

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

There are some creases in the middle of pages.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 10X | 12X | 14X | 16X | 18X | 20X | 22X | 24X | 26X | 28X | 30X | 32X |
| | | | | | | | | | | / | |

THE PATRIOT;

AN ANTI-CONFEDERATION JOURNAL.

"How great and glorious is the Union of all True Patriots against those who would sell their Country."—Curran.

No. 1.]

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1865.

[2 CENTS.]

OUR PRINCIPLES.

Believing, at this crisis in our history, that it is imperative upon all True Patriots to go to work heart and hand to prevent our Province from being sacrificed, to gratify the ambition of a few selfish men, who, having made a business of politics, find New Brunswick too small for their grasping desires and inordinate ambition, we nail our colors to the mast, and come out in uncompromising opposition to that scheme by which it is designed that we are to be handed over "like a bundle of faggots," (apt illustration!) to the will of Canada, and for the aggrandizement of a few of the false sons of New Brunswick.

This Province is prospering in a steady, healthy manner. Year after year, additions are made to our wealth, population, and to the interval improvements of our country. With a comparatively moderate tariff, we are enabled to meet our liabilities, and, at the same time, to contribute liberally towards objects of a strictly local nature. Education is liberally assisted—our internal navigation is being improved—and all this is effected out of our general revenue with a tariff that is not by any means oppressive.

With our comparatively light tariff we have effected such improvements that a traveller can start from the Canadian boundary at Restigouche; and, notwithstanding the immense number of large rivers along the route, he can make a complete circuit of New Brunswick, passing through every county excepting one in the Province and yet he will have to cross but one solitary ferry.

How different is the case with that Province—Canada—to which those ambitious politicians of ours propose to sell us! Canada has a tariff from thirty-five to one hundred per cent higher than ours—so high, in fact, that they have reached that point, at which it has ceased, in many instances, to be productive, and they are now driven to levy heavy Excise duties in addition to their enormous Import duties and yet for what different purposes is their Revenue expended from what ours is with us! The mass of their Revenue has to be taken to pay the interest on their enormous debt, which year after year is becoming still more enormous, despite their heavy taxes—and to defray their general expenses, while, for local expenditure, such as sustaining roads and building bridges, they contribute literally nothing—the localities being subject to heavy additional direct taxation for any local improvements they may wish to effect.

Take the same starting point as before—the boundary at Restigouche—and pass through the Canadian counties adjoining, and what do you find? Rivers unbridged at every few miles—roads in such a horrid state—there being no government expenditure whatever upon them—that it is almost impossible to travel over them with an ordinary waggon or carriage, a kind of vehicle there almost totally unknown, the substitute being what in their patois is called "a cabberwhet"—a kind of cart, in which one suffers misery, slow and sure, at the rate of one and a half miles per hour!

Go to any other part of Canada, where they have just such improvements as have been effected by us by means of our ordinary revenue, and you will find that they are in a complete state of bankruptcy, and that their property is subject to such fearful taxes, that its value for any other purpose than taxation is merely nominal.

And that's the country to which Mr. Tilley—in order that his well-known cravings after a governorship may be gratified—proposes to sell us as serfs! Shame on him! Shame on any person, be he whom he may, who, to gratify his contemptible aspirations, and his infamous ambition, would sink New Brunswick into the nothingness to which Mr. Tilley and his self-constituted colleagues design to force us!

"WHO WOULD BE FREE INDEED, THEMSELVES MUST STRIKE THE BLOW!" Up, brave sons of New Brunswick, and teach those ingrates a lesson which they will carry to their graves! For the mere promise of a railway, the prospect of obtaining which is worthless, and based on no better guarantee than the faithless pledges of men, who, on that very question, have already played you false, you are to be sold into slavery. The very men who assured you that Great Britain would see the promise fulfilled, are now compelled to eat their words, and to hold out no other hope—no stronger guarantee, than that by looking out sharply, you may, unless you get that worthless railroad, secure for yourselves the great, the glorious privilege of secession!

New Brunswickers! Countrymen! Fellow citizens! are you such dupes? Can you again, for the hundredth time, be deceived by a man, who, knowing that the Southern route for the railway had been condemned, kept back the facts, and in a most unfair manner, if you deceived, to effect his own purpose for the time?—purpose then, as now, pointing to that coveted Governorship. Don't let him deceive you again! Resist manfully any man that would make you mere dependants of Canada! Cast them forth from you, and let them go down—

"To the vile depths from whence they sprung,
Unwept, unhonored, and unsung."

Is Union necessarily Strength?

Among those in this community, who, themselves deceived, would wish to mislead others into the support of that iniquitous scheme of Confederation—concocted amidst rioting and revelry, and signed on the Sabbath!—we hear a constant repetition of that hackneyed phrase—Union is strength!

The excitable pantomymist in the Institute, who made such strenuous efforts to force himself into notice, wished to illustrate this idea with his "bundle of faggots." Had he had brains enough to have understood the thing, he would have known that comparing these Provinces to a bundle of sticks in any sense of union, is an utter absurdity. As Mr. Amund has so well put it,—"They are not a bundle of sticks, they barely touch each other at extreme points, and therefore cannot be compactly bound together."

But Union is not necessarily strength. It depends altogether upon the nature of the articles united.

If you attempt to unite opposing elements, you get not strength but destruction. Attempt to unite fire and water, and those elements speedily manifest their antagonism. So with Canada and these maritime Provinces. The interests of the whole of Canada, excepting to a limited extent, the counties of Gaspe and Bonaventure, (and those counties only return, in gross, two members to the Canadian Parliament,) are concentrated in the River St. Lawrence and its tributaries. As regards the Maritime Provinces, the very reverse of this is the fact.—Supposing it become a question of expending the \$42,000,000 to make a deep water passage from the interior of Canada, by the St. Lawrence, to the sea, what would be the amount of the feeble resistance of these Provinces to the power of all Canada? Supposing it were as to whether steamers should be subsidized as they now are, from Montreal and Quebec to England, or from Halifax?—as to St. John's, of course the question is too ridiculous. Can any one question what would be the result? The Maritime Provinces, under the glorious Union, ("all for the glory of the thing!") would have the privilege of paying for the canals and for subsidizing the Canadian steamers; and, in return, for the glory of the thing, would have the great Mr. Tupper, and the greater Mr. Tilley to govern over Nova Scotia and New Brunswick!!!

A Union between Canada and the Provinces on such terms as have been proposed; A Union between the lion and the sheep, is a very proper inquiry—Johnson's kind? we would not consent to it! The lion would still have the lion's share, and the sheep might esteem themselves happy if they escaped total destruction!

"Union is strength," forsooth! They bring to our notice, continually, the Union of the neighboring States. Mr. Gray points to those as to something for our imitation. Where could we find a more forcible lesson? The institutions, the interests, the feelings of the South are in direct antagonism with those of the North, and what is the result?—The glorious prospect Mr. Tilley even now holds out as our only hope—disseveration! secession!! rebellion!!!

The Union of the North with the South is not in greater antagonism than a Union between us and Canada. Let us learn the lesson in time, and not wait until we are sold like sheep in the shambles, ere we find how very comfortable it is to have our only hope in rebellion! If we must have a proverb to govern us, let us abandon that false one,—"Union is strength," and accept one of our own,—"It is better to go alone than to be caught in a bad company." Canada, we will be none of you! Your temptations and the corruption of your creatures here are exerted, but—vain!

AN AXIAL TRIP.—Mr. Turnbull has been making a social trip, lately, it seems, for Mr. Rowan announces that Mr. Turnbull has "alighted on the right side of the fence." We wonder if, while on his flight, he, by any means or in any quarter, saw anything of Messrs. Watters and Skinner on a similar little voyage of discovery.

OUR PAPER.

We beg to announce that our next No. for this week will be issued on Saturday morning. Our contributors, both correspondents and advertisers, will greatly oblige by handing us in their favors as early as they possibly can. The number that we will strike off will be so large that our publisher's power will be tried to the utmost.

Gentlemen wishing to use an effectual engine to crush the iniquitous CONFEDERATION SCHEMERS had better call at our office and purchase copies for general circulation. These papers, so full of valuable articles, should, if possible, be placed in the hands of every elector in the Province. To our friends generally, we say,—We will to the utmost of our power do our duty in this noble and patriotic work, and we trust to merit and receive a renewal of the patronage which, so far, they have so liberally extended to us.

WE WILL NOT OFFER ANY PAPERS FOR SALE ON THE STREETS. We are already in receipt of orders from Westmorland, Charlotte and King's Counties, and expect orders from nearly every other County in the Province. Gentlemen wishing to circulate the paper will please call at our business office on Canterbury Street and purchase such quantities as they may require:

EDITORS' OFFICE,—Near the Post Office in Canterbury St., and over the Office of E. Lunt, Esq.

The Patriot.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1865.

We re-produce from the columns of our able and estimable cotemporary, the *Globe*—whose manly and independent course on this great subject is worthy of praise—the following article, the first of a series on the subject of Confederation, (in reply to Messrs. Tilley, Gray, &c.) from the pen of one of the editors of this journal:

CONFEDERATION.

