

the British of the various military posts along the frontier, which were a channel through which came the necessities of life to the refugee settler. It is true that at the close of last century the United States sought a reason to declare war against England in order to seize Canada, and that in 1812, war was actually made—whatever reason may have been given—that British America might be conquered. Again, it is true that the Canadian rebellion in 1837-8 was encouraged, with the expectation of acquiring the country; and again it is true that the United States acted a disgraceful part in publicly and privately encouraging Fenians to invade Canada for the same object: and it is true that, in a multitude of ways, efforts have been put forth to control the destiny of the country by indoctrinating Canadians with the theory of Manifest Destiny. So constant has been the effort, and so unscrupulous the means to secure the desired end, that it is no cause of surprise that fears should be felt that, when Canada ceased to be under the protection of Great Britain, the United States would, without delay, find a reason or excuse for carrying out an intention cherished throughout her whole national life. But if we examine the matter, it will be found that such a conclusion is unwarranted. The fact is, the people of the United States have held, and continue to hold, although perhaps in a less degree, a bitter hatred to England. While the native Americans have been educated from childhood to regard England as a foe, many of the immigrants to the States have brought with them an undying enmity to Great Britain. With such feelings prevailing, it was natural for the nation to seek every opportunity to wound the object of their dislike, if not at the heart, at least in an extremity. Although a lust of territory was felt by the United States, the chief motive