The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1873.

THE GREAT LIBERAL-REFORM PARTY.

It is interesting to note the affection with which Mr. Brown clings to the adjectives "Reform" and "Liberal" as indicative of the character, standing and tendency of his faction, and to observe the dogmatic manner in which he denies the use of the words to any save himself and his own.

What meaning have the words "Liberal" and "Reform," as applied in these latter days! Without a policy, objecting to everything, suggesting nothing, devoid of distinguishing principles, and bent solely on winning office for themselves, what under the sun of "Liberality" or "Reform" do Mr. Brown and his henchmen possess!

Was it "Liberal" to rouse sectarian strife by fanatic appeals to the bigotry of one creed against another, that Mr. Brown might capture Orange votes?

Was it "Reform" to hasten the pillory of Confederation before the good ship was fairly afloat, that Mr. Brown might be revenged on a successful rival?

If Mr. GLADSTONE's is a "Reform" Ministry, was it "Reform" to oppose its Washington Treaty, contrary to the interests of Canada, that the same rival might be assassinated?

If BALDWIN, ROLPH and LAFONTAINE were "Reformers," was it "Reform" to vilify them to the last, that Mr. Brown's envy might be appeased?

If it was "Reform" in 1858 to advocate the passage of an Orange incorporation bill, is it also "Reform" in 1873 to oppose the passage of such a measure?

If it was "Reform" in 1867 to oppose Coalitions, was it also "Reform" in 1871 to create one?

If it was "Reform" to be economical, is it "Reform" to increase the expenditure of the Province of Ontario by 59-less than 70 per cent per annum?

If it was "Reform" to give the people the control of their affairs, is it "Reform" to sell one-third of their estate without their sanction and contrary to their well-understood wish?

Was there anything "Liberal" in the attempt to imprison the members of a Trade Union?

If it was "Reform" in 1871 to advocate the immediate construction of a railway to the Pacific, is it also "Reform" to attempt to kill the scheme in the London market?

If it was "Reform" to advocate a nominative Senate, is it also "Reform" to clamour for an elective body?

If it was "Reform" to denounce the cost of the Intercolonial Railway, is it "Reform" now to say that it is the cheapest road on the Continent?

If it was "Reform" to oppose the establishment of Separate Schools in Ontario, is it "Reform" to impeach the will of a Legislature that they may be established in New Brunswick?

We might go on forever. But what is this "Reform"? Whence the word? By what right used? "Reform"—*ecce et proditores nulli*, and less than that, tawdry banner for a shabby Party.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR HOWE.

In a speech which he delivered over twenty years ago, Mr. Howe hung on the following account of his origin and the national sentiments by which he was moved: "During the old times of persecution, four brothers bearing my name, "left the southern counties of England "and settled in four of the old New England States. Their descendants number "by thousands, and are scattered from "Maine to California. My father was the "only descendant of that stock, who, at "the Revolution adhered to the side of "England. His bones rest in the Halifax Churchyard. I am his only surviving son, and, whatever the future may "have in store, I want, when I stand beside a grave, to feel that I have done my best to preserve the connection he "valued, that the British flag may wave "above the soil in which he sleeps." It is one of the misfortunes of public life in Canada that things small in themselves, and words of trifling significance, are magnified far beyond their natural proportions to subserve Party ends in the struggle for office. It was only a few years before his death that Mr. Howe, from his place in Parliament, pointed to an necessary to vindicate his loyalty and his continued respect for the old flag. He now "from his sickbed" in a manner can truthfully say that JOSEPH HOWE ever avowed in his allegiance to Great Britain. On some matters he believed the Imperial policy of the day to be all wrong. Whether he was right or not—whether one holding a high Government office should be more chary of expressing himself than one who is wholly free from political responsibility, may be a question fairly open to discussion—but every one who knew the departed statesman is fully satisfied that Sir JOSEPH RADDON spoke truly of him when he said those words of his to which objection had been taken: "the sentiments of a "cry of an injured loyalist." It was not his nature to be anything else; anything else he was and he scorned to be.

