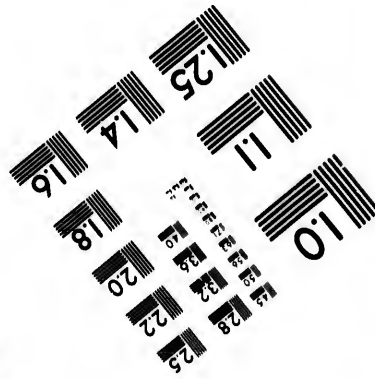
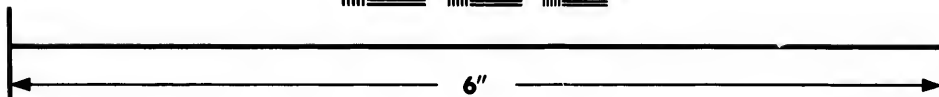
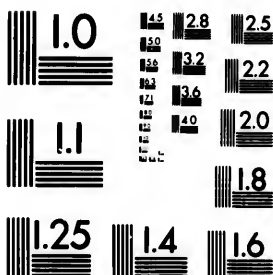


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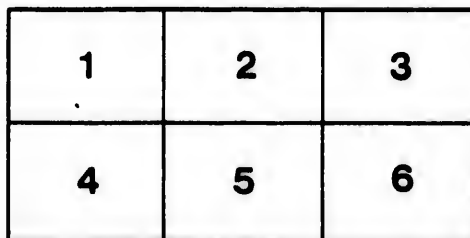
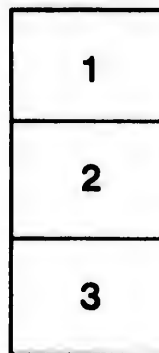
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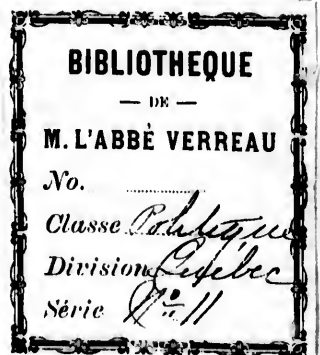
WHAT IS TORY-CONSERVATISM? 1964
WHAT IS LIBERALISM?

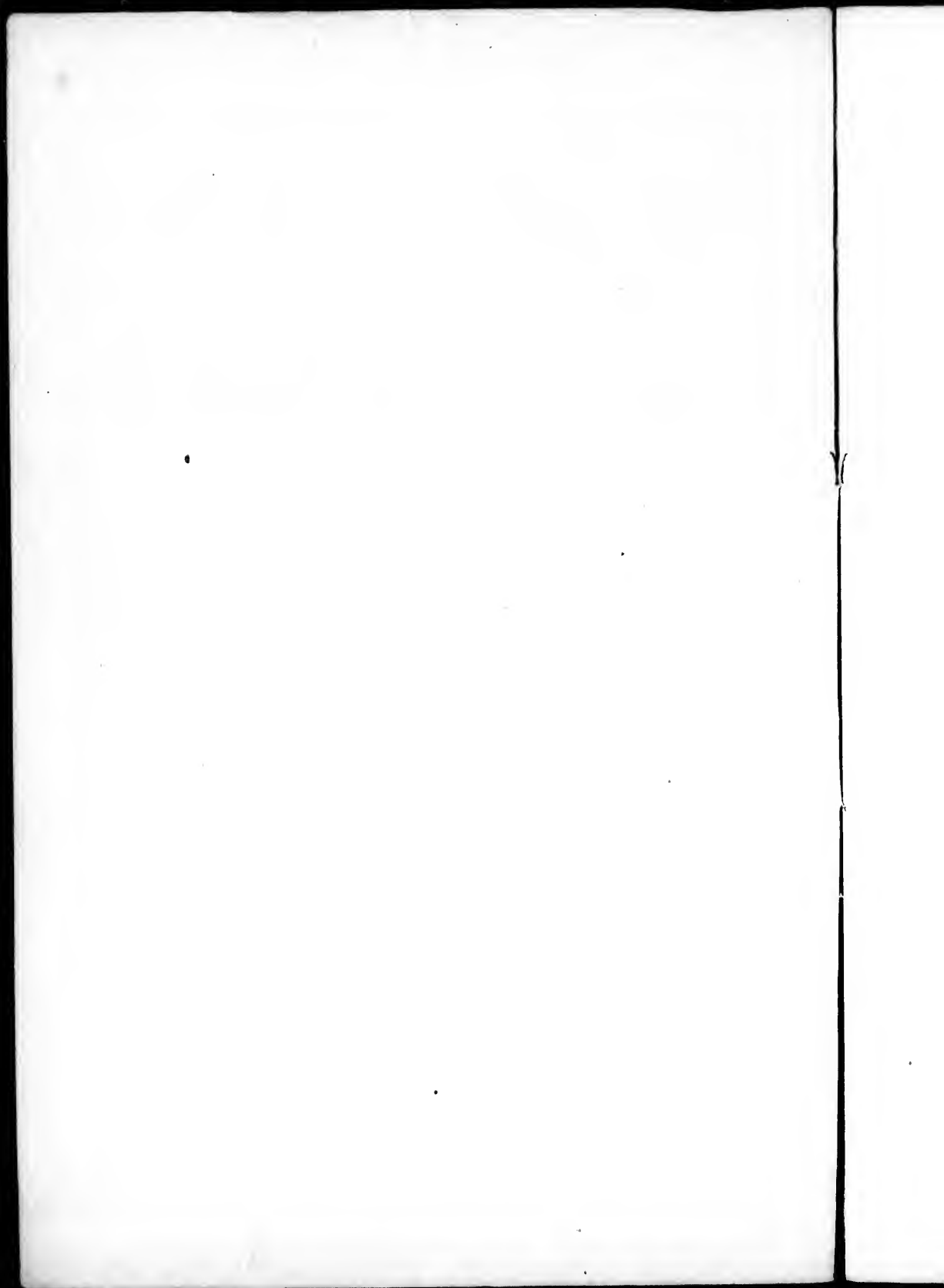
FIVE REASONS why I left my political friends in 1873.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS offered to any man who can confute the facts herein stated.

