

Special Notice.

Owing to the increased expense of publishing, the following will be positively enforced.

At the first of January, coming, all subscribers to the Sentinel two years in arrears, who do not in the mean time call and make some arrangement, will have their names struck off the books, and their accounts collected by a Magistrate, at the long rates.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1864.

The Press on Confederation.

The newspapers, those from St. John in particular, come to us filled with Confederation discussions; reports of speeches made, and editorial and correspondence comments thereon, and on the scheme generally. Had the Government persisted in the original intention of pressing the matter through the Legislature the coming winter, the press would have been placed in a position of very great responsibility. The people, unacquainted with the details, even of general bearings, much less in the details, would have been left to the conductors of the press to guide them in their decisions. While newspaper men, if they felt as they should the grave nature of the issues involved, would hesitate about expressing a decided opinion, at all events hesitate to endeavor to bend public opinion while they themselves were so meagrely informed. Now, however, the press will have plenty of time to discuss, and weigh, consider and reconsider, all the arguments pro and con, and by the time the people are called upon they may have come to very just conclusions. With but three exceptions, we believe, the press of the Province has not committed itself decidedly to one or the other side. The *Reporter* and *News* are for Confederation out and out, while the *Freeman* is as decidedly against it. All the others very wisely are disposed to feel their way in the matter. The *Reporter* not only has decided for Confederation, but so strongly grounded is he in his opinions that he looks with contempt upon the less favored of his contemporaries who don't see it as he does. He says, virtually, that a discussion as to the merits of Confederation and Union is only fit for school boys. Strange commentary this upon the opinions entertained, not three months since, by every member of the Government, whether those who went to Canada as delegates or those who remained home. Strange commentary upon those old time eloquent pleadings and appeals of the now Judge Wilnot, referred to by Mr. Fisher. Strange commentary upon the opinions entertained, we verily believe, by nine-tenths of the thinking portion of the inhabitants of the Province. The testimony of all of whom has been in favor of Legislative Union. However, assertion don't prove anything, and we hope that by the honest discussion of the scheme by a press not too self-satisfied to argue it, that the truth will be arrived at. For ourselves, we feel pretty well convinced in our own mind, still we hesitate to do more than give the opinions of others, until the subject be more fully ventilated.

The Railway.

While our contemporary of the St. John *Globe* and occasionally a correspondent, is very much, and properly, exercised over the apparent apathy evinced about the great Western Extension from St. John, the prospects for which are not the most flattering it would seem, the construction of the St. Stephen branch is likely to be proceeded with immediately, and our Woodstock Branch is fast arriving at completion on paper, as fast as Mr. Buck and his active co-workers can approach that achievement. Mr. Buck has now completed the location of the DeLack route, and immediately proceeds to locate the Wolhaupter route, so called. The former route is ten miles long; the latter will be shorter. Of course we cannot yet speak of the two routes comparatively, as to the facilities they respectively present, but the route already located presents no engineering difficulties, and but few heavy cuttings or embankments. And we understand from Mr. Buck that the cost of the road will not probably exceed \$4,000 per mile, so that £1,300 per mile, or £15,000 additional to the bonus under the facility bills, is all the money required to complete our connection with the St. Andrews route. As soon as the locations are completed no doubt an energetic movement will be made in this vicinity toward stock subscriptions. The lists, we should judge, will not be open many days before the necessary amount is subscribed. And we see no reason why the work of construction should not be commenced this winter. All it wants is a disposition to be evinced on the part of those interested to help themselves in the matter. Every farmer in the County can better afford to invest from \$5 to \$100 in the undertaking than to have it fail of success, and there should be a promptness of individual effort at once made to push the work to completion. This ten miles of railroad we regard as of more local consequence than the great Confederation scheme. If what we hear be true, that the St. Stephen's people and Americans interested in the branch line, from that town, are anxiously looking to our branch, and will be prepared to assist materially in the construction, it certainly behooves the St. John people to be alive to the matter, and not allow the upriver trade to be diverted from their grasp, without an effort to retain it.

Confederation.

The assurance was given by Mr. Tilley, at a public meeting which he addressed in St. John, that although it was the intention of the government to have the proposed Confederation discussed this winter, it was not the intention to have a vote taken until after the general election. This course will, no doubt, be adopted in the other Provinces in which the general election does not happen as conveniently in point of time as in New Brunswick, which will probably be a dissolution. The assurance given certainly relieves our mind very much, as it will afford due time for a candid and thorough consideration of the whole scheme by the people generally. The responsibility of the Press is thus very much lessened. In the outset it is of some importance, the decision, how the people, having made up their minds fully upon the matter, will be called upon to give expression to their views. Heretofore the expression of the popular will on any subject at elections has been very unsatisfactory, because every other question has been merged, to a great extent, in a question of men; at all events the influences which surround our popular elections, whether personal or party feeling being excited, are not favorable to the most honest and intelligent expression on any given subject. We should hope then that the vote on this question will be directly by

ballot, on the American system, every voter writing on his ballot, with the name of the candidate he wishes to vote for, yes or no for the Confederation. By this means he can express his opinion on the matter without the possibility of its injuring his favorite candidate, for of course this is one of those great matters on which, no odds what his individual views may be, a representative would have to vote according to the expressed views of his constituency. The following questions, which were handed to Mr. Tilley at a public meeting in St. John, and his replies are here given; they are of interest in determining the origin of the scheme.