Mr. HOWE was born in a cottage on the North-West Arm, Halifax, in the year 1804. He had commenced his career upon the last year of the Psalmist's allotted span. Neither his early opportunities nor his education would have promise of the high position he was destined to attain to in after life. He received little education beyond that which his father gave him, there being no school to which he could go nearer than two miles of his parent's residence. He had books to read, however, and these he devoured, alternating his time, until he was thirteen years old, between their study and that hard exercise which laid the foundation of a constitution which was largely drawn upon during his long public career. Like many another illustrious example, particularly on this continent, the young Howe commenced life at the printer's case, at which he worked steadily for ten years. Already that poetic spirit, which would break out at intervals in the busiest portions of his after life, developed itself; and attention was drawn to him by the publication of a small poem which he published during his apprenticeship, entitled "Melville Island." He was also training himself to prose composition. In 1827, he, in company with a friend, purchased the *Weekly Chronicle* newspaper, the name of which he changed to the *Acadian*, and at once came before the people of Nova Scotia as a public writer. His writings at this time are said to have been jejune and commonplace enough, and in no sense political. Towards the close of the year he sold his interest in the *Acadian* to his partner, and purchased, for the sum of £1,050, then a large amount, the *Nova Scotian*. For seven years he worked steadily on this paper, at first under considerable misapprehensions, but in the end with a success beyond the most sanguine hopes of its editor. It was not until the year 1835, when the late Mr. S. G. W. ARCHIBALD was brilliantly leading on the one side, and RICHARD UNIACKE, "one "of the handsomest men of his day and "was chief of the opposing Party, that Mr. Howe became fairly launched in politics. His writings, strongly in favour of the popular Party, had commenced to attract considerable attention. His *debut* as a speaker is curious enough. In 1835 he published a letter which attacked with great severity the whole magistracy of Halifax. He was at once sued for libel; and so great was it that all the lawyers of the city who were approached by Mr. Howe, said it could not be successfully defended. As did WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE in Upper Canada, a few years before, it is much smaller one, so did Mr. Howe in Nova Scotia, on this occasion. There were before him two courses: amply apologize, or suffer fine and imprisonment. He did not feel like submitting to the latter alternative. "I "asked the lawyers to lend me their "books," he said, subsequently, "gathered an armful, threw myself on a sofa, "and read libel law for a week. By the "time I had convinced myself that "they were WRONG, and that there was "a good defence if the case were properly presented to the court and jury. "Another week was spent in arranging "the facts and public documents, at "which I relied. I did not get through "before a late hour of the evening before "the trial, having only had time to write "out and commit to memory the two "opening paragraphs of the speech. All "the rest was to be improvised as I went "along. I was very tired, but took a "walk with Mrs. Howe, telling her as "we strolled to Fort Massey, that if I "could only get out of my head what I "had got into it, the Magistrates could "not get a verdict. I was hoped of "the case, but fearful of breaking down "from the novelty of the situation and "from want of practice. I slept soundly "and went off to the court-house still "harassed with doubts and fears, which "passed off, however, as I became conscious that I was commanding the attention of the court and jury. I was "much cheered when I saw the tears "trickle down one old gentleman's cheek. "I thought he would not convict me if "he could help it. I scarcely expected "an unanimous verdict, composed "of the jurors were connections, more or "less remote, of some of the justices, but I "thought they would not convict. The law- "yers were all very civil, but laughed at "me a good deal, quoting the old maxim, "that 'he who pleads his own case has "a fool for a client.' But the laugh "was against them when all was over. "The jury retired, were shut up for hours, "and returned with a verdict of Not Guilty. "On leaving the Province Building he was "borne by the populace to his carriage amidst "deafening acclamations. Throughout the "city there was the greatest rejoicing, and "that night, looking from the window of "his house, Mr. Howe struck the popular "chord when he improvised upon his sash- "ence to teach their children the names of "the twelve men who had established the "Freedom of the Press. The Magistrates "remembered, were the days of Irresponsible "Government. Halifax was not an incorporated city. The Magistrates represented their commissions from the Crown. "Immediately after Mr. Howe's acquittal "all the Magistrates of the city resigned, "and a few years later the old system of "Municipal Government was entirely "swept away."

It followed, quite naturally, that the man who had achieved this great triumph should find his way to Parliament. He was elected in 1836 in company with Mr. ANNAND, his long-time friend and relative, but subsequently his most bitter opponent, to represent the County of Halifax. As may readily be supposed, he at once took a prominent part in the debates. "We saw he was to the House," writes one who was associated with him at the time, "his friends were surprised by the readiness he displayed in "debate, and by the tact and boldness "with which he encountered those who, "up to his advent, were the acknow- "ledged leaders of the Assembly." He fought strenuously for Responsible Government, but would have nothing to do with those who, in 1838, were agitating for greater changes than he thought either necessary or desirable. That year he went to England, and travelled in company with "Sam Slick" (afterwards Judge HALIBURTON) through a large portion of Europe. Both gentlemen made an immediate assault upon Downing street in favour of a subsidy for the conveyance of the mails across the Atlantic by steamers. The application was favourably received, and a few months later Mr. CUNARD made a beginning in what has since grown to be the crack steamship line of the world.