FIVE DOLLARS offered to any man who will read this pamphlet, investigate the facts therein pointed out, and who will then stand up before the Electors, on the day of nomination, and declare that he coincides with the acts of the party charged, religiously and politically, and will vote and use his influence to return them into power that they may continue to do likewise.

ROBERT McCORKILL.





WHAT IS TORY-CONSERVATISM.

The political atmosphere of our country has been worked up to such a state for the past few weeks, that honest men could hardly believe their own ears when they heard political demagogues contradict each other, and use language so offensive to a refined ear, much less a Christian ear, that often you would be led to think the man best who could speak the quickest, loudest, and use the most slang phrases against his opponent.

Such political harangues might suit the savage, but to say that it suits the ear of a Christian community, is to say that the Christians of our day do not believe what they profess—the Bible or the teachings of their respective churches. No matter whether Catholic or Protestant, even he who claims that morality is all that God requires to secure comfort to the souls of men, would not look upon the discussion of politics, as handled, creditably to them. Within the past few days I have received many letters from friends in Missisquoi, enquiring why I left the Tory or Conservative party, which for thirty years I had supported, and would vote against so smart and intelligent a young man as Mr. Baker, one whose father gave me good counsel and pecuniary help in the hour of trouble.

To save being obliged to write the same answer to each enquirer, I shall endeavour as briefly as possible to give you a statement of facts, and then ask you to decide with me, what you think of the Toryism or Conservatism of our day, or for the past fifteen years.

In the year 1845 (I was then twenty-three years old), the Government appointed me a Justice of the Peace, and in that capacity I acted losing over three years, hearing and adju-

dicating upon six hundred civil and criminal cases, for the good of society and support of the Government, without fee or remuneration, except the satisfaction of knowing that lawyers tried unsuccessfully to reverse my convictions before the Superior Court. From this experience I hold that there is no need of an honest Superior Court or Circuit Court judge erring in his judgments. In 1847 there was no person to keep the post-office at West Farnham, and the Postmaster-General gave me the appointment. I held it for ten years. No complaint was made against my fidelity; but because a rival hotel keeper (a gambler) wished to monopolise the stage and passengers I was relieved of the post.