I.—Does this Confederation emanate from the British Government? Or has it been urged or encouraged by the British Government? Is there any official dispatch on this subject? If so, what is the nature of that dispatch?

II.—Is the British Government desirous to separate these Colonies from the Mother Country? Have they in any dispatch signified such desire? If they have, about what date is that dispatch?

III.—If this Confederation scheme does not emanate from the British Government, whence has its origin?

Mr. Tilley replied, that as respects the first question, it was first brought to the notice of the Imperial Government by Canada as long ago as 1858. It originated with the Colonies themselves; that the Colonial Secretary of Nova Scotia was favorable to the scheme long before the delegates to Canada were appointed from Nova Scotia; and that he knew nothing of any official dispatch from the British Government, expressing a desire for a separation of the Colonies from the Mother Country; and that, since therefore the Confederation scheme does not emanate from the British Government, he supposed he was right in tracing its origin to Canada.

We also submit the following comprehensive statement of the annual requirements, financially, of the Confederation, and also the amount New Brunswick would require annually to secure, what Mr. Tilley calls equal advantages, out of the Confederation. These statements we take from the *Colonial Presbyterian*, they have been furnished, doubtless, by the Provincial Secretary, who delivered them on last Tuesday week at a meeting in St. John.

The annual requirements of the Federal Government Debt he stated as follows:

Canada	\$2,500,000
Nova Scotia	8,000,000
New Brunswick	7,000,000
Estimated Population of Newfoundland and P. E. Island in 1860, 210,877, at \$25 per head	5,271,425
Bonus for Inter-Colonial Railway	12,000,000
Nova Scotia	\$94,711,425
Or, in round numbers	95,000,000
Interest on this sum at 5 per cent.	5,250,000
Management of Debt	62,750
Subsidy to Imperial Government	15,000
Each per head	2,640,412
Additional to New Brunswick for 10 yrs. 63,000	
Purchase of Crown Lands and Mines of Newfoundland	150,000
Salaries of Lieut. Govs. and Judges	280,000
Civil Government	450,000
General Legislature	450,000
Geological Survey	28,000
Militia and defence	1,000,000
Arts, agriculture and statistics	12,000
Emigration (consent)	15,000
Maintenance of public buildings & repairs	100,000
Collections of customs and excise	475,000
Ocean and Inter-Colonial steamers	450,000
Post Office (consent)	10,000
Post Office deficiency & miscellaneous	100,000
	\$11,900,662
Population in 1861 (see Census Returns)	
Canada—East and West	2,506,755
New Brunswick	330,857
Newfoundland (estimated)	130,000
Prince Edward Island	80,857
	3,000,516
Average increase past 10 years, 3 per cent.	
If Union be established Jan. 1, 1867, six years—add 18 per cent.	594,093
Which, at \$2.75 per head, gives	\$1,610,174
Add estimated receipts from public works, railways, canals, slides and loans	800,000
	\$1,510,174
An additional 25 cents, (or \$3 per head) will cover an increased expenditure, should it be wanted, of \$973,552; but \$2.75 is ample.	

He presented another and corroborative view of the question as follows:—

NEW BRUNSWICK ESTIMATED TO BE OUT OF THE FEDERATION.

He had been dealing with the supposition that New Brunswick had become a member of the Confederation, but it might be well to consider his position, if she should not enter it. What sum would procure her equal advantages? She would, in that case, require an income of \$1,143,237 as he would show.

Interest on Debt of \$7,000,000	\$420,000
Annual interest on \$3,125,000, 600,000, granted at 4 per cent., with cost of management, &c.	172,000
Cost of the proposed extension of the Inter-Colonial Railway, \$85,000	
Master of Rolls, \$2,200; Post Office Department, \$24,400	27,000
New Brunswick's share of \$1,000,000 for Militia and Defence	75,000
Steamboat Inspectors	1,000
Geological Survey (this for 5 years)	136,000
Local Expenditures out of subsidies	264,637
Add proceeds of Export Duty, Casual and Territorial Revenues, Sup. Court Fees, &c.	90,000
	\$1,143,237
Total amount at the disposal of the Government—out of the Union, five pay \$2.75 per head, and the balance of the \$1,143,237	
Export Duty, Casual and Territorial Revenues	90,000
Net earnings of present Railway and other lines, completed	100,000
	940,235
Difference	\$190,987

Leaving Light Houses, &c., to be supported as before, we should only have \$946,000 out of Confederation against \$1,143,237 in it, to say nothing of its advantages otherwise.

