

conflict over. On the other side of the lines, great destruction has been made; cities, towns and country laid waste, for we have damaged them as much as they us, but they have lost a part whilst we have lost the whole. And those that are left come back, to what? To a desolate waste, full of sad remembrances of the fearful scenes we have passed through. We have but little certainty left us as we are, but that little is our all; and, however small it may appear to others, to us it is everything, short of dishonor, and yet people here rave. There is one class of people who always clamour for one or any state of things that will allow them to appropriate that which is not their own, being too idle to work to obtain it for themselves; consequently no state that changes but must be the better for them. There is another class who talk most and do the least when it comes to fighting, and when these classes get too numerous, then there is danger.

THEIR POSITION POLITICALLY.

When our delegates come out are they to be allowed to go on at an expense of adding millions to our debt in erecting fortifications that there is every chance we shall not want to use in generations, without appealing to the country for its sanction or disapproval? If the English Government even spent ten millions to our one, is it right that this should even be permitted without a fair understanding. Let the question be fairly put and fairly answered on both sides. Hitherto there has been a misunderstanding; many have thought we could talk as loud, bully as much, and fume as though we stood in the position of disinterested parties, whilst the mother country would do the fighting and pay the bills. But they have been taught different, and well they should be. We should be self-supporting, and not dependant upon others for an existence. In penning the foregoing, I claim it as a free subject for discussion; that it is our duty, as well as privilege, and that we are asked to do it by the temper the English people have shown; certainly, in all friendliness, and good-will, and mutual understanding, things seem hastening to the disastrous pitch they did in '57, long years of over importation. Something must come to wipe off this indebtedness, for it cannot be paid but by bankruptcy and ruin. This point we reserve for a future paper, in which it will be necessary to go into the currency question, the position of our present banking institutions and the advocacy of a different basis of circulation. To do this effectually, it will be necessary to expose the fallacies of the old as well as the advantages of the new. Our design is that it shall be in such a simple shape that he that runs may read. The advantage of this mode of publication is this, that there are few, if indeed any, papers but what are so hampered by partizan influence of fear or favor that we cannot as independently express ourselves upon these subjects. By this means we can make our little pamphlet reach every hamlet; to do the good we desire, we must speak to the masses. It is only from these the pressure can come to make