mshing up the queserroncous impression ch an impression be militate against the essed peaceful aims l, the slightest pos-"They were dishe country not for civil and religions age." Annexation, ic advantage of the mexationists, since the preponderant tates. He accused nglish government s. The leaders of They had meres in an unwilling oversea dominions of local autonomy. s that annexation nvinced that time her Land, such as

nting pro-British f the convention vere several who reclaim many of it manifesto out government to ing out to them The vaunted f heavy borrowfor Canadians them the full us to the interids, the custom al grants from d be increased States deht. aration, which would never state. In conr skirts of the h government n market for

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making an attack upon the policy of the English government in inflicting gross indignities, both of a political and economic character, upon the loyal people of Canada. The chief danger of annexation, the latter declared, arose out of the supercilions attitude of the English government toward the colonies and the fatuous policy of the Manchester School. An amendment was proposed by Mr. Hamilton "that it is wholly inexpedient to discuss the question of annexation at this convention, the loyalty of whose members cannot be questioned and amongst whem as a body there is found no individual to advocate any such chooxious principle." In his judgment, the convention was fully justified in using the threat of annexation as a means of bringing the English government and people to a proper sense of their responsibility to the colony, a view which was largely shared by Mr. J. Duggan and other delegates.

But the convention was suspicious of the amendment. It refused to be diverted from its purpose by the elever attempt of some of the speakers to arouse the smouldering resentment of the delegates against the English government. The great majority of the members were convinced that the League could not afford to shelve the question of annexation again, but must now frankly declare its decision. The amendment was accordingly defeated by an overwhelming majority, only four or five votes being east in its favor. The original resolution was therempon adopted unanimously.

The vote of the convention accurately reflected the loyal spirit of the League. There were a few extremists in that body: on the one hand, a small coterie of secret annexationists who would have liked to incite their fellow members to open hostility to the English government; on the other, a group of ultra loyalists, like Colonel Playfair, who would have gladly suppressed any reference whatever to the question of annexation as involving a reflection upon the loyalty of the Canadian people. But the great body of delegates were willing to admit that the subject was worthy of serious consideration as a possible solution of the ills of the country. Yet they were altogether too patriotic to think of adopting such a policy so long as there was any reasonable possibility of saving the country in any other way. The decisive vote of the convention settled the question for the League. Henceforth the annexationists desisted from any active efforts to influence its policy.

The last day of the convention was given up mainly to routine business. A resolution, however, was manufacturally adopted to the effect that the retention of Lord Elgin as Governor General was injurious to the interests of the province and calculated to undermine the loyalty of the Canadian people. A resolution was also agreed to in favor of increasing the membership of the Excentive Conneil of the League to twenty members. Mr. Motfatt was strongly urged to reconsider his resignation of the Presidency. The election of officers resulted in several changes, the chief of which was the substitution of Messrs. Gamble and Benjamin for the Hon. W. Allan and the Hon. W. Morris in the list of vice-presidents.

A review of the work of the convention reveals the fact that but