No. I.

By a New Brunswicker.

Having attended nearly all of the Confederation meetings that we have had up to this time, and having listened with the most profound attention to the arguments, statements, and deductions of the various speakers, it may not be deemed inappropriate for me, as a native of New Brunswick, to express an opinion upon those reasonings and conclusions. At the outset, I will observe, that from a pretty intimate knowledge of the embarrassed political and financial state of Canada, I felt strong doubts as to our being likely to gain any material advantage from a union with her. Still I was open to conviction. I was, like hosts of other people here, inclined to think that—

"Tis better to bear those evils we at present have,
Than fly to others that we know not of."

unless it could be clearly and distinctly shown, that "in yielding to a restless spirit of change," we would not be doing that which in the proverb is described as, "jumping out of the frying pan into the fire!"

As regards Mr. Tilley's statements, it struck me, as it has another of your correspondents, as singular, that he could not twice in succession repeat his figures as to the *per capita* tax to which we are subject. On this one matter alone he has made some half-dozen statements, no two of which are the same. The figures stated by him so variously are thus,—\$3.20; \$2.75; \$2.10, and \$2.70 per head for New Brunswick while for Canada he one night put down \$2.35 per head, and on another \$2.40! It is a little singular that, on this point, Mr. McCully has put down for Canada \$2.45! In a matter such as this, which is the very basis of their elaborate calculations, a little more care and less inconsistency would have been certainly advisable.

Mr. Tilley's general arguments have been designed to show that financially, we would not, if confederated, be in a worse position than that which we at present occupy; and that, in addition to this fact, we are to derive enormous advantages from the construction of the Intercolonial Railway. His

special calculations have been singular failures. He has attempted to prove the correctness of a glaring absurdity, and has, of course, spent his time for worse than nothing. To admit him correct would be to allow that the three Provinces, which, in the aggregate, have had heavy annual deficiencies, are to be able, by simply uniting them, to have more money for local purposes than they ever had before, and are to be able to go into the construction of costly public works; to keep up a double set of governments; to provide for the heavy military and naval expenditure that is to be undertaken, and all this while Canada is to withdraw from that fund which she now employs almost exclusively for general purposes, large sums of money for her local expenditure, which local expenditure, has now to be provided for by their municipalities by direct taxation, and is not, as with us, defrayed by the general government.

Mr. Tilley, in order to make out a case at all, financially, had to put down figures, the absurdities of which are so glaring that he has not found a single person to agree with him,—always excepting, of course, the *Morning News*. Among his figures, those for the Intercolonial Railway, for the collection and protection of the Revenue, and for Naval and Military expenditure are the most glaringly absurd; while, for the fortifications of Canada, upon which it is expected some \$14,000,000 are to be expended, he has not put down a farthing; and the Canal improvements of Canada, which are estimated to cost \$42,000,000, and "which are to be carried on simultaneously with the expenditure for the Intercolonial Railway," he has in a similar way ignored.

The Intercolonial Railway arguments I design making the subject of an independent article.

Mr. Tilley's arguments in favor of representation by population, in the unenviable position in which such a theory would place our thinly settled part of the Confederacy, are certainly, not more wise, than on the part of Mr. Tilley are they consistent. Certainly, the British principle, by which they pretended to be governed, is not conspicuous in "representation by population." Scotland, in Parliament, does not occupy a formidable position; but what position would she occupy, if compared with London—she had representation by population! The British principle does not recognize any such a theory. But let us look at home. Here is Mr. Tilley at the head of a Government for a succession of years, and yet, although he represents St. John with a population of nearly 50,000, he allows St. John (City and County) to be under the disadvantage of having only half the representation of five other Counties, which, combined, have only some 45,000! Is this consistency? "What's sauce for the goose, &c." If representation by population is correct when we are to be swamped by Canada, is it not at least as correct for St. John in our own Legislature to occupy her legitimate position, and not, as now, have in proportion to her population, only half the representation that is enjoyed by other Counties? Mr. Tilley, if his present faith is correct, to have been consistent, should here, like Geo. Brown in Canada, have taken his stand on this principle, and either carried it through or resigned.

Another subordinate argument used by Mr. Tilley has been the Free Trade one. Up to this time he has not pointed out the articles that we are to be enabled to send to Canada, nor named to us any that Canada cannot manufacture on as favorable terms as we. A significant fact on this point is, that, although the *Arabian* was running for years between Canada and this Province, (only enabled to do so through by being heavily subsidized by this Province,) while she came down crowded with the products and manufactures of Canada, SHE WENT BACK ENTIRELY EMPTY, except in the Fall, when she sometimes took a few barrels of Oysters. The idea of talking of Free Trade by adopting the extreme protective tariff of Canada, at which England so loudly exclaimed, and which Mr. Galt could only attempt to defend by answering that "the extreme financial necessities of their position compelled them to such a course," is certainly too absurd to mislead any man who has the slightest knowledge of political economy, or possesses the smallest share of common sense. IT IS EXTREME PROTECTION OF THE WORST POSSIBLE KIND—protection of the manufactures of Canada against ourselves. Mr. Tilley and the other advocates of Confederation being themselves the Judges!

It is the design of the writer to discuss this question coolly and fairly, and he thinks it not difficult

to meet conclusively all the sophistries, mis-called arguments, coined by Messrs. Tilley and Gray, and the other advocates of Confederation. Those he will examine in detail as time and space will allow.

MR. TILLEY AND MOLASSES!

It was amusing to hear the great political economist, Mr. Tilley, "exercised" over the difficulty into which he stuck when he got into molasses! He could not for the life of him understand how it happened that the quantity of molasses used in New Brunswick per inhabitant is so enormously greater than is consumed in Canada. He confessed that to him it was an entirely hopeless problem—quite beyond the grasp of his wonderful abilities. The fact was there; he could not deny it—and know he is quite an adept generally at denying facts—but, this molasses?—it fairly choked him! His sophistries failed him. He confessed himself fairly, absolutely floored by—molasses!

By rather shallow sophistries he had sought to reason his audience into the belief that in Confederation we would pay no more than now, notwithstanding our tariff would have to be made from thirty-five to one hundred per cent higher than it is at present, and, in support of this view, he made all the capital he could of the fact that in New Brunswick we are paying more *per capita* than they are paying in Canada. But with the proposition he sought to establish, the molasses was a stubborn fact against him, that would not yield to his silly theory, twist, and screw, and contort it as he might. He did not see, or he did not wish to see, that it crushed his sophistries to atoms.

"We will pay no more in Confederation, when our tariff is increased from thirty-five to one hundred per cent., than we do now," ha? This is the fact, though, without sophistry, but a self-evident conclusion, as plain as that two and two are four. If, with our light tariff, we now pay \$3.20 per head, while Canada, with a tariff from thirty-five to one hundred per cent. higher than ours, only pays \$2.35 per head, when a tariff, to meet Canadian necessities, fifty per cent. higher than Canada's is now, comes to be forced upon us, instead of our paying \$3.20 per head, we will have to calculate upon from \$10 to \$12 per head—even the very babes having to be taken into the calculation as contributors.

And now, how is it, that; with our light tariff, we pay so much more per head than they do in Canada with their heavy tariff? Any one who is familiar with Canada, knows that the reason is simply this: *Two-fifths of the population of Canada are almost total non-consumers of dutiable goods.* In this Province we have no such class whatever. Any one, who, like the writer, has lived and done business in, and gone through Canada, and has mingled with the simple, inoffensive, unenergetic *habitués*, knows that they are content with what they can produce themselves: move seldom from home, and feel no very especial interest in such outside matters as the rate of the tariff or the price of—molasses!

It matters not to them whether there is a duty of some two cents per gallon as with us, or three times that amount, as in Canada, on the article that choked down the sapient Mr. Tilley. They don't consume it. If they can get a little tea they do well. If they have maple sugar, they make use of what little of it they have not traded away. If they have none, they use as a substitute—milk; but molasses? *Oh, Sacre!* That will do well enough to choke down Mr. Tilley with, but it's quite out of their reach!

And thus does this very simple article of molasses, which stood as such a stubborn fact in the way of the very profound Mr. Tilley, illustrate and explain

this truism, that, if with a tariff of from thirty-five to one hundred per cent. higher than ours, Canada pays only \$2.35 per capita against our \$3.20, under the higher tariff, which, if Canada is to pay her debts and meet her liabilities, must be adopted, when Canada pays some \$3 per head, we will have to pay, per capita, treble or quadruple that sum.

The additional fact, that our trade per capita—Imports and Exports—is double that of Canada, further confirms this reasoning, upsets Mr. Tilley's empty sophistries, and causes the whole argument to flow smoothly along with the truth and with Mr. Tilley's insuperable difficulty—molasses!

Geo. Brown on Mr. Galt.

