

position for her goods in British markets than that possessed by other countries. It would also seem that independence would enable us to make such a treaty with the United States, and treaties with other countries, as would enable us to gain access to their markets without lessening our present privileges in those of Britain. There is no question that access to these markets, especially to those of our own continent, would be to the great and lasting benefit of Canada: every one is agreed on that.

There is also no doubt that independence would elevate the character and status of our people. It would give Canada a national credit in the money markets of the world, and better enable it to raise money by borrowing, or, by the creation of a national currency, similar to that of the United States, for the purpose of building the Canadian Pacific Railway.

There is one more argument in favour of independence greater than all the others put together. Without population, a great North-West is useless to Canada. So is a Pacific Railway. If there be no one to use the railroad, the money required to build it may as well be thrown into the sea. It will be like our present school system—an immense expense to Canada for the benefit of others. Every year Canada spends millions in educating her young men, and the moment they are made fitted to be of use to her, they emigrate to the United States in thousands. In like manner, leave Canada in her present condition, and the chief use of a Canadian Pacific Railway will be to carry food to starving Indians, or to serve the Americans. Who will use it? There is not much use of expecting the people of foreign countries to come hither and occupy our lands. Our emigration agents were arrested in Germany a few years ago as frauds and cheats, in trying to get the people to emigrate to a place where they would have no country, as Canada cannot

make a British subject, and she has no citizenship of her own. Then look at the statistics of British emigration for the year 1878. One-half of all the people who left the United Kingdom went to the United States, and one-tenth only came to Canada. What else is to be expected? People are running away from England, Scotland, and Ireland, because of landlordism, privileges, and aristocracy. Will they come to a colony where a scion of one of the houses which hunted them out of Scotland holds high appointment to remain, both they and their children, colonists still, when, until recently, they could get double the amount of land, with the privileges of citizenship, in the United States? We never can expect to retain even our own Canadian population until we can give them the same advantages they can get in the United States—that is, a country with all that a nationality implies and manhood suffrage. As to obtaining the people of the old countries, we must remain content, so long as we are a colony, with the poorer classes of immigrants which charity and paid passages send to our shores.

Apart, however, from the advantages or disadvantages of independence, we must make up our minds to look the inevitable in the face. We have resolved not to cast in our lot with the Americans, and their continual precarious political condition confirms our resolution. Coming events will surely force us shortly to take up the destiny which every one admits must necessarily ultimately be borne. Jingoism is on its last legs in England. It is dead now, and Afghanistan is going to be its grave. The coming elections in England will surely be won by the Liberals, and the escape of the army, lately in so much peril, will not help the Tories. The triumphant journey of Mr. Gladstone through Scotland is the latest indication of the feeling of the Scotch people towards him; and Ireland, brought to the verge of rebellion