Four years' hard fighting in opposition, during which he wrote and spoke a good deal, in several instances appealing directly to the Chiefs of the Imperial Ministry, at last placed the Liberal Minister, under Lord FALKLAND, Sir COLIN CAMPBELL (Lord FALKLAND's brother-in-law) and Mr. HOWE had had many a tussle. Just prior to Sir COLIN's departure for England, they had met present at the new Governor's first *levee*. Passing out, Mr. HOWE bowed to Sir COLIN and was moving on, when the Governor called to him, and, taking his hand, exclaimed: "We must not "part in that way, Mr. HOWE. We "fought out our differences like men, "honestly. You have acted like a man "of honour. There is my hand." The reconciliation between the two, at the close of the session of 1841, Mr. HOWE paid his first visit to Canada. It was a memorable year, the first of the union of the two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. He was cordially received by Lord SYDENHAM, and much impressed with his visit. Striking out boldly a year or two later for a Provincial University, he got into warm water with Mr. JOHNSTON, the Attorney-General, who favoured the continuance of the sectarian colleges in their existing, or rather unsatisfactory, condition. The Attorney-General's cause, were held throughout the country, and, without consultation with Mr. HOWE, Lord FALKLAND was induced by the other members of the Cabinet to order a dissolution. Mr. HOWE was re-elected without opposition, but before the Legislature met resigned, together with Messrs. UNIACKE and MCNAB. A rather unseemly quarrel, provoked by the Lieutenant-Governor, followed. The House of Assembly, on the reassembling of Parliament, discussed it for weeks, and when a vote was taken, mildly censured the Governor for his departure from the principles of Responsible Government. Mr. JOHNSTON found himself sustained by a bare majority of one. The controversy running high, Mr. HOWE, who had sold the *Nova Scotian*, in 1841, returned to the editorial chair in 1844, having undertaken to take charge of both it and the *Weekly Chronicle*, of which Mr. MCNAB had the proprietorship. This arrangement commenced in 1844, lasting until 1846, when Mr. HOWE moved into Canada. His own connection with the struggle necessarily caused him to take to the pen at this time with a will. "His own chair became the centre and "rallying point of the whole Party. His "office was crowded, night and day, "when at home, never." He loved the editor's work, however, for more than a political consideration connected with it; and one can well understand that it was with no mere play of fancy that he commenced his first article, which was an editorial labour in 1844 with the couplet:

"We love it, we love it—and who shall dare
"To say that I love not the lady of my care?"

Unable to fill up the vacant seats in his Cabinet, Mr. JOHNSTON struggled on with much difficulty, public feeling, which was the Government's support, became unable to restrain, running high. Mr. HOWE continued to worry the Government in the House, and to write and speak with great vigour out of it. In July 1865 the Provincial Secretary addressed a circular to Messrs. UNIACKE, MCNAB, HUNTINGTON, BRENNAN and SMITH, in which they were invited to accept seats in the Cabinet. Informed that Lord FALKLAND found it impossible for him to include Mr. HOWE in the proposed reconstruction. The invitation was not accepted, and a fierce debate followed in the House, in the course of which Mr. HOWE delivered two very able speeches. It was at the close of this session that he moved into the country, to the head waters of the Shubenacadie, but where, with his family he spent, as he was often heard to say, two of the happiest years of his life. "Here," he said, "I worked my "body and rested my brain. We rose at "daylight, breakfasted at seven, dined at "twelve, took tea at six, and then assembled in the library, where we read "four or five hours almost every evening. "I was a Canadian exercise in the open "air made me as hard as iron. "I read *Edinburgh Revs.* "from its commencement, and all the "poets over again; wrote a good deal, and "yet spent the greater part of every fine "day in the fields or in the woods. My "children were all around me, and in "health; and, although I had cares "enough, as God knows, I shall never, "perhaps, be a happier man." Between haying and harvest he attended political gatherings and public dinners, frequently speaking, for hours, at a time. Meantime, Lord FALKLAND was doing what he could to bring his administration of affairs into accordance with the dispatches sent down by him to the read before Parliament was one in which the speaker, Mr. YOUNG, and his brother, friends of the Opposition, were referred to, in connection with the scheme of an intercolonial Railway, as the minister of "reckless" and "insolvent" men. Mr. HOWE, seeing his opportunity, at once rose and said, "He should not, if discharge his duty to the House and to the country if he did not, on the instant, denounce the proposition. The infamous system pursued—a system of which he could speak more freely now that the grave had covered his victims—which the "names of respectable colonists were "libelled in despatches sent to the Colonial Office, to be published in London "here, and by which any brand or stigma "might be placed upon them without "either having any means of redress. "If that system was continued, some "colonist would, by-and-bye, or he was "much mistaken, hive a black fellow to "horsewhip a Lieutenant-Governor." This speech naturally created great excitement, and a vote of censure for it was immediately passed by the House. Mr. HOWE defended himself in a letter to his constituents.

