

"one day" Orangeism must die. Of one thing the essayist may be assured, and that is, that should any attempt be made to promote a revolution the Orangemen will be ready to fight to the last in support of the connexion with the Crown of Great Britain. 7th. The social influence of English aristocracy, and of the little court at Ottawa. I presume this has reference to the Representative of the crown, for the English aristocracy most assuredly do not seek to exert influence in Canada. 8th. Antipathy to the Americans. 9th. The special attachment felt by the politicians to the present system. Some of these secondary forces are wholly unworthy of notice, while others are infinitely more powerful than the greater forces, and others again are wholly omitted. Surely, in a country where the Scotch exercise so large an influence, where the First Minister is of that nation, as well as many members of both Houses of Parliament, their force is worthy of notice. I have no doubt that it would be, as it has ever been, with the loyalists. It does not appear, indeed, that there is any discontented class, for I have already shown that the French Canadians and the Irish Catholics are perfectly satisfied with the institutions under which they live. The policy of a true Canadian statesman is to endeavour, in the probable event of any cause of difficulty arising between the Imperial and Canadian Governments, by every means in his power to remove it.

The essayist displays most bitter hostility to Confederation, and, as usual with him, the responsibility for that measure is thrown on England. He argues that, while "a spontaneous confederation" develops mainly the principles of union, "a confederation brought about by external influence is apt to develop the principles of antagonism in at least an equal degree." He proceeds to state that if an appeal be made to the success of confederation in Switzerland, the answer is that Switzerland is not a dependency but a nation. Now, as the writer has himself assured us that "self-government is independence," and as the Canadian Confederation has practically the same power as the Swiss, I am unable to discover how the control of its external relations tends to produce success. Those relations lead to complications and difficulties, but cannot in any way ensure the success of the domestic government. But surely the essayist must be well aware that no confederation could be more spontaneous than the Canadian one. It was most assuredly not brought about by external influence, unless in so far as Nova Scotia was concerned. It appears, however, that "the proper province of a Federal government is the management of external relations," and as "a dependency has no external relations," it is implied that the chief duty of a Federal "government in Canada is to keep itself in existence by the ordinary agencies of party, a duty which it discharges with a vengeance." There is a simple answer to all this. The powers of the Dominion Parliament and of the Local Legislatures are clearly defined in the Imperial Statute, and during the ten years that it has been in force no serious difficulty has arisen. The essayist informs us that, "had the movement in favour of nationality succeeded, the first step would have been a legislative union." He admits that there would have been opposition to such a step on the part of Quebec, but this is no difficulty with an advanced liberal, for "Quebec, if she had been handled with determination, would most likely have given way." It is consolatory to find that, although our political horoscope has been cast, it is admitted that "to specify the time at which a political event will take place is hardly ever possible," and it is further admitted that there is "a real complication of secondary forces," in other words, the secondary forces are all at present loyal to the core: but then there may be a continuance of commercial depression in Canada, accompanied by prosperity in the United States; then there may be financial difficulties in Canada owing to the Pacific railway, in short something may occur. "A critical moment may arrive, and the politicians, recognising the voice of Destiny, may pass in a moment to the side of continental union." I will close these remarks by repeating what I have already stated, that I do not believe in the probability of a complete change of allegiance being brought about in any other way than as the result of a civil war, a calamity so fearful that it will not be hazardous unless some serious misunderstanding should arise between the two governments, and I cannot conceive that any such contingency is at all probable.