

secution, poverty, and distress of every kind could not accomplish among the United Empire Loyalists, may be effected by taunts and sneers, such as have emanated from the *London Times*. But in the event of such a suicidal policy, so far as Great Britain is concerned, prevailing, and Canadian independence resulting, the autonomy of Canada will not be effected except to increase its strength. The growth and development of Canadianism has attained to a sufficient magnitude to make its permanent existence a matter of absolute certainty.

If a small tree should be planted beside a large one, where the soil was only sufficient to sustain *one*, the larger would sooner or later destroy the smaller. But no such condition exists on this continent with regard to the United States and Canada. There is ample room for both; and the United States would not attempt to force Canada into the union. It is true the attitude that nation has always maintained towards Canada has been uniformly unfriendly, often actually hostile. Indeed, the history of the United States is prominently characterized by unswerving efforts to obtain possession of British America. Every inch of land along the boundary which could possibly be claimed has become from time to time a question of international dispute. And in consequence of the ignorance or indifference of British negociators on the one hand, and American craftiness on the other, valuable and important portions of Canadian territory have been severed from their legitimate connection, to enlarge the domain of the United States. It is true that shortly after the Revolutionary War, when numbers of American Loyalists had sought new homes in the wilderness of Upper Canada, the United States endeavoured to starve them out by insisting upon an early evacuation by