In the summer of 1855 Lord FALKLAND was transferred to Bombay, giving place to Sir JOHN PAKINGTON. In the course of the autumn an offer of a coalition, which was to include Mr. HOWE, was made to the Opposition, but declined. In 1846 he addressed two letters to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, one of them on the question of reorganizing the Empire, which he never fully developed into a practical scheme. The general election which followed resulted unfavorably to the Government. On 2nd February, 1848, Mr. UNIACKE, Mr. HOWE, and their friends came into power. The new Government adopted the building of a railway to Quebec as part of their policy, but the scheme fell through at the time in consequence of the refusal of the Imperial Government to contribute towards the cost of carrying it out. The railway to Windsor followed, as a wholly provincial work. In 1850 Mr. HOWE was sent to England, chiefly on railway business, distinguishing himself there as a colonist by a speech which he delivered in Southampton. In the following year, accompanied by Mr. GRANTHAM, in the interest of Nova Brunswick, he paid another visit to Canada, reaching Toronto on 15th April. In the several speeches which he delivered here, in Montreal, Quebec and elsewhere, he dwelt strongly upon the advantages to the Provinces that I was commanding the attention of the court and jury. I was Railway. He never wavered in his constancy to the Union scheme, which, almost consummated, when he based his opposition to Confederation upon the injustice done to Nova Scotia by the Province. Whether in this he acted from the highest motives has been a matter of controversy. His memory is justified by the fact that he obtained large concessions for Nova Scotia, and by the further circumstance that he declined to accept office in the Dominion Government until "Better Terms" were granted. Subsequent statements as to what he could not have been anything else than a unionist. We recall, with pleasure, the words of burning eloquence with which, in the autumn of 1864, he referred, in the Drill Shed of Halifax, to the union of the Provinces; and in a long conversation on the deck of the gunboat which carried the delegates down the noble harbour, he with his arm thrown familiarly around the writer, descanted in glowing terms upon the great future which an union of the Provinces would open up to this country. That Nova Scotia should have been by his eloquence and energy, carried to the verge of revolution, is a tribute to his greatness as a man. If he showed his strength, too clearly then we can afford to forget the circumstance in her peaceable and contented state to-day.

But, we are anticipating. Finding the burden of a metropolitan constituency too much for a member of the Government, Mr. HOWE paid court to Cumberland and was elected. Unable to accompany Messrs. HINCKS and MACDONALD to England at the time on railway business, he followed towards the close of 1853. He submitted to the Legislature the propositions of Messrs. SYKES and JACKSON for the building of the Quebec railway, but opposition was so strongly manifested to them that they had to be withdrawn. In 1855, while absent on a mission to the United States, the House of Assembly was dissolved, and he lost his seat in Cumberland. He was, however, entrusted with another mission to England, where he and Mr. (now Sir FRANCIS) HINCKS got into a rather warm controversy over the organization of the Empire, which Mr. HOWE was pushing by speeches and letters to Lord JOHN RUSSELL. In 1856 he was elected for Windsor, without opposition; and the Reform Administration to which he was allied, having been beaten in the following year, he resigned the Chairmanship of the Railway Board.

Three years later, in 1860, we find him again in power, at the head of his Party. He now held office for three years. Upon the expiration of these later years of his life specially interesting to his native Province we need not dwell. Twice during his Premiership he went to England on Intercolonial Railway matters. A new man in the Government ranks had come to the surface; and between Mr. HOWE and Dr. TUPPER there was a hard-fought fight in the Legislature of Nova Scotia. Looking at the opinions held by both in 1863 and 1864 on the question of Union, it is impossible to doubt that, no matter which of them had been in power when the question came up, Nova Scotia how much sooner would have been dragged, against her will, into the Union. To Dr. TUPPER was reserved the honour of having brought his Province into the Union, and that it there until the great majority of his people have come to recognize the wisdom of his course. Mr. HOWE, who was appointed Imperial Fishery Commissioner soon after his withdrawal from office in 1863, was debarred from taking a very active part in the Union movement until the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty in 1866 set him free. The last period of the year he was named one of the delegates to the famous Detroit Convention, at which the Union was a foregone conclusion. It would be a pleasant thing to see he be wholly effaced from the memories of those who heard it. We well remember the great effort. As he rolled forth the bitter struggle through which the United States had come, tears stood in the eyes of many of the Americans who listened to his words of sympathy, and rolled down the cheeks of not a few of them. The words could have uttered, Mr. SEWARD-PORTER policy on that occasion, Mr. Howe's would have been more than enough. But there were times when the strongest words are of no avail; and this was one of them.