The following article, which we take from the (Ottawa) *Protestant and Evangelical Witness*, is, and will receive, careful perusal. Mr. Tilley here has spoken of Mr. Galt in the highest terms. George Brown's knowledge of Mr. Galt, enhanced and confirmed as it is by the report of the Grand Trunk Railway Auditors, will be deemed of greater value than Mr. Tilley's empty eulogies. A pretty gang, surely, they offer us for the most part. Read the article carefully, and think of the lesson it teaches:

It is an extract from the *Toronto Globe* of the 8th, 1861, in which the Hon. Geo. Brown expresses his opinion of the honesty of Mr. Galt, his co-venturer and colleague. Such testimony is particularly interesting and instructive at the present time. Mr. Galt, Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia, and as for a wider sphere wherein to display his native talents, advocates Confederation unbelief, he says, that its tendency will be to "the character of our public men." So far as the doctor is concerned, such an elevation is very desirable, but a closer intimacy with the Canadian people will, we fear, only tend to deprive him of the modicum of "the essential element" he possesses. Mr. McCully longs for Confederation too, but not for the same reason as his disciple of Escalapius. The clever and able leader of the Opposition in the Legislature of Nova Scotia knows how shamefully "the Confederation of Canada have acted." He, of course, believes in Confederation from purely patriotic motives. Believing that "evil communication corrupts morals," the ex-Railway Commissioner confederation because of the benefits it will confer on Nova Scotia. But let us hear what Mr. Brown says of his colleague Alexander J.

a careful investigation of the books of the company, that the balance sheet which has been prepared for the eyes of the public is not correct."

Hon. George Brown adds—"but perhaps the most interesting part of the Report is under the head of "General Remarks." It is there stated as the deliberate opinion of the Auditors that the "present embarrassments of the company have arisen chiefly from its connection with the successive Governments of the Province, and the necessity therefrom of conciliating political support." Under this head they appropriately place Mr. GALT'S HUGE SWINDLE in the purchase of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway at 37 1/2 per cent. premium WHEN IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN PURCHASED AT 60 per cent. discount. The leasing of the Portland end at 6 per cent. annual interest on its entire capital, when its stock was selling at a very large discount, ANOTHER SWINDLE OF MR. GALT, by which he realised a FORTUNE, is added to the list. The loss to the company through the SPECULATIONS of Mr. Galt and his friends is set down by the Auditors at \$6,000,000. The murder is out at last upon the authority of the Company's own Auditors, that ALEXANDER T. GALT, our worthy Finance Minister, and JOHN ROSS, our equally worthy Minister of Agriculture, have made ENORMOUS FORTUNES, but at an expense to the Grand Trunk stockholders of (\$6,000,000) SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS."

THE CANVASS.—So far the canvass has been generally conducted with singular good feeling on the part of both the Patriotic and the Confederate side. We trust that this feeling will continue, notwithstanding the disreputable efforts of the *Telegraph* to create sectarian strife, and of Mr. John Boyd,—by statements that only have brought discredit and disgrace upon himself,—to create differences in families. In Nova Scotia they have gone to such extremes, but if Mr. Boyd can find no other mode of making himself notorious here, it would be much better for the Confederate party if they would send him off on another "Trip to Paris," or in search of that interesting young person with whom he became slightly acquainted in New York on a certain occasion we wot of. "A word to the wise, &c." Such gentlemen, on the Confederate side, as Mr. Geo. Stewart, Mr. Geo. King, &c., should use their influence in controlling these unworthy members of their party. The conduct of Mr. John Livingstone, of the *Telegraph*, in denouncing the King's County electors as "dirty swindlers," because they chose as a candidate the man whom they preferred, cannot be necessary in support of any cause, be it as bad as it may.

MR. TILLEY IN KING'S COUNTY.

We learn from a gentleman thoroughly posted in all matters in King's, and in whom we have the fullest confidence, that Mr. Tilley is making a strong personal canvass in our neighboring County, with a view of trying his fate there in event of his defeat in this City. We understand on the same authority that Mr. T., in furtherance of his canvass, has made arrangements to speak in Westfield, and in numerous other places in that vicinity, and in other parts of the County. We say to the noble yeomanry of King's. Be on your guard, and do not allow yourselves to be deceived by the plausibilities, sophistries, and perversions of Mr. Tilley. All that is necessary, is to exercise your sound common sense, and you will easily penetrate the flimsy web of sophistry employed by the advocates of Confederation. Elect your old and faithful members, Dr. Vail and Mr. Scovil, who, with Mr. Otty—who we are happy to learn is on the patriotic side,—will be a representation of which you may well be proud, and you will have the proud satisfaction of feeling that you have done your duty, and contributed to the protection of your country from ruin.

KING'S will be always LOYAL!

AMUSING CARTOONS.

During yesterday and this morning crowds of persons have been immensely amused by a couple of roughly executed cartoons, which were posted up near the Post Office, and which are the work of some extremely witty artist. The first one represents Messrs. Tilley and McShane endeavouring to pull and shove unwilling New Brunswick, (which their party treats as a jackass, and which idea the artist has adopted,) into destruction. The former gentleman is tugging with all his might at the reins, (query—of government?) while Mr. McShane is very gracefully reclining beneath the other end of the animal, and showing with all his might, he exclaims,—"Union is strength.—Keep the reins tight, Sam." The P. S. says,—"That's so, Mac." Near McShane lies the bundle of faggots, tied together, with which New Brunswick is to be beaten into submission.

The second cartoon is more easily explained. It is,—"*Wetmore chastising Sammy!*" The former, a man of herculean power, has Sammy across his knees administering punishment, with a liberal hand. Sammy is writhing with contortions, and exclaims,—"*Let me go, this time, and I'll never do it again!*" The instrument of punishment is observed to be the faggots with which New Brunswick was to have been brought into submission. *The whole thing is very striking, and displays a good deal of humor on the part of the unknown artist.*

We are authorized to state that meetings will be held in the City and different parts of the County for the discussion of the proposed Confederation of the Provinces, at which speeches will be made upon the whole subject, by the Candidates on the Anti-Confederate ticket, and by other gentlemen.

Lost, or Mislaid;

The Report of the Delegates appointed at the last Session of the Legislature to attend a Conference, holden at Prince Edward Island, for uniting the Maritime Provinces into a Confederation. It was written on sheep-skin, and it is supposed to be somewhere in Canada, having been abstracted from the pocket of the Hon. J. H. Gray, while travelling in that champagne country. It was in the handwriting of the Hon. Charles Fisher. The friends of the Hon. Mr. Tilley, being desirous to see and peruse a copy of it, waited upon that gentleman in a body with a request that it might be decyphered by him. The Hon. gentleman gave two of his blindest smiles; said he would see his friend the Treasurer of the British American Association, who generally took charge of his linen when in town, and we likely be able to produce it at the next meeting of the Association. Search, however, has been made for it, and it is nowhere to be found, but Mr. Gray recalls to mind that he had it in Canada; that it was a large scroll of sheep-skin, and moreover, that it was abstracted from his pocket to "pull the wool over his eyes," which, so far as he has any remembrance, was not done. A Reward of five shares of "Intercolonial Railway Stock," will be paid to the finder, as the friends of Confederation cannot convince their advocates that it has been lost, and consequently will not vote the Tilley ticket, until it is produced. Who will go to Canada in search of that paper? Answer quickly.

(Possibly the able writer of the above is aware that Mr. Gray, in his recent speech in the Institute, coolly informed his audience that although he had not the report in question, yet that he could improve one. He accordingly in a formal manner announced with due official clap-trap, that the Delegates went to the Island, where they met the Canadians, whereupon the said Delegates voluntarily abandoned the work for which the Legislature had appointed them, and went off "on a wild goose chase." A very cool or a very silly man is Mr. Gray.)

Selected Matter.

Judge Marshall on Confederation.

We have much pleasure in selecting from a work on Confederation, by the venerable Judge Marshall, a few items bearing upon points that have been generally discussed here. The Judge is a very able thinker, and demolishes the sophistries of the advocates of Confederation with irresistible force.

A statement has been made here similar to that made by Mr. McCully. Judge Marshall thus meets that point:—

“Mr. McCully says,—‘We have a population in the maritime Provinces and the Canadas of nearly four millions.’ Shortly after, he gave the details of the numbers, as follows:—‘The population of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, is about 600,000 in all, in round numbers; whilst that of Upper Canada alone, is 1,300,000;’ and further on, mentioning Lower Canada, he says, ‘Here were a million of people.’ Well, he is correct enough in these details; but on summing them up, we find they amount to 2,900,000; only 1,100,000 short of Mr. McCully’s four millions first announced. On these points, Mr. Archibald has not committed himself, as to numbers, but without consulting Dr. Cumming, of London, whether the world will remain until 1866, he has given us the prophecy, that in that year ‘the population will be full 4,000,000.’ Well take this, in connection with Mr. McCully’s correct number of 2,900,000 there must be an increase of 1,100,000 in two years, chiefly by immigration; 550,000 each year,—which is rather an extravagant supposition. But all this, is only a mortal uninspired prophecy; and should it be fulfilled, it would further increase the overwhelming power and influence of Canada, over these Provinces, as nearly the whole of the immigration would be to the former country. The Provincial Secretary has twice mentioned, in the most positive terms, that the present population of these Provinces is full four millions. Surely these hon. gentlemen should have made their statements regarding this part of the scheme, as to numbers, something more harmonious and correct. I have thus commented on this point, chiefly to show that such discordant statements concerning it, furnish a good reason for distrust, as to asserted facts and figures, and on other particulars relating to the proposed federation.”

