase the existing tariffs in British America. He now advocates a scheme of taxation for Imperial purposes which must inevitably involve a very great increase in the tariffs of all the Provinces.

Mr. Howe objected to Union because it would entail additional expenditure to protect the frontier of Canada. He now asks to have the Colonies taxed to support the army and navy of Great Britain, and declares our readiness to pay pound for pound with the Canadians.

Mr. Howe opposed Confederation on the ground that some of our young men might be called upon to aid in the defence of other portions of British America. He now proposes to subject every man in the Colony to conscription, to fight the battles of England in every part of the world!

Mr. Howe undertook to prove that the members of the Government of Nova Scotia misrepresented the public sentiment of the country, and were not worthy of consideration. He now assures the British Ministry, that the best mode of obtaining a representative for a Colony would be to take a member of the Cabinet, as they would thus "secure men truly representing the majority in each Colony," and declares that "only the best men can win their way into these Colonial Cabinets."

The loyal and patriotic men who have so nobly sustained the cause of British American Union cannot but be justly proud of the triumphant position that policy occupies after emerging from the ordeal of the strictest scrutiny, while the misguided but loyal men who have been deluded into opposition to the great work of consolidating British power and perpetuating British Institutions in the Colonies, by Mr. Howe's aspersion that it would involve some expense, cannot but feel justly indignant when they find their representative declaring that it is necessary that the Colonies should be compelled to submit to the most oppressive taxation for Imperial purposes, and that Colonists should be reduced to the same condition of serfdom which exists in Russia, and subjected to conscription to recruit the army and man the navy of England for every war in which she may engage.

In the confident belief that the enlightened Statesmen who control the destinies of the Empire, will treat with the contempt which it deserves this audacious proposal to substitute the despotism of France and Russia for the free constitutional system which has made British Institutions the envy of the world,

I remain, Your most obedient, Humble servant,

CHARLES TUPPER.

London, November 23rd, 1866.