

made, say five years, eligible for re-election a second term. By this arrangement we should obtain the services of a class of men not materially different from those we have been accustomed to. Men like Lord Elgin, Sir Edmund Head and Lord Monck, instead of being nominated by Imperial authority, and being here as officials of the empire, would be nominated by request of Canada, and subject to Canadian election and approval. They would then be officials of this country, bound only by the constitution of Canada. A step like this would radically change the relation in which we stand to the mother country, and relieve her of all embarrassment on our account. Until we could raise a competent force of our own, we might retain the services of one or two British regiments to man our more important garrisons, and pay for their service as some of the minor German States do with Prussian and Austrian troops. If the mother country is ready for any arrangement like this, surely we ought to be ready for it. The proper calling of Canada is the development of her resources and the pursuit of peaceful industry. We have an ample domain, and have got as fair a start as country ever had. We can have no quarrel with a mother who has been so generous towards us, and we ought to have no quarrel with neighbors and brethren sprung from the same stock as ourselves. With both we are linked by the strong ties of blood and commerce. We ought not willingly remain a possible embarrassment to Great Britain, but prepare for a new position wherein we should stand on our own responsibility among and before the nations of the earth. And this "without any quarrel," as Lord Brougham says, "without any coldness or alienation of any sort, but with perfect amity and good will" towards our mother country and all the world.