The same contradictory statements have been made here on this matter, and also on the following:—

“The debt of all the Provinces, at present, erroneously stated at only \$21 million, would, directly after federation, by making the intercolonial railway, and by other expenses, be raised to nearly 112 millions, even according to the calculations of Mr. Archibald; and to 125 millions, if the Hon. Mr. Dorion’s statements are adopted. He says, ‘the present debt of Canada, is at least 75 millions; and one would suppose, that he knows this to be fact, or he would not so boldly state it, in his speech to his country. Here is a difference of only 13 millions. See how little dependence is to be placed on statements of public debts, even at the present time, and as to the future, they are without the slightest value. The same has ever been true in the history of all countries.’

The effect of the debt of Canada upon us is thus described:—

“In the plan of Confederation, to use our Secretary’s language,—‘Canada enters with a debt of \$2 millions,’ but is even that enormous sum, the whole of her debt, as nearly all in these Provinces will naturally conclude. Not at all, for as already mentioned, the Hon. Mr. Dorion, the Canadian Statesman, in his public speech, which I have seen, has asserted, that their debt is, at the least, 75 million,—only the difference of 13 millions, which would be rather an important item even in Mr. Gladstone’s budget. But to harmonize with the other financial parts of this scheme, as concerning these Provinces, it was requisite to bring it down, and make it appear to the public as only 2 millions. If somewhat similar circumstances had required it, there would have been no more inconsistency in representing it as only 40 millions. But is that a fair representation on the subject? The real burdensome debt of Canada will remain; and even if the

alone has to answer for that surplus, to her creditors, we are to be joined to her, to increase her credit with those who are now holding and dealing with her debentures, or other securities at 23 and 24 per cent. below par, and with reference to that surplus, as well as the \$2 millions, we should in various forms sustain injury, especially by a heavy and oppressive taxation. The Secretary says, ‘by the arrangements made, Canada will also enter with a surplus,’ like as he says of us. There would, indeed, be a surplus as now, but it would be a surplus of liability and debt. Paper articles of Union will not pay or extinguish debts.”

On the probable course of the British Government, the Judge remarks:—

“It is not at all probable, that in our present circumstances any of the Imperial military force will be withdrawn from us. But I admit that it is possible, that if this Confederation should take place, and it becomes at once such a mighty power,—though the population would actually be the same as now,—the Imperial Government, with some good reason, might say, now that you have, in your own estimation, become such a powerful people, so fully able to protect yourselves against all attempts at aggression, you do not need our assistance, and might accordingly withdraw the whole of her military force. Whatever may be said of our Province generally, from what I know of mankind in general, I cannot imagine that our merchants or tradesmen, and those of other occupations, would be filled with admiration and joy at the change. Now I will neither commend, nor recommend the feeling or sentiment of the man who when told that he should do certain things for the good of posterity, said, ‘What do I care about posterity, what has posterity done for me.’ But I will say that it will be neither prudent nor proper for the people of the Province generally, to relinquish or peril present security and steadily increasing prosperity for mere suppositions or visions of greatness at some future and uncertain period.”

On the question of defences is the following:—

“In the event of a war with the American Republic, Canada would probably be invaded first; and the Confederate Government would have the power to draw a part, or the whole, of our Militia and that of New Brunswick, to serve there; and thus, as to that force, these two Provinces would be left defenceless, though also exposed to the like invasion. In case of such a war, neither Canada nor these Provinces could spare any force, to assist one another, and therefore, confederation would not better the condition of either, as to opposing any such invasion. It would not of course add a man, or any other means of defence, beyond what each now possess. If the Governor-General has not now the power, in case of war, of calling out the militia of any one Province into another, it may by enactments be given to him, and therefore, as to that point, the confederation is not needed. I am aware that in all I have said I may be charged with merely looking at the interests of Nova Scotia. I admit it; and will only answer, that being my native country, its interests and welfare are those which, in duty, I am bound first to consider and to guard.”

Regarding the correctness of just such unfounded statements as we have had here, Judge Marshall remarks thus:—

“I have thus commented on these statements, chiefly to show that no reliance whatever can be placed on any such estimates, or indeed, on most, if not all of the calculations and figures which have been put forth in the course of these discussions. Such erroneous and incredible statements may well engender distrust and non-reliance as to other statements and assertions by the same gentleman.”

The unfairness of Canada having, in the Legislative Council, double the representation of the maritime Provinces, is adverted upon, and the following pretty plain hint is given:—

“While composing these pages, I have heard it said, that the 10 selected Councillors, are to have \$4000 yearly, for their services; but I cannot for a moment suppose, that any of those hon. gentlemen will consent to receive that, or any other sum, to sell the independence of their Country, by putting it under the power of a Canadian Parliament and Government; for that would be their proper designation.”

The only other extract from this excellent pamph-

let, for which we can make room, is the following reference to a matter that has been much discussed here, and which the venerable patriot has made very clear:—

“Moreover, here is another, and a proper view to take, of this point of rate of duty, per head, on the whole population. This rate, when so made, may look small, by an addition of 2 or 5 per cent, but it must be remembered, that when it is so estimated, it includes all in poor or destitute circumstances, even every pauper, and begging child throughout the land. Deduct, first, the thousands of all these, who pay nothing of the duty, as they are consumers of very little, if any, of the articles on which the duties are imposed. Then, divide the rest of the population into families, and suppose each of these to be composed of 5 persons—the usual estimate—the husband, wife, and four children, all dependent on the labour of the man. Apply this estimate to our population, of about 340,000, and it will be seen that there are about 56,000 families; and according to the admitted estimate of \$2.60 for each one of our population, the amount of duty on each head of a family, instead of \$2.60, is \$13.00. Then add 5 per cent to the 10 at present, making 15 per cent, and there will be \$6.50 increase, rather an important addition to the expenses of the small farmer and tradesman, and others of the working classes, whose payment of duties, instead of \$13, will thus be \$10.50. These are plain estimates and conclusions, founded on facts, and which all may comprehend; and which none, by any sophistries, or fallacies, can controvert, or explain away. And, moreover, as Canada, from its embarrassed circumstances, cannot afford to reduce its taxation to 15 per cent, but must remain at 20, ours must be the same, which would make \$6.50 more, making the whole tax on each head of a family, throughout our population, \$26, or £6 10. But when it is considered, that there will inevitably be the increased taxation for the intercolonial railway—the expenses of the General Parliament and Government at Ottawa—for canal extensions and improvements—all in Canada—also for fortifications, many hundreds of miles along the great rivers and lakes of Canada—for a navy of some respectable and adequate number, on those lakes; and for a like adequate military force, in each of the Provinces; besides for many miscellaneous and expensive services, the whole taxation on each head of a family—as already given—can scarcely be less than \$40, or £10. It is true, it will be paid, by what is called indirect taxation, or increased prices of the articles on which duties are imposed; but the expense to the man is the same. Here is the inequality and injustice of this indirect taxation, by which the poor tradesman, and the labourer, pays as much tax for his tea, sugar, coffee, and all other articles of ordinary consumption, as the most wealthy person. If our working-classes, and especially the poorest among them, knew, and bore in mind, all these facts and the liabilities which would inevitably and speedily come upon them, if the Confederation takes place, they would not be quite so ready to shout, stamp, and clap their hands in its favour, in Temperance Hall or elsewhere.”

Hon. Mr. Annand on the Scheme.

The following article, from the pen of Mr. Annand, M. P. P.,—one of the ablest opponents of the scheme in Nova Scotia, and who has there, like Mr. Anglin here, done good service in exposing the iniquity of the measure,—will be read with much interest:—

THE BOTTERATION SCHEME.—Before deciding to hand over to the Canadians the patronage and revenues of Nova Scotia, let us enquire whether there is anything in our present condition to compel us to make this transfer.

Prior to the introduction of Responsible Government into this Province, Downing Street claimed the authority which it is now proposed to erect at Ottawa. How did we like that? Why, so little, that our best men gave the flower of their lives to the struggle by which the system was changed. Huntington and Howe, Young and Uniacke, Doyle and DesBarres, and all their sturdy compatriots, in two or three Parliaments, fought out the great battle

by which the appointment of our own officers—the control of our own revenues—the management of our own affairs—was secured to Nova Scotians. We possess and exercise these high powers now, in as full and ample a measure as the freest people on the face of the earth. And shall it be said that the labors of these men were in vain—that their policy was unsound, and that their lives have been wasted?

At this hour our Legislative Councilors, our Judges, and all our public officers, are appointed by our own Government, resting upon the confidence of a clear majority of our own Parliament freely chosen by our own people. If this power were hereafter to be exercised by the nineteen members that we are asked to send to Ottawa, they would be but a minority of the fifty-five who now possess it. Is this Responsible Government? We think not.