When the late Sheriff of Missisquoi removed west, friends in that county petitioned the Governor-General, Sir George Cartier and party, that I should be named Brown's successor.

A prominent lawyer who acted in favor of the Government, told me that if I wanted the appointment, I must swear implicit confidence and allegiance to Sir George E. Cartier and his party. To this I replied, that I had supported his party for many years, but to swear to support him through thick and thin I would not, to the injury of the public good and for selfish motives. A few days after this, Sir G. sent for me to the Militia School, Montreal, to call upon him at his dwelling. I obeyed his request. He spoke kindly, and asked if it was not true that I had voted for the Hon. Mr. Drummond, in Shefford. I said, "Yes." "Well," said Sir George, "according to the signatures upon your petition, you are entitled to the appointment; but my strength lays in favoring such men as Col. Foster and Mr. Dunkin, member for Brome. If these gentlemen do not agree upon some one, I will give you the appointment." I lost no time in writing to these gentlemen, begging them each to hold on in favor of the man they wanted appointed sheriff, never thinking that the Government would have made Siamese twins. The public knows the result. There are local secrets connected with this that will startle the reader (if I should publish them) at some future time.

The Government then gave me the appointment of Fishery Overseer for the Yamaska River and tributaries, including Pike River and Missisquoi Bay; furnished me with the Act and posters to be put up in the villages. The distance over which I had to travel was nearly two hundred miles; and I found the people, generally, pleased with the prospect that fishways were to be built, to encourage a return of fish to the Yamaska River. Many of the water privileges had changed hands several times; and as the Act provided that Government might aid, to the extent of one-half, the expense of building fishways, where they were thought advisable, I advised that all proprietors on the Yamaska or Pike River who would build fishways at their mill dams, should be helped by the Government. On the Yamaska River there were Tassic, Papineau, Stark, Meigs, Donahue, Bowker, Parkins, Olmstead, Leon, Marezie, Short, Brigham and Cameron, who cheerfully built good fishways. Mr. Desaulles, of St. Hyacinthe, refused to obey, and the Fishery Department ordered me to issue a summons against him. I did not think it legal to do so, unless some person laid a complaint. Some time after, Mr. O'Malley laid the necessary complaint, and I summoned the Hon. Mr. Dessaulles. He failed to appear before the court, and in consequence was defaulted, and witnesses were sworn to prove that the defendant was guilty of the offence charged. The court then adjourned eight days, to render judgment.

The defendant did not fail to communicate with the Fishery Department, Ottawa, and they wrote me to the effect that they were very much surprised I had not held my court at St. Hyacinthe, to accommodate the Hon. Mr. Desaulles, and that I should not proceed any further in the premises.

I replied, that as a magistrate, when I issued papers I first consulted my own convenience, next that of the plaintiff and his witnesses, and third, that the judgment rendered against the defendant was unquestionable, and would stand before any court. To this I received a letter, directing me

to send up a statement of costs in the cause, which I did ; and the Department, which was too poor to pay twelve of our honest hard-working mill owners \$150 each, or about \$1,800, to make fishways that would give some 3,000 souls along the banks of the river a yearly return of fish, stopped on account of the mill dams, was rich enough to refund the Hon. Mr. Dessaulles' costs for violating an Act that the people paid members of Parliament to pass.

Such conduct I could not be paid to indorse, and I resigned the appointment, refusing to be a tool and draw money out of a Government when I could do them no equivalent service.

In 1865, when the Fenians made an attempt to enter our territory, the Militia Department, or Governor, named me captain of a company of volunteers. I was living in Montreal and to enable me to hold the captaincy, Col. (now Judge) Dunkin, and Col. Fletcher, permitted me to do my company's drill in the months of April, May, and June, for 1866, 1867, and 1868, and in 1869, having no different orders, the men did their drill as usual.

In September, 1869, we were called to St. Armand Station for fifteen days. The Government was too poor to pay the volunteers for their company's drill of that year, as well as their battalion drill, as they had in 1868. The consequence was that about \$200 I paid to some of the men who were too poor to wait for their pay from Government, I lost, and the other men lost their company pay for 1869.

Three times previous to 1870, I tendered my resignation, but Col. (now Justice) Dunkin, and later, Col. Chamberlin, refused to accept it until they could find some one in Farnham who had the confidence of the people, and was able to keep up the company.

