

wise, in the success and progress of these Provinces! These gentlemen are favorable to Confederation, precisely because they are connected by ties of good feeling with the great material interests and the loyal classes of our population. They feel that Union is the only safeguard to preserve these Provinces from absorption by the United States; and we can easily appreciate, therefore, the *animus* that dictates the author's attacks upon them. We imagine they will survive his efforts to ruin them in public estimation.

Mr. Penny is correct when he forms his estimate of the chances:

"On the other hand, any objections have to be made by persons enjoying no authoritative position to give effect to their representations; and if they desire to employ the most powerful method, that of personal intercourse and explanations, they must do so at the cost of voyages borne by themselves, and at the risk of being regarded as impertinent intruders. It is but too plain, then, that any opinion contrary to that which has such powerful official and personal backing must be heavily overweighted."

The experience of Hon. Jos. Howe and his relative, Mr. Annand, in England, with the treasonable denunciations of the scheme by the Anglin-Smith combination in New Brunswick, furnish a fair sample of what can be expected from this fresh attempt to interfere with the patriotic work of our Delegates. While none are regarded as "impertinent intruders" by the British Government, many of those who have used their talents to destroy Confederation have betrayed every appearance of being "overweighted;" and there is every probability—in the language of the turf—of their "coming to grief." It is a race in which the odds are decidedly in favor of the Confederation horse against Disunion and Annexation.

The members of the British House of Commons are asked to consolidate British power on the northern part of this continent, with the consent of the representatives of the people, not as Mr. Penny asserts, "to take upon themselves arbitrarily the disposition for all time of half a continent already inhabited by more than three millions of human beings."

As to "wielding the power" the author claims to possess, he is, of course, at liberty to use that power and his well recognized ability in any particular cause he may espouse; but we sincerely regret that, in dealing with such a serious question as the future of these

Colonies, he should have approached his subject in a trivial, though at the same time, a threatening vein.

The author of the pamphlet here refers to the circumstances under which the Coalition ministry now in power was formed after the defeat of the Conservative Government in 1864. He maintains that the policy of Confederation was adopted as a consequence of the "constitutional vices" of the proceedings which he pretends were then had; and that the constitution has ever since been "placed in abeyance." He also assigns as a strong reason why the scheme should not be sanctioned by the Imperial Government, these same circumstances of Coalition. He further states that it was "a measure of practical policy."—It undoubtedly was a measure of that nature, and it was so adopted as a solution of the interminable troubles that had agitated Canada for years on the subject of Representation, and to calm or conciliate the many hobbies of the extreme liberal party of both sections, especially of Upper Canada. It was also hoped that by a union of parties, some effect would be given to the deliberations of Mr. Brown's Constitutional Committee. The author will doubtless recollect how persistently he supported Messrs. Howland and McDougall when they were members of the Sandfield MacDonald government. Still, with what show of consistency he can best explain, no sooner had they ceased to be the innocent lambs of the Opposition, white as the driven snow, and had consented to join the Conservative party with the patriotic object of accomplishing a Union of the Provinces, than they were *presto* painted as traitors to their party, and unworthy of public confidence. The "Mr. Wm. McDougall," who is now accused by our author of having bribed the Fourth Estate to carry Confederation, was once the subject of exaggerated adulation and praise in the columns of the Reform press. Hon. Geo. Brown too, the hero of the Montreal Reform Banquet of 1858; Hon. Mr. Howland, the pet Finance minister,—both come in for their share of abuse under the new light that has dawned on the "Herald." The want of confidence motion of 14th June, 1864, has generally been looked upon more as a personal attack on Mr. Galt by his uncompromising opponent in finance, Hon. Mr. Holton, than as a general condemnation of the Ministerial policy of that day. We have