But will the nineteen be entrusted with these powers? No. When they go to Ottawa they will be merged into the General Legislature. If they all hang together and always support the Government of the day, they may be largely consulted and very influential in the management of their own Province; but should they ever act together and go into opposition, who then will manage Nova Scotia? Some wily Canadian, who will have his own correspondents and servile creatures here, and who will so make his appointments, as to mortify and weaken the influence of the Nova Scotian delegation. Men that no Nova Scotian likes—that no man trusts—that all our members disapprove—may and will be appointed in spite of their unanimity, so sure as they dare oppose the Government.

But will they be unanimous? Who believes it? Dr. Tupper and Mr. McCully may be friends from the teeth outwards, just so long as is necessary to carry this scheme, but when once it is carried and they meet on the floor of the Parliament House at Ottawa, they will be rivals, perhaps enemies, again. Our members will be no longer unanimous, but split into two factions, each following the fortunes of its leader, and each trying to bargain with the minister for the patronage and control of Nova Scotia. No matter which succeeds, the Province will be at the mercy of either, with a following of three, five or ten members, as the case may be. Is this what Nova Scotians desire to see? Is this the kind of Responsible Government which any sane man would desire to substitute for the wholesome control which the two Branches now exercise over nine gentlemen, discharging Executive functions in presence of the people, and day by day liable to be questioned or displaced by a Parliamentary majority? We think not.

If we were to choose between the two systems, we would say at once, give us back the old Council of Twelve, with Downing Street behind it, rather than the exercise, by a little knot of politicians 800 miles away, of powers which could not fail to be grossly abused, and for the abuse of which it would be impossible to obtain redress.

But it is said "Something must be done." A wise statesman once remarked that he always apprehended danger when certain people declared that "something must be done."

Now here we have our two lawyers and the doctor embarked in the same boat. The waves are beginning to rise, and the fall is not far off, and we are certainly very much amused with their vehement outcry that *something must be done*.

Why should anything be done? Nova Scotia, secure of self-government, can even bear with serenity an Administration that certainly tries her patience at times, for a year or two longer. She has been blessed with a good crop, an abundant fishery, a healthy season; her mining interests are extending;

her supplies have been busy all the year; her railroads are beginning to pay, and her treasury is overflowing, affording ample means to push forward public improvements just as fast as it is wise to push them, with the little surplus labor we have.

We have not a question to create angry discussion with the mother country, with our neighbors in the United States, or with the Governments of the surrounding colonies. We have entirely reorganized our militia, and drilled every man liable to be called out under the law, within the year.

Who says, then, that something should be done? Those who desire to dash this peaceful picture with the hues of their disordered imaginations. * * *

But it is said that the Canadians have outgrown their Constitution. Well, if they have, what of that? If they are in trouble let them get out of it; but don't let them involve us in distractions with which we have nothing to do. Are not the Canadians always in trouble? Did not Papineau keep Lower Canada in trouble for twenty years, and McKenzie disturb the Upper Province for about the same period? Then did not both Provinces break out into open rebellion, which it cost the British Government three or four millions sterling to suppress? What would have been the situation of the Maritime Provinces then, had they been controlled by the Canadians? Would they not have been compromised by these outbreaks, and might they not all have been made the theatres of civil war? But they were not under Canadian influence. They maintained their loyalty unsullied. The conflagration was confined to narrow limits, and was soon suppressed.

Again in 1849, the Canadians tried their hands at another insurrection. They burnt down their Parliament House; pelted Lord Elgin and his Lady through the streets; hung American flags out of their windows, and published a manifesto, to which the principle citizens of Montreal signed their names, demanding annexation to the United States. Nova Scotians must have short memories if these things are forgotten.

This is the other side of the picture from that which Mr. McCully used to present, and we hail the *Chronicle* as a fellow-worker in opposition to the Union scheme, as agreed upon at Quebec.

Correspondence.

(To the Editors of the "Patriot.")

GENTLEMEN,—

Mr. David S. Kerr, in the *Morning Telegraph*, has favored us with his views on Confederation. It would be very gratifying to have them republished at length. I am afraid, however, that the space at your disposal will not permit of your obliging the public in that particular, but I must request, as a special favor, that you will republish the 3rd, 9th, and 11th sections, which are as follows:—

3. Were a people utterly regardless of all good faith and loyalty and ready for the step of abandoning their country and joining another for a supposed self interest, they would even then be stayed in their purpose, upon discovering that self-interest better served by remaining faithful to the Government they belonged to,—providing what was necessary, and endeavouring to promote their security and advancement under it. Now if any one will for a moment consider self-interest, in view of American annexation,—being a State in the Union—and not only bearing exorbitant taxes of both local and general Governments, but equally bearing an

enormous war debt,—paying compensation losses, and a burdensome pension list of the widow, the orphan and the orphaned, with which that country is every where beset, he will see in all this, compared to our country's requirements, ten times the burthens and taxation, by annexation, and far less security under the law than he enjoys under British rule; therefore, nothing in self-interest to move any of us to the step of joining the States or giving up British connexion for American annexation, but every inducement to promote our security and advancement by Confederation—united strength and combined power of action.

9. Easy transit and quick facility between such countries largely promote manufactures and products for sale, and create in general numerous commodities for marketable purposes not before so used, and impossible to be enumerated or described before such transit and facility come practically into operation. Now one of the great advantages of the urged Confederation, is the easy transit and quick facility prospectively afforded, by securing the completion without delay of the Intercolonial Railway, connecting the British North American Provinces; thus largely promoting manufactures and products for sale among us, and creating in general numerous commodities for marketable purposes, not before so used, and now impossible to enumerate or describe.

11. The shipping or carrying trade of any country not possessing shipping ports or means of sea carriage is ever of vast advantage to those who may have the best adapted ports and facilities for carrying it on. Here, if Confederation succeeds, the Canadas closed up all the winter, St. John the nearest British port to them, with vast facilities for building and fitting out vessels, and adapted with every advantage beyond any other place to do their carrying trade, must have it, to the great prosperity of the city and Province at large.

I was not aware, until the publication of this article, that "annexation to the United States" was a part of the scheme either of the parties in favor of Confederation or of those opposed to it, neither was I aware that "SELF-INTEREST" was a state in the Union.

I am sorry that it bears "an enormous war debt." That it pays "compensation losses," is, I suppose, no more than honest; that "easy transit and quick facility between countries" creates "numerous facilities for marketable commodities not before so used," I have no doubt it is quite true, because the "marketable commodities created by easy transit," could not have been in existence before "easy transit" was established; and I quite agree with Mr. Kerr in the statement that "these numerous commodities for marketable purposes, not before so used, are now impossible to enumerate or describe." In fact, I believe he has not the slightest idea to what "commodities" he alludes.

The 11th section is very intelligible, but I suppose it is the intention, if Confederation succeeds, that the Canadian ports should be shut all winter, and if we can persuade the Canadas to export no grain or timber during the summer months, I can easily understand that a vast advantage will be gained by the Lower Colonies in case the Intercolonial Railway should be constructed.

I hope that your readers who have not had the opportunity of reading Mr. Kerr's production, will procure the *Telegraph* of the 17th inst. for the purpose. If this should be out of print, by calling upon the author at his office, over the brilliant establishment of the worthy alderman who dispenses light for the million. I have no doubt the enquirer will receive a full and complete account of the article, with amplifications and annotations. The article is a capital hit, and if the author has not already "struck it" it is not in consequence of any deficiency in boring. Yours, &c.

QUIZ.

MR. McCULLY ON CANADA.

A POWERFUL ARGUMENT.

The following article, also from the P. E. Island *Protestant and Evangelical Witness*, should open the eyes of our readers to the "white-washing" or "greasing" process that must have been practised in Canada at the Convention—so strongly to have changed men's views. There is no denying or resisting the truth and force of Mr. McCully's reasoning in his views at Charlottetown. Very little reliance, indeed, can be placed in the interested opinion of mere professional politicians when they have some under-handed scheme to accomplish, but, the opinion of Mr. McCully, as given below, was evidently expressed at a time when he was thoroughly disinterested, and, is, therefore, entitled to greater weight:—

HON. MR. McCULLY'S OPINIONS BEFORE APPOINTED A DELEGATE.