In April, 1870, when I was ordered to muster and march my company to Pigeon Hill, I had seven hands working for me in Montreal, to whom I was paying \$55 a week. I was paying \$36 a month for a store. And when I appealed to Major Bacon to be let off for a few days to find some one to

take charge of my business, that returned me daily from \$80 to \$130, he replied by opening the Militia Act and pointing out that I would be court-martialed if I did not appear at Stanbridge early the next day.

I had to close up my shop, and lose a cash business worth (over and above all expenses) \$5,000 a year.

In May, 1870, I had the promise that money advanced to transport my men on two occasions from Farnham to Pigeon Hill, and Eceles Hill, would be refunded me in Montreal in June, and also the money paid for their billet, and other necessary expenses. June, July, August, and September, came and passed, but no money. October came and Col. Fletcher showed me a complaint made by Paymaster Pattison, to the effect that I had defrauded both the Government and my men, and had left the limits of the battalion without paying them.

The charge was so false that I was at a loss to know what to think. I could see no reason for the first colour of the complaint, only that some of the officers wanted to have Mr. Gilmore, a captain from Granby, put over the heads of the captains of the 60th battalion, and they hoped to be able to scare me into submission. I lost no time in refuting the false accusations of Pattison. I demanded a copy of the complaint, and demanded a Court of Enquiry.

The copy of the complaint by Pattison was refused me, least I might indict or sue him in our courts for malicious and wilful slandering.

The Court of Enquiry was refused me least the secrets of mal-administration might leak out.

Failing to obtain redress, I looked to Geo. B. Baker, Esq., our member, as a young man of spirit. I had worked for him in his contest with Hogle. I knew that Pattison had done the same, but I was aware that the Baker blood was too true to become a party to dishonesty, and I hoped that when I asked so small a favor of a gentleman of that family, as for him to get me a copy of the complaint laid against me, that he would do so.

Think of my surprise, when five weeks was allowed to pass without his answering my letter.

I then wrote a private letter to Col. Futvoye at Ottawa. I knew the Col. would, if he dared, do me justice, but I was aware he dared not, and yet I believed he would show my letter to Mr. Baker, and I afterwards learned that he did, and the result was an answer from Mr. Baker containing anything but the truth. Among other things he made great excuse regarding the terrible trouble he had searching to find the Militia Department at Ottawa. On receipt of this letter I confess I was more surprised at its contents than I was at the base falseness of Pattison's complaint: I knew the letter was only a shift to get rid of helping me to get justice; so I wrote Mr. Baker again, denying what he said he found, and asking him, as he had found the office, to furnish me with copies, and if my services were not considered sufficient to remunerate him for his trouble I would pay him. To this request he treated me with silent contempt. No answer has ever been given.

I next employed Messrs. Walker & Pennick, lawyers, Ottawa, who tried their best, but failed to obtain a copy of the complaint or justice for me.

I then submitted the whole to my company, and they manfully signed a petition to the Government asking that I should be furnished with a copy of the complaint fyled against me by Paymaster Pattison, in June, July, or August, 1870, and pledging themselves to keep up as good a company as was in the 60th battalion if justice was done me. This petition was not listened to.

In February, 1871, I notified Col. Fletcher, Major Rowe, and my brother Captains, that I should obey only one more order from my superior officers, and that was to meet them at Bedford, in March, and after that date I should treat with contempt any order from a superior officer if they did not insist on the Militia Department furnishing me with copies of Paymaster Pattison's complaint, and order a Court of Enquiry,—if I was guilty I deserved to be turned out; if

innocent, my unjust accusers should be reproved. This promise I kept; and although ordered to muster to receive the colors presented by the County of Bedford, I did not feel like obeying. When ordered to muster and march my men to Laprairie, I thought it my duty to notify my superiors why I would not obey. So I wrote recapitulating my complaint, asking for justice, and finished up by saying that if the Department was really determined to refuse that justice which a gentleman was entitled to, they might accept my resignation permitting me to retire holding the rank of Captain—which the law entitled me to for five years service.

They accepted my resignation, but defrauded me out of what the law entitled me to expect for faithful services.