Since the publication of the above estimate, the hon. A. J. Smith has turned his attention to the figures, and furnished the *Globe* with a statement, by which he makes the required amount much larger. He adds three millions to the amount estimated for Intercolonial railroad, making the total for that work \$15,000,000. Then, based upon a provision in the adopted Constitution, and a statement made by hon. George Brown, at a public meeting in Toronto, in which that gentleman said, that "with the unanimous consent of the delegates we have agreed to the extension of the Canal system of the West," Mr. Smith puts down \$15,000,000 for the Canal system, thus increasing the estimated expenses in connection with the proposed Federal Government 112½ millions. Under the head of annual requirements, there is the interest, of course increased to \$6,202,428; Management, \$62,024; General Legislature, he puts down at \$600,000; he adds for Army and Navy authorized by scheme, apart from Militia and Defence, and which item Mr. Tilley has not referred to, \$2,500,000; he makes the items Emigration, \$25,000; Maintenance of Public Buildings, \$200,000; Ocean and Inter-Colonial Steamers, \$500,000; Fisheries, 20,000; Post Office deficiency, &c., \$150,000—making in all \$15,857,864; deduct amount for production of Public Works gives a total of \$14,757,864, or a sum of over three and a quarter millions more annually than by Mr. Tilley's estimate. Mr. Smith's estimate at \$4.10 per head or our contribution, putting our population at 275,000, \$1,375,000 per annum. This in addition to what we will have to pay for all our local purposes, after deducting amount to be received from Confederation. It will be very easy for our readers to compare the items we have mentioned from Mr. Smith's estimate with the same in Mr. Tilley's; on the items not quoted they agree.

We have now given our readers some important figures to think of, enough matter for one week. We have every confidence in Mr. Tilley's honesty and ability while dealing in figures; still there must of necessity be a deal of speculation involved in these estimates, and they are apt to be below the mark. The new services proposed by the Confederation scheme are of such a nature and magnitude, as scarcely to admit of anything approaching a correct estimate of the cost beforehand. Such services are the Militia, the Military and Naval, the Canals and Railroads and, too, that vast, pledged work, the opening up of the great territory west of Canada. But, after all, the financial aspect of the question is not the most important one. The political and social effects to follow are more important; and superior to all, in importance, is the moral bearing, which has not been referred to by any of the agitators on either side, so far as we have seen.

There is a Skating Rink talked of in town. How nice it would be if our ladies who are so fond of that healthful exercise, and are such adepts at it, could have a suitable place protected from the weather, and always in a proper state, in which to skate.

We are requested to state that a continuation of Thursday evening's discussion on the question touching the *Dual nature* of man, by Messrs. Martin and Webster, will be held in Raymond's Hall, this (Saturday) evening, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend.

We observe that the attempt to be made to obtain from the U. S. Congress this winter a grant in aid of the trans-Atlantic Telegraph, is called by American writers a plunder scheme for laying a telegraph to connect England with one of her colonies.

The weather since our last has been, mostly, of the warm rainy kind. On Thursday morning there was a slight flurry of snow, and we may again hope winter is coming.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE for December has come to hand from the publisher. This is the last number of the current volume and of the year. So great has been the success attending the efforts of the publisher during the past year, and so readily has an appreciative public responded to his efforts that he proposes to enlarge and otherwise greatly improve the Magazine for 1865; and no doubt it will, as it deserves, receive the most extensive support of any magazine published during 1865. We can order it for our subscribers for \$1.50 each.

Yearly Terms, in advance.—One copy, \$2.50; three copies, \$6.00; five copies, and one to get up of club, \$10.00; nine copies, and one to get up of clubs \$15.00.

A beautiful Premium Plate, entitled the "Infancy of Shakespeare," will be mailed to each person who sends us a club of subscribers. It will also be mailed to each single subscriber from whom we receive \$2.50.

For \$4.50 we will send one copy each of *Home Magazine* and *Godey's Lady's Book* for a year.—Address T. S. ARTHUR, Philadelphia.

Colonial News.

The following remarks are at once candid and sensible.

A STABLE GOVERNMENT FOR THE PROVINCES.—Negotiations and conferences which have been for a long time going on among our Canadian neighbors and the mother country point pretty clearly to separation and independence, on the part of the colonies, at no distant date. Ever since the declaration of the new nation has been already indicated, and under the style of Canada it would certainly have the advantage of being launched into existence with a good name. What form of government may be determined upon is not yet settled; but perhaps the experience gained by observing the operation of our own institutions may serve as a hint to our neighbors that republics are still, as they generally have proved heretofore, somewhat doubtful experiments. Only an intelligent and virtuous people can long conduct such institutions successfully; and the demand for requisite care is so constant, while the experience gained by observing the operation of our own institutions may serve as a hint to our neighbors that republics are still, as they generally have proved heretofore, somewhat doubtful experiments. Only an intelligent and virtuous people can long conduct such institutions successfully; and the demand for requisite care is so constant, while the experience gained by observing the operation of our own institutions may serve as a hint to our neighbors that republics are still, as they generally have proved heretofore, somewhat doubtful experiments. 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