In a late No. of our paper we referred to an article in the *Halifax Chronicle*, bitterly attacking the Hon. Edward Palmer for his alleged inconsistency; and we stated that as we believed it was written by the Hon. Jonathan McCully, one of the Nova Scotia Delegates, who is an ardent advocate of the basis of Union agreed upon at Quebec, we considered his remarks of no more account than the ravings of Mr. Secretary Pope. To show that a great change has come over the spirit of his dream, and that he appears to have found his price in some manner, we give the following extract from an article in a recent number of *Halifax Chronicle*, reflecting the sentiments of the Hon. Mr. McCully when he had reason to believe that Hon. Mr. Archibald and Mr. Locke were to be the Liberal Delegates for Nova Scotia. Mr. McCully, however, was afterwards appointed a delegate, and we suppose *very soon after* saw matters differently. His opinion in August last, as to how he thought the Canadians should be addressed when they came to the Conference at Charlottetown was expressed somewhat in the following strain:—

"Gentlemen, your past history has been one of political eccentricity and internal disquiet. Passing over your rebellions, and Parliamentary confagurations and annexation movements, all of which have occurred within five and twenty years, you now present a spectacle to the world, in which, by your own showing, Parliamentary Government is impossible. The Upper Province forced a union upon the Lower, and though the much less populous, claimed and secured an equal representation. Now that the Upper Province has increased her numbers, regardless of the principle she enforced upon the French, and of which for years she enjoyed the advantage, she demands representation by population, has made Parliamentary Government impossible in order that she may obtain it, and seeks to destroy the union by enforcing a principle the very opposite to that upon which, at her own instance, it was framed. Such conduct may well excite suspicion, and ought to warn us not to surrender the management of our affairs to a people who can so readily combine for selfish objects, whenever it suits their interest. Besides, if your population, who live in the same Province, cannot work in one Parliament, being divided by adverse nationalities or incompatibility of temper so striking, that Government is impossible, what security have we, that, when we have broken down our constitutions, and adopted the one you offer, we shall not always be in hot water? We wish you well, but we are very happy and very well off, and we cannot consent to peril in a rather hopeless attempt to reconcile elements so conflicting and incongruous. There is another thing, Messieurs, that we cannot easily forget. You sold us all in 1852, and deceived us as grossly in 1862. You have taught us self-reliance, and distrust of Canadian good faith. We are still open to negotiation upon all questions of importance, but as to surrendering to you the control of our revenues, the appointment of our officers, and the management of our affairs, pardon our sincerity, but there is nothing in your past history, or your dealing with intercolonial questions to justify such confidence."

This language is as true now as it was then. But Mr. McCully is now an advocate for union with the Canadians. Has he been bought?

The *Examiner* of Monday last copied a part of an

article from the *Toronto Leader*, reviewing Mr. Palmer's letter against union, but he omitted one of the best points. We shall give it here because it is a pertinent commentary on the conduct of Messrs. Whelan and McCully. Referring to the material of which the Quebec Conference was composed, the *Leader* says:—

"Men can often be got to assent to a thing when they have a hand in it, WHO WOULD HAVE BEEN RELENTLESS IN THEIR OPPOSITION IF THEIR AID HAD NOT BEEN ASKED. It is not difficult to conceive that the self-love of several members of the Conference was flattered by the position in which they found themselves. There can be no doubt, we think, that the fact of being members of the Conference made all the difference in their support or opposition with some of them."

To Correspondents and Patrons.

A great number of valuable articles, prepared for this issue, have been crowded out. Still, we say to our friends, SEND FORWARD YOUR COMMUNICATIONS AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT, and we will give them our best attention. Work for the noble cause of patriotism! Men, and there is no reason to doubt the result! With such energies as you are now putting forth, you may rely upon it that YOUR OPPONENTS WILL NOT POLL A ONE-THIRD VOTE. We will devote an editorial to the *Morning Telegraph* in our next issue.

Contributed Matter.

(To the Editors of the "Patriot.")

GENTLEMEN,—

We are informed, or rather we heard it reported "on change," that Mr. George Stymest, of this City, Secretary to the Society of Underwriters, &c., &c., lately visited the country district known as the Golden Grove, and made a speech there on the great question of the day. Mr. S. has had some little practice as an after-dinner speaker at Agricultural Society festivals; and, what is more, feels not a little proud of his performances on such important occasions. But on this particular occasion he appears to have fairly eclipsed all his former efforts; and, in the vigor of his imagination, rose to so sublime a height that he represented himself as the owner of, or at least interested in, *no less than 23 ships*; and that there had been so great a rise in the value of shipping in consequence of the probable Confederation of the Provinces, that he was compelled to leave his business here, and was about to proceed to England to look after his marine interests! This, of course, gave great weight in the country to his arguments and his illustrations. But the only effect the report of this little appeal had in the City, was to create a hearty laugh.

Mr. Stymest spoke at the Ratification meeting of the supporters of the scheme, held in Ritchie's building on Friday evening; and, in that speech, he alluded to the Golden Grove story, which had become a joke about town; and said that if he now was interested in 23 ships, he would be sure, under Confederation, to have an interest in at least 46. And this brought down the house! But Mr. S. did not deny that he had made the original statement at Golden Grove.

We will only add that we hope Mr. Stymest may have another "very pleasant trip" to England, whether he goes on the business of "The Society of Underwriters," or on his own. And we hope that he may, if he should, while there, accidentally find his way into a court of law, meet upon the Bench as pleasant and witty a Judge as Mr. Baron Martin.

SHIP-OWNER.

(We are in receipt of a large number of communications on the subject of Confederation, by some of the ablest writers in this City. There may be points upon which we may differ with some of our con-

tributors, but of the general correctness of their arguments we have no doubt whatever. We shall be happy to receive additional articles from gentlemen opposed to the present Canadian scheme of Confederation.—EDITORS PATRIOT.)

A few Questions on Confederation.

(To the Editors of the "Patriot.")

GENTLEMEN,—

Is it correct, that all who are not ready to accept the Quebec Confederation Scheme, are opposed to British connection, and in favor of connection with the United States?

Would not the imputation be much more apposite or correct, if it were just reversed?

WHAT DOES CONFEDERATION CONTEMPLATE?

Does it not propose to raise up a *Second Union* in North America, separated from the existing one by an imaginary line across the continent where it is broadest?

Has not the *Union* already existing nearly ten times the population; more than ten times the wealth, and much more than ten times the military and naval power of the one contemplated?

May we not continue to exist as a fringe on the outside of that Great Republic, if we remain as British Provinces, each directly connected with, and dependant on, the British Crown?

But if we have the responsibility and expense of our own "DEFENCES," thrown upon us as a virtually independent Confederation, with a Federal head on this side of the Atlantic, will not the inducement to Union with the States be incalculably increased?

With Confederation, would not the maintenance of a line of defences across the Continent be such a disadvantage, that all our capability of taxation would not meet the expense?

A strong cause, like Slavery, might keep two adjoining Unions of States separate, or a strong principle of loyalty to the British Crown, coupled with dependence on its power, may be sufficient to keep the Provinces from unity with the States; but is not the whole aspect of the case greatly changed the very moment *our allegiance* is, in the slightest degree, transferred from the British Crown to a few politicians met in Quebec as a Federal Government? Do we not then have to face, at once, THE GREAT QUESTION OF OUR OWN DEFENCE?

Must not every thinking man admit, even if he goes not the length of believing, that Confederation means inevitable union with the United States, at no distant day, or at least see the experiment is a most perilous one for a British connexion?

Under Confederation, would not our loyalty be a mere rope of sand, for this reason, viz.:—A merely local head could not command the same respect or feeling inspired by the British Crown?

Is not popular feeling in all cases, nearly, in favor of the Sovereignty of the local bodies; and if any of them were thwarted by the Federal Government, would there not, to say the least, be the wish of its "looking to Washington?"

Is not the whole object of the Confederation Scheme to raise up a Federal power among us, which must sooner or later take the place of the British Government? Can there be two Federal heads? Can a man serve two masters?

Is not Legislative Union far more practicable, leaving far less chance of future divisions than the contemplated Federal Union?

CAUTION.

We always supposed that the story of the two boys, who, when shut up in a room together, made ten dollars a-piece swapping jack-knives, was mythical; but we are told the Confederation scheme is to have the same effect. We are to send manufactures to Canada, and Canada is to send the same kind of manufactures to New Brunswick, whereby we are both to make money *out of each other!*

RICH!

(To the Editors of the "Patriot.")

GENTLEMEN,—

Believing it to be the duty of every man who loves his country, and the institutions established by his forefathers in connection with the British Government, to use his greatest efforts to preserve those institutions, and, especially, at this present time, when such strenuous exertions are being made to sacrifice them, and to sever the connexion with the British Empire, I proceed to place before your readers some remarks on this subject.

The time has come, Messrs. Editors, when it is found necessary to use strong language in denouncing the politicians who are endeavoring to sell our Legislative rights, especially as this attempt is being made by those in whom we placed implicit confidence, and who promised to cherish and advance the interests of the Province.

The Government that obtained by false statements the confidence of a large majority of the people, has utterly failed in accomplishing anything for the good of the country. The attempt which was made to arrange the contract that had been effected with Peto, Brassey & Co., to build the European and North American Railway, was a failure on the part of the Government. The attempt to build an Intercolonial Railroad in connexion with Canada and New Scotia, was again a failure. The Government showed that it was utterly incompetent to make a Treaty to trade with the several Provinces. The same Government was authorized last year to complete a Union with the Maritime Provinces—this also resulted in a miserable failure. Through the promise and inducement of political advancement and emoluments by the infamous clique composing the Canadian Government, this wretched and worthless Government of New Brunswick, in combination with other political demagogues, who have heretofore opposed that Government in all its actions, but who now, by the prospect of lucrative positions, have been induced to join and assist in selling the liberties and rights of the people,—those liberties which have been held by the loyal people of this Province since their forefathers (who left homes and firesides through love to the British Crown,) established a free Government in the land which was then a wilderness, but which has since been made to bloom as the rose.