Before the General Election of 1873, I asked my friends, by letter in the *Observer*, not to promise their votes to any one until they saw or heard from me again. I believed that, as a resident of Missisquoi for 50 years, a person who had lent his influence, small as it might be, in favour of every enterprise that helped to advance the public interest, and never advised a person into trouble, but often spent money and lost time to help others out of trouble—that I had a perfect right to ask you to reserve your promises until you could hear from me.

A few days before the election I went into the county, and, to my great surprise, out of one hundred and fifty land holders that I called upon every man except three admitted that they had received, or that there had been left with their wives, children, or friends, from five to thirty-five dollars, to be used in the election.

I shall only mention two gentlemen out of the number who I spoke to, requesting them to help me have Baker insist on the Government for justice. They are John Hayes and W. Donohue, the warden of the county.

I have lived in Farnham nearly all my days. God keep any poor fellow out of the power of any such friends, for he will find to his sorrow the truth of God's saying, that he who trusts to man, trusts to a broken reed.

I next give you a statement of facts, where I was defrauded out of \$3,000 worth of property:

Read this memorial.

TO THE HONORABLE SIR NARCISSE FORTUNAT BELLEAU, KNIGHT, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, &c.

The Petition of Robert McCorkill, of the Village of West Farnham, in the District of Bedford, in the said Province, Esquire, a Justice of the Peace, and Farmer.

HUMBLY SHEWETH :

That, in the year 1846, one Rodman Scott purchased from the then Government of Canada the north half of Lot No. 37, in the 5th Range of the Township of Farnham, as appears by a letter of the 20th March, 1870, signed by Oren J. Kemp, Esquire, the then Crown Land for that Section.

In the year 1849, Rodman Scott transferred his right and title to said piece of land in one John Chandler, as appears by his Affidavit, and that of his brother, John Scott, herewith produced.

In 1854, the Government staid or suspended the issuing of the Patent for said land, because a difficulty arose as to the line between the Township of Farnham and the Seigniory, as appears by the letter herewith produced, dated 29th March, 1860.

On 20th March, 1850, John Chandler sold to Michel Lacasse one half of said piece of land, to wit: the north-west quarter of Lot No. 37, in the 5th Range of Farnham, containing fifty acres of land, for the sum of £33 2s. 6d., which Michel Lacasse promised to pay to Chandler, as will appear by Deed between them herewith produced.

On the 20th January, 1855, one Francis Adams was substituted to the rights of Michel Lacasse to the said land, and Adam then and there paid Chandler the balance of said £33 2s. 6d., as appears by the receipt upon the Deed between them, herewith produced, and to which Michel Lacasse and William Déline was a party as witness.

On 16th June, 1853, Edward Lareau, the agent and attorney of Francis Adams, sold the said piece of land to Your Petitioner, who produces his Deed, and also produces a copy of a Declaration in the Circuit Court of Missisquoi and signed by A. G. Robertson, Advocate, on the 16th August, 1853, and the Affidavits of the before named Rodman Scott, John Scott, Michel Lacasse and James Rice taken in the said cause, and a certified copy of the judgment rendered in the said Court before the late Justice McCord, in cause No. 239, in said Court, and bearing date the 12th February, 1861, declaring your Petitioner to be the actual owner of the said N. W. quarter of Lot No. 37, in the 5th Range, Farnham, for the purpose therein claimed; who, on the 19th July, 1853, bargained the same to one James Olmstead for £35 currency over and above what had been paid for the said piece of land to the said Chandler and Adams, which amounted to £119 18s. 9d. and interest, for which the land was hypothecated, as appears by the bargain made in writing before witness herewith produced.

And Your Petitioner further avers that, having been subsequently informed that the Crown Land Department was about to be induced to cancel the said sale to Rodman Scott and John Chandler, and to issue the Patent in favour of one John Hungerford to the detriment and injury of Your Petitioner, he did, on the 28th May, 1864, cause a protest (herewith produced) to be served upon the then Minister of Crown Lands, the Honorable Alexander Campbell, through the ministry of W. D. Campbell, Esq., Notary Public, at Quebec. But that the Government, in spite of all Your Petitioner's protests and resistances, did eventually wrongfully cancel the sale in question, and issue a Patent to the said north-west quarter of Lot No. 37, in the 5th Range of Farnham, in favour of the said Hungerford, and Your Petitioner thereby, and by the said wrong and unjust act of the Government, lost forever his right of *Hypothèque* on the said piece of land for the said sum of £119 18s. 9d., and interest thereon from the 19th July, 1853, which was legiti-

mately due to him by reason of the premises, less £25 paid cash at the time of the issuing of the Patent of the said Hungerford, and received under protest, as will appear by reference to the affidavit of L. F. H. Bourdon, Esq., a true and certified copy of which is hereby produced, bearing date 21st May, 1864; that the purchase money due to Your Petitioner on the 19th of

