

marquis say: "those British Americans may go and set up for themselves when they pleased; they may annex themselves to the U. S., and no power will be used to prevent them." Not a man rose to contradict this statement.

Lord Monck, our late Governor-General, said, from his place in the House of Lords: "It is in the interests of the Mother Country that Canada should be taught to look forward to independence. He believed that the policy of the Government tended towards such independence, and it was on that account that he gave the Government his support." He alleged that the tie which connects Canada with Britain was a mere sentimental one, that the connection had ceased its uses, and that the colonial relations to Britain were dissolved when Confederation was consummated, and that the true mission of Canada was to proclaim its independence.

Sir George Campbell said: "Canada has grown to maturity. I would let it go free without more delay, and would relieve this country of the many embarrassments to which the connection may give rise. Canada I believe to be, under present arrangements, a burden and a risk to us."

The Right Hon. W. E. Foster said: "The common belief is that Canada must some day become independent, and this common idea will become one of those which realise themselves."

Lord Derby, in 1876, said: "Many plans have been proposed for connecting Canada more closely with this country, but never yet one that looked as if it would work." Mr. Gladstone pronounced the proposition as "altogether visionary." He said "We cannot overlook the countless miles of ocean rolling between Canada and us."

When the leading British statesmen look upon emancipation as the necessary result of confederation, how can the great and powerful leader of the Liberal party in Canada stand back, and even repel every attempt to secure for Canada all the rights and privileges of a free people?