The Provincial Secretary of the Province, Mr. S. L. Tilley, is the leader in this reprehensible action,—the man who, pretending to be a Temperance philanthropist, succeeded in getting the people's confidence. He has, by his plausible, and in many instances, false statements, deceived many simple-minded men with regard to trade, introduction of capital, railroads, and manufactures. He is the man that has utterly failed in everything for the good of the country. The citizens of St. John will now show Mr. S. L. Tilley that they will submit to him no longer; that they have at last opened their eyes to his duplicity, and, in getting rid of him, will also get rid of this detestable Confederation scheme. Those who revere the memory of their forefathers who lie mouldering under the sod, which they cultivated and improved;—those who, having made this Province their home, have near and dear friends in England, Ireland, and Scotland, with whom they wish to have direct and sure connexion such as they have always had; all the true and loyal inhabitants of this fine Province, who love and revere the memory of everything that is good and sacred, are now earnestly called upon to battle for their principles; to crush to the earth the demagogues that would sell your birthright.

The time is short, and large sums of money have been subscribed to purchase the franchise of those

whom poverty and want may compel to submit to the insult; but let the loyal and true not be afraid of their cause. Throughout the length and breadth of this Province, let every man with a spark of patriotism within him, remember that he is fighting in a good, a holy cause, and resolve never to submit to the disgrace of being ruled by Canadian rebels; but hold to the connexion he now has with the fatherland.

Yours, &c.,
A DESCENDANT OF THE LOYALISTS.

To the Editors of the Patriot.

GENTLEMEN,—

It is somewhat surprising that no notice whatever has been taken of a letter published some time ago in the *Morning News*, headed *Adam Smith vs. Albert Smith*, and signed "J. R. MacShane."

To be sure, it was not easy to see the point of the thing, as the only reference to Adam Smith was made by way of parenthesis, thus (Vide Adam Smith, page 50 and so).

But can nobody be found to tread on the tail of the bellicose man's coat?

BRICKBAT.

THE CANDIDATES AGAINST CONFEDERATION.

FOR THE CITY OF ST. JOHN:

A. RAINSFORD WETMORE, Esq.
J. V. TROOP, Esq.

FOR THE COUNTY:

J. W. CUDLIP, Esq.
T. W. ANGLIN, Esq.
R. D. WILMOT, Esq.
JOSEPH CORAM, Esq.

WORK FOR ALL OF THEM!
VOTE FOR ALL OF THEM!!
ELECT THEM ALL TRIUMPHANTLY!
God Speed the Noble Cause of Patriotism!

BANK STOCKS.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER
25 Shares of the Stock of the St. Stephen's Bank;
28 Shares of the Capital Stock of the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick;
by early application to

JOHN V. THURGAH,
North Market Wharf.
Feb. 21, 1865.

CASH AND THE HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN BY THE SUBSCRIBER FOR

SHIPPING RAW FURS.

Ladies Furs constantly on hand wholesale and Retail.

The subscriber also begs to state that he has for sale a BEAR SKIN ROBE of the best description.
Feb. 21. D. JAGY.

Building Lots to Let FOR 21 YEARS.

UPON ANY PART OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE MISS BENTLEY, in the Parish of Portland, St. John, upon either side of the Bridge Road near the lots in the occupation of the Messrs Joseph and Francis Ruddock, between the Straight Shore Road and Portage Cove.
Also Rooms in the Brick house to let.

Reference may be had to William Jack, Esq., St. John, or to S. S. WILMOT, Salisbury.
Feb. 23.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD on the premises on TUESDAY the 16th day of March next, at 11 o'clock, forenoon, the HOUSE and PREMISES now occupied by John E. Ganong, situate in King's Street.

Terms and particulars, inquire of subscriber. Terms easy.
Feb. 21. BENJAMIN APPELBY.

TO LET.

THE LOWER FLAT OF THE WATERWORKS BUILDING fronting on the Bay Market. The subscriber will finish the flat in shops or let the building for a term with permission for the lessee to finish it as they may think proper.
Feb. 21. W. JACK.

TO LET

AND POSSESSION GIVEN WHEN REQUIRED,

THE SHOP at the Corner of Prince William and Duke Streets, lately occupied by William Duffell, with the rooms over the same.
The above is well known as a valuable stand for business. Also—for sale or to let, building lots in the City and its vicinity. Apply to
Feb. 21. W. JACK.

HARDWARE.

C. G. BERRYMAN,
BARLOW'S CORNER, 5 KING ST.

Per New Lampedo and Steamer via Halifax.

70 CASES, containing Common and Polished Fire IRONS, Japanned, Galvanized and Copper COAL HODS and SHOVELS; B. Metal and Silver Plated Dish Covers; Block Tin Tea Pots; Dust Pans; Slop Pails; Cooke Ladies and Tormentors; Fine Annealed Wire; Rabbit Wire; Block Rivets 1/2 to 1 1/2 inches; Coopers Rivets 2 1/2 to 12 inches; Pad Locks; Square Head wood Screws; Hooks and Staples; Otter, Fox and Mink Traps; Chair Nails; Chest Nails; Jack Chains; Door Springs; Bolts; Brass Lever and Water Cocks; Chairweb; Albata and Silver Plated Tea and Table Spoons; Gamois Skins; Porcelain Shutter and Door Knobs; Shoe Brushes in sets; Hearth Brushes; Heel Balls; Rein Saaps; Corkscrews; "Adams" Polishing Paste; Nash Fasteners; Bell Pulls; Bollet Webs; Auger Files; "Stubbs" Pit and Taper Saw Files.

1 cask HARNES MOUNTING
1 cask Scotch F Hinges, 2 casks Sad Irons.
1 cask Waster Files and Horse Rasps.
1 cask Countersunk NAILS.
1 cask Tinned and Enamelled Saucepans, Glue Pots, &c.
1 case Refined BORAX.
1 case Baranaw's Patent Cocoa Scrubbing BRUSHES.
8 bundles Foster's Gravel Shovels.
2 bundles Sand Riddles.
6 bundles Galvanized Wire, for Ship's Skylights.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Feb. 21. C. G. BERRYMAN.

TEAS, COFFEES, RICE, SPICES, &c.

The Subscriber has received per "Eleanor," from London, and "Thetis," from Liverpool:—

60 CHESTS fine Congou and Souchong TEAS; 30 half-chests do.;
20 half-chests extra fine Oolong do.;
1 ton Java COFFEE; 2 hales Mocha do.;
2 tons East India RICE; 4 cases Refined Table SALT;
6 cases J. & J. Coleman's No. 1 STARCH,
3 do. Patent Starch.
20 kegs J. & J. Coleman's Mustard.
2 cases Mustard, in tins and tinfoil.
2 do. Coleman's No. 1 Black Lead,
7 do. Crown BLUE.
10 bags Black Pepper, 5 do. Pimento, 1 box Mace,
8 hales Java, 2 cases Eggs, 2 hales Prunes,
1 case Whole Cinnamon, 1 case Mixed Spice, 1 case Ground Cassia.
1 case White Pepper, 1 cask Walnuts, 1 do. Soft Shell Almonds.
1 cask Alum, 1 do. Sulphur, 2 box Vermorel.
2 cases Cook's & Blackwell's SAUCES and KETCHUPS.
1 case Madras Indigo, 1 cask Cream of Tartar, 3 boxes Soda CANDY.
1 case Cot's Perfumery, 2 cases Robinson's Patent Groats and Barley.
1 case Candied Citron, 1 do. Lemon Peel.
20 kegs Bicarbonate of Soda, 15 casks Sal Soda.
3 casks E. Lazenby & Son's Mixed and Assorted PICKLES.
2 cases Sauces, Tomatoes, Walnut and Mushroom Ketchup.
1 case French and Spanish Olives, Patent Prepared MUS-TARD, Sardines, Bottles Preserved Rhubarb, Gooseberries, Raspberries, &c. &c.
Which, with a general assortment of GROCERIES, will be sold Wholesale and Retail, at lowest market prices.

JOHN CHRISTY,
75 King-street.
Feb. 21.

FEBRUARY 21, 1865.—5 half-chests Common Congou, 46 half-chests Lapsang, 900 half-chests Oolong, 2 half-chests Orange Pekoe, 1 case of the Sun, 18 chests Java, 25 chests best sugar, 1 case nutmegs, 3 cases Nutmegs. For sale by Wm. Bell & Sons, 11, D. DAVILBER & SONS.
Feb. 21.

BRANDAM'S Paint & Oil. 70 cask White Lead, 10 cask Red Lead, 10 cask Yellow Lead, for sale by L. H. DEVEBER & SONS.
Feb. 22.

Miscellaneous.

The Polymorphian Association.