July, 1853, was £119 18s. 9d.....	\$478.75
And the interest accrued on that sum up to this date amounts to in all £129 6s. 8d.....	\$518.43

And forming in all a total of..... \$997.28

Less (\$100) one hundred dollars paid to Your Petitioner, and by him received under protest as above referred to, which Your Petitioner, without the said wrong and unjust interference on the part of the Government, could easily have got or get out of the said land, now worth over \$3000.

Wherefore Your Petitioner humbly prays that Your Excellency may be pleased to repair the grievous injustice so unjustly done to Your Petitioner, by causing the Government of this Province to refund to him the sum of \$898.23 currency as in such manner as may be deemed best; and Your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

ROBERT McCORKILL.

West Farnham, 3rd November, 1871.

A true copy of the original sent to the Governor on the 13th November, 1871.

You will ask me how any reasonable man, with the evidence articulated in this petition, could hesitate to grant me justice. I will tell you how they effected the fraud.

The land agent told the man that wanted to cheat me out of my property to go to Scott, in Michigan, and get him to make a second transfer of the lands to Hungerford. He went, found Scott, and held out such inducements that he (Scott) made the necessary oath. The oath made in the first place

to enable the late John Chandler to take the patent was destroyed and Hungerford was told to pay me \$100, and he would get the patent. I protested against this act of the Crown Land agent, but the injustice was enforced and I was informed that money made the mare go. I lost my property and can only expect justice from the Great Judge of the Universe. That He will remember us in His mercy, is my sincere and earnest prayer.

I forgot to say that my opponents in 1870, at Stanbridge, told Mr. Gardner that I was a Methodist fanatic.

This opinion was expressed because I thought more of my health and conduct than I did of spreeing with brother officers in camp, at Pigeon and Eccles Hill.

I have been asked frequently my opinion of E. Carter, Esq., member for Brome County. My custom is to tell the truth, and shame the Devil. Up to 1871, I always found him just, upright and honorable. About that timewhen Baker refused to help me obtain copies of Pattison's complaint and a Court of Enquiry, I appealed to Mr. Carter, who had for twenty years been a good friend, and had received cash (\$500) for helping me escape the conspiracy got up in 1857, purposely to clear the man that stole a sleigh, cushion and buffalo robe from Welch, and also the magistrates that demeaned their commission so far as to come to the court and supercede me in my magisterial jurisdiction, and discharge the culprit without permitting him undergo a trial. To clear these men the Tory-Conservative Government paid many thousand dollars to keep me out of the way, that their sharks might avoid justice. The whole particulars are ready for press — only waiting that God may move the minds of Galaway Kemp and David Brown to reveal what they know of the hellish plot, from the time they took unfortunate Morrow from Dunham Flat to Montreal, and then to Sherbrook, and back again to Montreal. He knows the depth of rascality exercised against me, and I trust to live until they, like others of the association, be brought under God's grace, to tell the truth in this matter.

I have in these few pages given you a glimpse of what a man can suffer in his own country and amongst his own people; but I am not surprised when I remember that it is written in God's Word. that when people could persecute Jesus Christ, the Son of God, as they did eighteen hundred and seventy-four years ago, or in other words, if they did so to a green tree what need we poor dry stubs expect from the same class of people who live now, and attempt to dominate. Therefore, in God I have put my trust; and although many days have looked gloomy and dark, yet up to now he has fulfilled in me that promise that they that put their trust in him should never suffer want.

Gentlemen, I do not intend to preach you a sermon. Tory Conservatism is my subject. What is it? Is it to imprison a poor fellow whose wants are so great that he steals a goose, and call the man a gentleman who votes \$80,000 secret service money out of our public purse, without telling us what it was used for?

