

The Federal Government is to appoint our Governor. That official coming here from England is often a man of rank, selected for the position, a stranger to local parties, and removed from the suspicion of a leaning towards any political section. He has invariably commanded the respect of the population over whom he is sent to govern, and among whom he is to represent the person of his sovereign, the fountain of honor. To him we bow our heads and give deference, wishing to show, through him, our respect for the person and authority of the sovereign. How different would be the feelings with which we would regard a man appointed to the post from one of the Provinces, and fresh from the struggle of party strife! He would have strong political sympathies or perhaps animosities, for we may rest assured that these and all other offices will be conferred upon the professional politicians, who strive the hardest in the interest of their party. Suppose him to be appointed for five years, and that in the year following his appointment his friends at Ottawa lose the seals of office. How admirably our local Governor would work with the new ministry but twelve months ago his strong opponents! How careful he would be to do nothing to assist his friends! How harmoniously everything would work!

Reference has been made above to the increase of our taxation, which is to be a sure result of this federation. We should not have so often alluded to this point, if any *single tangible advantage* had occurred to us, as the result. We are rich enough to build our own share of the Interprovincial Railway; it is clear to us that a low tariff best suits our maritime position; we are willing enough to form a union of British America when the