

disbanded, and Canada is not to be invaded by the legions of Grant and Sherman—which the English prophets declared would be the certain result of Federal success. At no period since the outbreak of the rebellion now closed has there been a more cordial and friendly feeling existing in the United States towards Canada than at the present time.

Despite the sneers and secret hostility of the English aristocracy, and the nobility of Europe, the American people have succeeded in crushing the most formidable and unjustifiable rebellion the world ever saw, and have established their Government upon the firm and enduring basis of human freedom. The United States have never evinced a desire to interfere with our affairs, or coerce us into annexation. On the other hand, they express the wish to live upon friendly terms, and leave us to manage our own affairs in our own way. And yet, Canadians, we are urged to erect barriers against our American friends, for the purpose, we suppose, of keeping out Republican principles and ideas, as well as to maintain our present condition of stagnation in trade and enterprise—the usual blessings enjoyed alike by every British colony on this continent. And we are told it is necessary to erect expensive fortifications along our borders, that we may continue in possession of those benefits which we derive from our connexion with England. I hope the Canadian people will not permit themselves to be frightened or cajoled into a belief that these fortifications are necessary to our peace and safety. There cannot possibly be any cause for war between the United States and Canada. If the British Government feel inclined to go to war with the Americans, it is certainly no affair of ours. Let her fight it out—but not on the soil of Canada.

The English papers inform us, that a corps of