The pecuniary and ability with which Mr. HOWE contended against the terms of Confederation were on a par with every other portion of his life. He "stumped" the Province from end to end, so successfully that of the "whole number but three Nova Scotia representatives Dr. TUPPER and one other were alone elected, in 1867, to support Sir JOHN MACDONALD's Government. Twice he went to England, but failed wholly in obtaining encouragement from the Imperial Government. He set himself to work to get the best terms he could for his Province; and, having obtained a sum of $80,000 annually conferred upon in the London Conference, he accepted the situation, and subsequently, in January 1868, took office in the Dominion Government. The "men "of Hants," to whom he appealed for re-election, expressed their confidence in him anew. Soon after his last great struggle was ended he gave evidence of possessing a fortune. This was known for certain; in the midst of the work of the session of 1872 he had to leave Ottawa and take a short rest, which was to be gaining his strength. He spoke but little in that session, and hardly at all during the session of last year. In 1871 when he did address the Chair it was plainly evident that his end was not very far off. Still, when honoured by appointment to the Lieutenant-Governorship, so little was anything like immediate danger apprehended that it was generally believed the rest which the occupancy of the gubernatorial chair would bring him, would lengthen out his declining years to many more than those which were granted him. He died quite unexpectedly, on the light of one who in his time was fit to rank among the great ones of the earth, has gone out; and, though he had not comparatively small part in Dominion affairs, every true Canadian will share in Nova Scotia's grief at the loss of one who laboured hard in the people's cause, and whose memory is not stained by a self-seeking act which could cause him to be disliked indeed—and which will long remain green in the hearts of the thousands of his fellow countrymen, who loved him as a man, who honoured him as a statesman.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

So far as the Parliaments of Canada and Prince Edward Island can do it, the union between the two has been effected. What remains to complete and perfect the consummation is of a mere formal character. It is now placed beyond question that the Atlantic Island Province will be represented in the Parliament of the Dominion next session. Good news for the "Irritated Banditti!"

This, the newest Province of the Dominion, lies close by the sister Province of New Brunswick, from which it is separated by the Straits of Northumberland, in some places only nine miles wide. The island is about one hundred and forty miles in length and thirty-four in breadth in the widest part. It has an area of about two thousand square miles, or some 1,200,000 acres. Discovered by JACQUES CARTIER in 1497, it was first used by the French as a fishing station, and did was not until the end of the eighteenth century that they began to colonize it. It was then known as the Island of St. John. When the Duke of KENT, the Governor of Nova Scotia he paid great attention to the island, and it was in his honour that its name was changed to that which it bears at present. Charlottetown, the capital, on the south side of the island, is not a very prepossessing place, but it has an excellent harbour, which will, no doubt, do a largely increased business under the *new regime*. "The features of this "country," says one writer, "are softer "than those of its neighbours; there "are no mountains, but gentle and fertile undulations, clothed to the water's "edge with valuable woods and rich "verdure. The north shore is very "beautiful; many cheerful villages and "green clearings, with small lakes, and "harbours, and numerous streams, diversify its scenery." The first census of the Island was taken in 1797, when it had only 4,500 inhabitants all told. In 1841 the population was 47,034, in 1871 it was 94,021. That there is no great emigration is evident by the falling off in the foreign born population as compared with that of former years. In 1861, the native population was 62,846, that of other countries, 16,242; in 1871, the relative figures were 86,271 and 13,750.

Although Prince Edward Island has not benefitted as largely by Confederation as if she had been part of the Dominion like New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, since 1867, still the general improvement in interprovincial communication has extended to the Island, and produced marked results, as the following figures, showing the imports of four from the United States and Canada, abundantly indicate:

	United States.	Canada.
	Barrels.	Barrels.
1863	36,323	4,250
1864	38,566	2,848
1865	40,613	2,818
1866	29,043	12,650
1867	13,859	10,561
1868	22,118	14,111
1869	17,122	18,896
1870	13,544	22,970

The lines of steamers plying between Montreal and Quebec and the Maritime Provinces readily account for this change. Farmers finding that the coarse grains and roots can be grown to more advantage than wheat, have reduced the acreage of the latter; the production of which in the year of 1871 being only 269,392 bushels as against 346,125 in 1861, while oats rose from the former 4,120,676 bushels, against 2,218,578 in 1861, and potatoes 3,375,726 bushels in 1871, against 2,072,366 in 1861; the 48,349 tons in 1871, and 31,088 tons in 1861. A large business is also done in Canadian cattle in the Bishop Trust, which in one year from Quebec alone were shipped 1,200 head of cattle, and 1,000 sheep. The Gulf Ports and other steamers call regularly, so that during the season of navigation the Island enjoys at times lively enough. Manufactures too, are increasing, the only falling off being in the tanneries, and distilleries, of which there are now only eleven, instead of twenty, the number ten years ago.

