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outside the ranks of corruption, or the circle of those who expect to gain by it, an intelligent man in the province, who would consent to its adoption. I he game of the advocates of the system has been to confound Confederation and Union, when they are, in fact, as distinct as possible from each other. A federal union and a legislative union, have a faint generic resemblance, but there is a decided specific difference between them, and they are no more identical than the beautiful, sagacious and tractable horse, and the stub' orn, stupid and ill-favored ass. They are no more the same than the gentle, tame and useful domestic cat, and the fierce ferocious and terrible tiger. There is something very attractive in the idea of union, and therefore many persons even of intelligence, are inclined to approve of confederation, because they are influenced by the impression, that confederation means union, when it in reality means nothing but discord. Their error arises from a misapplication of the English language, of which the advocates of confederation artfully avail themselves. When one of them undertook to conduct a paper, in the interest of confederation, he deceitfully called it the "Unionist," and Lazarus, in the same manner, endeavours to puff Confederation, under the pseudonym of Union.

Archbishop Connolly addressed an excellent letter, to the public in favor of confederation, which he evidently mistook for union, and no one can read that able and benevolent communication, without perceiving, that the archbishop, from its beginning to its conclusion, was in reality desirons of advocating a union of the colonies, and inadvertently employed the word confederation, to express the sentiment of union. Let the archbishop apply his vigorous understanding, to a consideration of the comparative merits, of federal and degislative union, and judging from the spirit of his letter, there can be little doubt, as to the kind of union, he desired to see accom-

plished.

I may here remark, that I never meet an advocate of confederation, who does not admit, that a legislative union, would be much preferable to a federal union. If then there be two kinds of union, whereof one is universally admitted to be far better than the other, why should we adopt the worst of the two? The only answer I get, is, that the best kind of union is found to be unattainable? "Why" I ask? "Because there is a French element in Canada "at makes that kind of union impracticable." "Then," I reply, "here is an element of discord, which will make confederation, not only more dangerous, but absolutely impossible; for whatever renders a legislative union impossible, must make a federal union fatal to the peace of the confederating colonies." In plain words, "if the Canadian French will not have a legislative union with us, we cannot have a federal union with them; for if, at the outset, we cannot cordially agree, we shall be sure in the end bitterly to quarrel."

It is my desire to impress strongly on the mind of the people the most important distinction between a Confederation and a Union. They no more resemble one another than the heartless,