Is it the imprisonment of a poor man for stealing a loaf of bread, and calling the men that concocted the Inter-colonial Railway scheme to pocket their three million of dollars, gentlemen?

Is it the imprisoning of a poor fellow who rather than freeze his feet steals a pair of shoes, and calling men who attempt to rob our country of all her good public lands, gentlemen? Is it to imprison, persecute, and torture nearly to death, a man that conscientiously refuses to assent to any act that tends to heighten our taxes, double our gentlemen that want to live out of the hard earnings of the industrious, and enrich our public men by \$60,000 at a time, as being more palatable to a man of Sir Francis Hincks' age than an interest in the Pacific Railroad; or that refuses to allow Sir John to have another ten thousand the last time of asking, or other gentlemen from \$7,000 to 25,000, to carry their elections, under the pretence that some other person had used money for the same purpose?

Gentlemen, the Tory-Conservatism of the past twenty years has arrived at a dreadful pitch when a man at the head of the Government, like Sir John Macdonald, could stand up in Parliament and say, "That the Liberals paid out three dollars for our one"—*i.e.*, "You took the name of God in vain twice; I may take it once. You stole three sheep; I may steal one. You stole three hens; I may steal the cock." This is the principle argued. God forbid that such Conservatism should lay quiet in the hearts of the electors. May they have a higher moral, if not a religious calling, than to condone an act that is tantamount to three men occupying the same Church pew, and while one man is rifling the pocket of the neighbour to his left of one dollar, the neighbour to his right is rifling his pocket of three dollars.

Where there is no Christianity or civilization, might is right; but where Christianity has let in her light, honesty should be the best policy. And he who pretends to say that the Bible is the light of the world, and like the Pharisee, compares his prayers, almsgiving and good deeds with those of the publican, will, I fear, come as far short of returning to his house justified as did Sir John Macdonald and those wolves in sheeps' clothing, Sir Hugh Allan's 27 Light Brigade, who followed him on the prorogation of Parliament.

Let us enquire what Webster's Dictionary says about Toryism (page 746): "One of a party in English history opposed to Whig; originally an outlaw or robber; one who leans to the Church and State, as now constituted; a Conservative; opposed to reform (American history); one who in the time of revolution supported the Government." Now let us see what the same author says of Conservatism (page 152): "One opposed to political changes in the State or Government." Now let us look at what the dictionary says of Liberalism (page 418): "Becoming a gentleman, munificent, generous, bountiful, not parsimonious, candid, catholic, allowing freedom of opinion."

Now, my friends, you have my opinion on the acts committed against me for the past few years by the so-called Tory Government.

You have that great writer's definition of the words Tory and Conservative. You can compare the conduct of the men that I worked with so long, and who, like Webster, no doubt to my sorrow, I found out to agree well with his definitions; and if I ever in heart belonged to that party, with the experience above referred to, and that only about one-fourth of what I know, and can and will leave to be published, with over one hundred names of the principal actors in each dishonest act.

Could I continue to vote for men of the stamp above referred to? No. Is there a friend in this Dominion that reads this, who can vote for a party that is too void of justice towards a true servant? If he can, let God be his Judge.

Is there a man in this world that hopes to receive from God a reward for acts done in his body, knowing this continuous repetition of dishonesty and persistence, is still ready to go on and perform the same over again? Yes; I really think that there are those who will laugh at one's calamity, mock at anything just, upright and true; who are the first to call out with those of old, "Crucify him, his blood be on ourselves and our people, only crucify him, crucify him."

May the spirit of wisdom direct our minds, and keep our lives till we are gathered into God's granary, is the sincere prayer of him who has learned the difference between Toryism and

LIBERALISM,

As practised for the past fifteen years.

ROBERT McCORKILL.

Montreal, January 8, 1874.

First pamphlet explaining how the writer lost \$30,000.

A chance for the reader to make \$25.

Some things that should be handed down to posterity.

The electors of Canada should read, and so inwardly digest our political atmosphere, that they cannot be led astray even by their own friends or relatives, least, like Ireland, the time may come, when our children, or children's children, will weep tears of blood when they have to pay the burdensome taxes yearly imposed upon our municipalities.

Montreal, January, 1874.