Progress on the Island has been largely retarded by the land system which existed there until a few years back. The attempt made between the Dominion and Province Governments will enable this important matter to be placed upon a satisfactory footing, as it has in the other Provinces. The lands were originally granted by the Crown to large proprietors, chiefly absentees, and the consequence was as baneful as in Ireland, which has suffered so much from absentee landlordism. So strong became the popular feeling against the proprietors that Tenant Leagues were formed to resist the payment of the rents, and the rents were raised strong and high within the walls of the Legislature. Satisfactory arrangements have, however, been made with most of the proprietors; the Government have acquired the lands, and disposed of them to the tenants at reasonable rates.

A free school system has also been successfully carried out. The Act was passed in 1852, and in spite of repeated attempts to establish separate schools it still exists, there being now attending school 15,000 children, a large proportion of a population of 94,000. Besides the ordinary schools, 360 in number, there are fifteen grammar schools and two colleges, one of these—the Prince of Wales—being the public college, the other a Roman Catholic; only one denominational school, belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, being on the Island. As the Roman Catholics form a strong minority, the nonexistence of separate schools shows how well the system is administered; for, had there been any grievance to complain of, the agitation which was begun by the commission for some time would have led to a change. It is to be hoped that no such difficulty as has occurred in New Brunswick will mar the harmony of society in Prince Edward Island, or arise to disturb the General Legislature.

Prince Edward Island has been materially kept back in the march of progress by the fact that for over four months in every year it is shut out almost altogether from communication with the mainland, the ice-laden steamers cease plying about Christmas, and do not generally resume their trips until about the first of May. We have no doubt that the financial arrangements just concluded between the Governments, and which bear so largely upon the subject of communication between the Island and the mainland, will soon remedy this glaring evil. It is one of the articles of Union that there shall be a steamer plying between the terms of the cession treaty. The ambition of each legislator is to secure one or more of these claims by any means fair or foul; and having done so, to inflict increased taxation upon his less fortunate neighbours. The Constitution upholds the Government with the widest powers, and as he is elected by a "ring" so does he favour the "ring" by allowing it getting that they can. Perhaps the greatest blots on his character are his dealings with a certain subsidy for the ALLAN line, his transactions with the Pacific Railway Commission, and his bargain with the Catholic League. If Mr. BROWN had but remained in the Cabinet that time, what a salvation there would have been.

HALF HOURS WITH THE PROPHETS.

"SIR, let us take a walk down Fleet street."

MR. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE at the Cornwall banquet:—

"He predicted a great victory for the Reform Party."

"The weakness of the Government made it plainly manifest that a grave crisis was at hand."

"The Reformers of Ontario had struggled long time for their efforts were now about to be crowned with success."

MR. BROWN in a kilt, Mr. BROWN with his foot upon his native heath and proclaiming his name to be MACGREGOR:

"Sir John is to meet Parliament once more and receive the *coup de grace* at the hands of the Opposition."—*Globe*, Dec. 21, 1872.

"The election of 1872 has reversed the verdict of 1867."—*Globe*, New Year's Day.

"But when the happy day came upon which the present Government would be at last called upon to resign, it is undoubtedly would be—(hear, hear, and applause)—and when the Reform Government, with the hearty support of all the different sections, assumed power," &c.—At the Reform banquet, January 3.

"A victory which certainly presaged the downfall of that old and corrupt combination between Sir George Cartier and Sir John A. Macdonald which had so long misgoverned this country."—*Idem.*

"The Reform Opposition has won a great victory."—*Globe*, April 28th.

"Half sight of the gentlemen who voted for the Government voted the other way, and the majority was reached then and there."—*Globe*, March 10th.

And here is one of the most accomplished of the minor prophets:—

"A new era would soon be inaugurated elsewhere."—*Horrocks Cooks.*

Vanity, vanity, all is vanity!

A FALSE WITNESS.

