

and having so expressed themselves, they naturally took their return passage for Canada.

Of course, this was not considered desirable in London, and the Foreign Office was induced to withdraw the offensive despatch, but went to work to pacify our indignant Plenipotentiaries by what we will call a diplomatic move. Our Ambassadors being fully satisfied left for the West Indies, rejoicing in their victory over the Foreign Office, little thinking that it was all the other way.

They were given a man-of-war for their triumphal march from island to island. Meeting with splendid receptions, they carried everything before them, and concluded most satisfactory treaties, signed and agreed upon, the assent of the Local Governors alone being yet required to make them binding—a pure matter of form, of course, as was repeatedly asserted to our Plenipotentiaries.

But strange to say the signatures of the Governors are yet to be attached to these documents, after eleven years of expectation. The explanation is a simple one. We hold from one of the Plenipotentiaries himself, that the very steamer that carried them, from London to the West Indies, carried at the same time a confidential despatch of the Colonial Office to the Local Governors, not to sanction any interprovincial agreement made with Canada, in which mutual commercial advantages would be stipulated, to the exclusion of Great Britain and Ireland. So, after all, our Plenipotentiaries were floored by the London Foreign Office, and so they have been and so they will be every time, as long as we have not the full and sole control of our own commercial relations with foreign countries.

Canada's humble Position in the Empire.—

We hear a great deal about the rights and privileges which we enjoy, as subjects of Great Britain and Ireland. As a rule Colonists believe themselves the equals in citizenship to the more favoured inhabitants