As the public has manifested some little curiosity with reference to the doings of the above named society, with a considerable amount of difficulty we have at last been able to procure a full report of their proceedings at a recent meeting. Our reporter states that he was at first very much taken aback by the appearance of the assembled members, but after a short scrutiny his equanimity returned, it being apparent that those personages, though malignant in language, expression, and gesture, were quite incapable of doing any actual harm. The chair was taken by Mrs. Gruel, who, in a short and elaborate speech, explained the objects of the society. In her concluding remarks she observed, that the great object in her mind was Church reform; that she had heard with sorrow that a certain parish in Canada was given to practices, to say the least, very far from orthodox, and, in fact, was going to— "The devil?" suggested a voice. No, you wicked creature; I was going to say to intone. Mrs. G. then went on to remark, that she had once contacted a church paper, in which she had excommunicated all those who upheld Christmas trimmings and such like; that this paper had accomplished its mission, which was principally to maintain its editor, and that finally she had accepted the position of chambermaid, upon which she had retired from the literary world. Mr. McSticks, a dapper little Irishman, the Vice President, then arose, and after smiling benignantly on those around him, remarked that he was not a Fenian, that he knew more about statistics than any ten men in the world, and that he was very anxious to get to Canada cheaply, as there were some *divish* *fine* girls there, and he was doosed fond of ladies' *society*. He concluded by narrating a little anecdote, with reference to his extensive public career, how, on one occasion, he had induced an audience to attend the Mechanics' Institute, under the impression that they were to hear some remarks on the late census, when he had sold them so *wisely* by whispering over a piece of paper. The speaker then sat down amidst rapturous applause and shouts of laughter. An oily little fellow with a libidinous countenance ornamented by a pair of spectacles, then stood up, and in an exceedingly bland manner informed the meeting, that his principle object in joining the association, was to have a chance at pitching into the editor of the *Freeman*; he would also like, however, to get amongst the Canadian fellows, as he had a stock of choice little stories exactly adapted for them. One of the secretaries then took the floor, and remarked, "that he was not a d—d hanger-on like some people," here he winked at several gentlemen near him. "But he'd be d—d if he'd work for nothing, that his lady had a little bill against him of some three or four hundred dollars, and that he should very much like to have it settled by the society." To this request no one, at first responded, at length, however, a gentleman, with a muffled round his throat, rose, and in a husky voice stated, "that he would be setting a lot of notes afloat for elect' meeting purposes, and would be very happy to endorse a note for his friend if he called up in the morning." The secretary observed with an oath that it was very bad security, but that he supposed beggars mustn't be choosers.

The chairwoman here observed that she had a special aversion to swearing, and that she should particularly request the members to abstain from such a puseycitical habit; that although she said *dooc* now and then herself, that was only because

the swells used the word, and that if she heard the secretary, who seemed to be a very wicked sort of man, swear again, she would certainly write to the *Church Witness* about it. for, in her opinion, a swearing secretary was almost as bad as a dancing Sunday school teacher.

The secretary was then directed to advertise for a Turk and a Jew, in order that the different religious creeds should be represented as fully as possible in the society. At the door, our reporter says, he encountered our vigorous contemporary, the *Telegraph*, putting on his coat wrong side out, of which he kindly informed him. the *Telegraph*, however, only smiled and said that his master, Mr. Tilley, preferred the other side, and then shaking his expanded pockets which seemed to be full of some metallic substance, affably observed, "it became him just as well that way," and "what's the *birds* so long as you're *appy*." We expect further particulars in a short while, as one of the members of the society has promised to copy all papers which he can lay his hands on, and is even prepared, in case of emergency, to pick the locks of the drawers.

The following report of the late meeting at Carleton, although to some extent burlesque, conveys, as we infer from statements made by gentlemen who were there, a much more correct impression of the meeting than the reports that have been previously published:—

McShamer's Bundle of Sticks.

"UNITED WE FALL. DIVIDED WE HANG TOGETHER."

According to orders from the fountain-head, an express was engaged to convey us to the great Western extension meeting in the City of Carleton. We proceeded to the Marsh Road, got aboard a bob-sled, and directed our course toward Suspension Bridge. On passing through the town of Portland, several small boys gave three cheers for King Tilley. We simultaneously waved our cap, lost our equilibrium, described a parabola, and found ourselves gently reclining on a snow bank. After serious delay the team backed up, we were placed in our conveyance, and "all aboard!" Again we started. Nothing of any consequence occurred until we arrived at the Lunatic Asylum. While changing our cattle, a colored gentleman enquired,—"Any a for dis Union?" "That so," says we, and proceeded.

We arrived safely at the magnificent hall in Carleton. We entered, and the first thing we saw was the rueful countenance of the Solon of high degree. He was merely shedding tears, caused by the affecting manner in which His Excellency the P. S. was blowing on Western extension. This powerful speaker, the ablest in North America, said,—He had taken an immense amount of stock in the railroad, he was going to double that amount for the good of his audience, and as soon as he could set his now Assembly together, he would also go another million, therefore the Algerines might consider Western extension a fixed fact. Gasperaux had gone up four cents per barrel in consequence. The Quebec steamers were henceforth to take their departure from Sand Point, the British Government were going to spend one million dollars in forming Blue Rock, and Carleton was bound to be the Liverpool of New Brunswick.

In the midst of thundering applause, the Hon. S. G. and future A. G., came to the fore.

He made a very beautiful speech, announcing that Intercolonial and Western extension meant one and the same thing,—that one barrel of alewives would buy two barrels of Canada flour, and as for Canada whisky, why they would have oceans of it. He was the man that first told Burpee he had better start

for the Oromocto, &c., &c. The intended Auditor General was asked why Mr. Anglin opposed Western extension. He replied how should he know,—he supposed it was because he had no property on Mahogany Island, up the Amagance, or anywhere else. As for Anglin, the only stock he would ever take would be in the wheelbarrow line, and my bowld Smith had better dig oysters in Westmorland County, and *parley* *voit* to the Frenchmen in that benighted district. He would not say much more, as Wee Johnny was evidently very anxious to display his extraordinary abilities.

Sam. Mosher asked the Hon. speaker very impudently about the North Shore route, which Mr. W. could not attend to at present, but would see him in the Fall. Sam might speak for himself if he liked—he would say no more except that he had a safe position on the fence. The next speaker was Mr. Jonathan P. Shoemaker. He said,—Talk about Railroads; why, he was willing to build railroads everywhere. Brown & Galt would foot the bills. He had a scheme of his own which would astonish them at the hustings—that opportunity he would take to make it known. He would state confidentially that there would be branches to Pisarinceo, Loch Lomond, and the Milkish.

Your correspondent would take this opportunity of asking Mr. S. what he means by looking after the farming interests? The Constituency wish to know if, by the statement, he intends deserting the Common Council and returning to planting potatoes, &c., &c.

The last speaker was the Great Wee Johnny, who rushed on the platform while the audience were loudly calling for Squire McLauchlan. Of course, he was not prepared. His being there was merely an accident. Mr. McLauchlan was a very nice man, but he was no orator, poor fellow—and there was no occasion for *him* to make a fool of himself, therefore Wee Johnny would blow his horn. He began in splendid style:—Why Mr. Tilley was the greatest man—the most splendid orator the world ever saw. He was as far above Mount Blanc as he (W. J.) had risen since he left ould Ireland. He (Mr. T.) had been dragged from a business worth £12,000 a year (Has not Mr. B. made a mistake in his figures? *Eds. Patriot*), into slaving for the public. They wanted to drag him (W. J.) out, but no! he was not such a fool. Catch him leaving the needle and tape trade, "A Trip to Paris," and "A Night in the House of Commons," to make speeches before the public. At the same time, he had done more for Western Extension than all of them put together. Who was it obtained 1300 signatures to the Common Council petition in thirty minutes? and those signatures the aristocracy of King's Ward. Wee Johnny did this, and Wee Johnny was the boy to sell their debentures in the English markets.

At this stage of the proceedings, your correspondent turned sick and made tracks for Rodney Wharf. He engaged a gondola to convey him across the immense harbor of St. John. After many dangerous adventures he arrived safely at Cork Point, entered the bosom of his family, and after a certain lecture from his devoted spouse, retired into the arms of Murphy, and has ever since remained,— GREEN TEA.

Ed. S.—On dit, that the special correspondent for the Morning Daily has concluded his arrangements with the Financial Secretary of Canada, and from henceforth that sheet will be found on the right side. GREEN TEA.

THE PATRIOT, AN ANTI-CONFEDERATION JOURNAL, Will be published twice a week, (upon days which we will from time to time announce,) at the DESPATCH PUBLISHING OFFICE, Corner of Prince William Street, and Market Square. As we are in receipt already of large orders for THE PATRIOT, from different parts of the Province, it will be found an excellent medium for advertising. A limited number of advertisements will be inserted upon the usual terms. EDITORIAL OFFICE.—In Canterbury Street, over the Post Office, and near the office of E. Hunt, Esq. Post Office address, "Box No 71, St. John Post Office."