THE country has not yet had time to realize fully the depth of disgrace into which the *Globe* and the Grit leaders have fallen by the shameless repudiation of past professions, in the matter of the New Brunswick School question, and the Ontario Orange Incorporation bills. This, however, will come with reflection, and the hanging heads and stammering tongues of the hypocrites will be seen by eyes of all men, attest how contemptible they feel their conduct to have been. Already the Party organs, great and small, are beginning to put a brazen face upon what they know to be indefensible, and all the resources of prevarication and false pretence have been drawn on to allow the letters to be read, and his delay in passing the measure empowering the Corporation of Toronto to borrow the moneys are all so many more glaring confessions of his turpitude. He is playing a double game, and is an unprincipled trickster. He has not one generous impulse, no passing sense of honour, and is the lowest type of politician. He will bring to the bar another offender against the truth. How the organs *feel* the degradation they have fallen into, is evidenced by the sneering and insinuations of a Brown words, followed by most singular paragraph: "Whatever may be the meaning "taken to spring upon the whole truth concerning out before the tribunal, the country "try will never rest satisfied till the whole truth is sprung forward." Now, in this one sentence we recognize the first symptom of a braggart's surrender. The *Globe* has discovered that the game and after in a column and a half begging the question full cry, and assuming that Mr. BROWN has all the power to bring against the most atrocious malefactor, only this poor whine escapes the lips of the *Globe*, "Mr. BROWN who know the paper in which this first note of backing down has been sounded will not admire their belief. It is at a glance what has dictated the new policy. The case is weakening. Mr. BROWN's promises are diminishing to their original proportions. His wiseguess even show symptoms of dwindling down to a mere shadow. The Grits are chase of them unremunerative. He has the course of the Ministry, and Parliament, freezing to know what was in the packet left at the Metropolitan Bank. He opened the envelope. Mr. STARNES by asking if that gentleman had anything in his custody deputed to Mr. BROWN, and the Grits are equally anxious with respect to Sir FRANCIS HINCKS. But his fashing was only promise. Mr. STARNES had to tell the Grits that no member of the Government had anything to do with the papers deposited in the Bank. Mr. BROWN has no independence of Ontario in one year; to speak of a corrupt Administration while he is allied with the Grits, and yet willing to charge recklessness so long as there is a SCOTT over the forests. We know that Mr. BROWN has made promises of such things—witness his *Prince Alfred* motion—but he cannot be indensible to the fact that the policy of Wyndham consists of a string of shabby minutiæ; and that in general statesmanship Sir JOHN MACDONALD is as superior to Mr. MACKENZIE as Mr. BLAKE himself is to Mr. THOMAS HODGINS. If he struck out from the Ministry's fair, he would be any of the white sheep would follow him, and the black would be powerless for evil.

A CANADIAN HANSARD.

THERE has hardly been a session since Confederation that the subject of procuring a correct report of the proceedings in the form of the English Hansard, has not come up in one shape or another. As the late session was drawing to a close the matter produced a brief discussion, and the Premier promised to give it consideration during the recess.

It is to be hoped when Parliament next meets the Government will be prepared with some scheme to effect what is so universally desired. We wish to hear what read the Confederation debates of 1865, as reported and published officially, and which, in a number of instances, members referring to the speeches of those days, can readily fancy what a loss it would be if been thought proper to omit them. We have all been in power when the question came up, Nova Scotia how much sooner would have been dragged, against her will, into the Union. To Dr. TUPPER was reserved the honour of having brought his Province into the Union, and that it there until the great majority of his people have come to recognize the wisdom of his course. Mr. HOWE, who was appointed Imperial Fishery Commissioner soon after his withdrawal from office in 1863, was debarred from taking a very active part in the Union movement until the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty in 1866 set him free. The last period of the year he was named one of the delegates to the famous Detroit Convention, at which the Union was a foregone conclusion. It would be a pleasant thing to see he be wholly effaced from the memories of those who heard it. We well remember the great effort. As he rolled forth the bitter struggle through which the United States had come, tears stood in the eyes of many of the Americans who listened to his words of sympathy, and rolled down the cheeks of not a few of them. The words could have uttered, Mr. SEWARD-PORTER policy on that occasion, Mr. Howe's would have been more than enough. But there were times when the strongest words are of no avail; and this was one of them.

The pecuniary and ability with which Mr. HOWE contended against the terms of Confederation were on a par with every portion of his life. He "stumped" the Province from end to end, so successfully that of the "whole number but three Nova Scotia representatives Dr. TUPPER and one other were alone elected, in 1867, to support Sir JOHN MACDONALD's Government. Twice he went to England, but failed wholly in obtaining encouragement from the Imperial Government. He set himself to work to get the best terms he could for his Province; and, having obtained a sum of $80,000 annually conferred upon in the London Conference, he accepted the situation, and subsequently, in January 1868, took office in the Dominion Government. The "men "of Hants," to whom he appealed for re-election, expressed their confidence in him anew. Soon after his last great struggle was ended he gave evidence of possessing a fortune. This was known for certain; in the midst of the work of the session of 1872 he had to leave Ottawa and take a short rest, which was to be gaining his strength. He spoke but little in that session, and hardly at all during the session of last year. In 1871 when he did address the Chair it was plainly evident that his end was not very far off. Still, when honoured by appointment to the Lieutenant-Governorship, so little was anything like immediate danger apprehended that it was generally believed the rest which the occupancy of the gubernatorial chair would bring him, would lengthen out his declining years to many more than those which were granted him. He died quite unexpectedly, on the light of one who in his time was fit to rank among the great ones of the earth, has gone out; and, though he had not comparatively small part in Dominion affairs, every true Canadian will share in Nova Scotia's grief at the loss of one who laboured hard in the people's cause, and whose memory is not stained by a self-seeking act which could cause him to be disliked indeed—and which will long remain green in the hearts of the thousands of his fellow countrymen, who loved him as a man, who honoured him as a statesman.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

LORD SHAFTESBURY is not only a great humanitarian; he is generally considered to be what goes by the designation of "a good churchman." And, no doubt, he is. It will considerably alarm many worthy people to learn that the man so powerful a pillar of the Church is very far from satisfied as to its present condition. He presided a short time since at the Church Pastoral Aid Society. Many of the speakers were exuberant in the expression of their hopes and anticipations. Not so he. He told them, as the *Times* puts it, that they "were living "in a foolish paradise," and that—these are Lord SHAFTESBURY's own words—"unless something be done to widen and "deepen what has hitherto been attempt- "ed, the days of our glorious old Church "are numbered and nearly over." And he gave the reasons, and peer, and philanthropist say is the cause of this: Why, in a word, divisions. He speaks "from it presided—and ever, a proper re- "working and poorer classes," says the leading journal, "as he sees them "drifting, partly into infidelity, partly "into varieties of sectarian religion, but "in no appreciable degree entering the "fold of the Church. He does not see "any chance of their doing so while the "present divisions in the Church con- "tinue. While they see the extreme "Ritualist on the one side and the ex- "treme Rationalist on the other alike "claiming to represent the true doctrine "of the Church, what trust can they "place in her teaching?" Even the Evangelical party, which in Lord SHAFTESBURY's view occupies the happy "medium, is itself disunited, and he declares his astonishment at ever finding "two men of one mind. Such disunion "must be fatal to the Establishment, and "the increasing disunion between the "Church and the Nonconformists may "be fatal to Christianity itself. In the "face of such dangers, he deprecates the "almost arrogant confidence of ecclesias- "tics and the indolence of laymen. "Something, he insists, must be done, "and it must be something 'thorough.'" This is strong language, and though it may be alarming to some members of the Church of England it is no way surprises those who have watched the struggles and the internal dissensions which have been tearing the Church in pieces for so many years, and the general apathy which has pervaded it in contradistinction to the zeal which has been evidenced by some other denominations. "Can it "be said at the present moment," asks the *Times*, which always champions the Establishment when Mr. MILL and his nonconformist friends lay violent hands upon it, "that there is any form of "Christianity which can be specially identified with the Church?" It may well ask the question. There was a time when the Presbyterian Kirk, Scotland, was sacred to be tampered with. Now there is hardly a party in the Church which is not proposing to tamper with it. Day is the Athanasian Creed, to-morrow it is the Atonement, or something else. Rend the proceedings of the Upper House Convocation in England a few weeks ago, and you find four hundred and eighty "priests of the Church of England "petitioning the Bishops, with a view to "the revival of 'Sacramental Confes- "sion,' to 'consider the advisability "of providing for the licensing of only "qualified Confessors, in accordance with "the numerous requests of Canon LEAK, "Sacramental Confession' is one of the most distinctive doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church. Perhaps the great- est blots on his character are his dealings with a certain subsidy for the ALLAN line, his transactions with the Pacific Railway Commission, and his bargain with the Catholic League. If Mr. BROWN had but remained in the Cabinet that time, what a salvation there would have been.

HALF HOURS WITH THE PROPHETS.

"SIR, let us take a walk down Fleet street."

MR. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE at the Cornwall banquet:—

"He predicted a great victory for the Reform Party."

"The weakness of the Government made it plainly manifest that a grave crisis was at hand."

"The Reformers of Ontario had struggled long time, for their efforts were now about to be crowned with success."

MR. BROWN in a kilt, Mr. BROWN with his foot upon his native heath and proclaiming his name to be MACGREGOR:

"Sir John is to meet Parliament once more and receive the *coup de grace* at the hands of the Opposition."—*Globe*, Dec. 21, 1872.

"The election of 1872 has reversed the verdict of 1867."—*Globe*, New Year's Day.

"But when the happy day came upon which the present Government would be at last called upon to resign, it is undoubtedly would be—(hear, hear, and applause)—and when the Reform Government, with the hearty support of all the different sections, assumed power," &c.—At the Reform banquet, January 3.

"A victory which certainly presaged the downfall of that old and corrupt combination between Sir George Cartier and Sir John A. Macdonald which had so long misgoverned this country."—*Idem.*

"The Reform Opposition has won a great victory."—*Globe*, April 28th.

"Half sight of the gentlemen who voted for the Government voted the other way, and the majority was reached then and there."—*Globe*, March 10th.

And here is one of the most accomplished of the minor prophets:—

"A new era would soon be inaugurated elsewhere."—*Horrocks Cooks.*

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