

is not that Mr. Brown and a few other senile old men are determined that this country shall be tied neck and crop to Great Britain forever—for they have a perfect right to use all their efforts in that direction if they please; but that they cry “traitor” and “horse thief” after those who dare to step out of the beaten path of political thought and take a different view, and that, ever since they have found an asylum in the country they have used the means accident has put in their way to repress anything and everything that savored of Canadian nationality. It is enough that any movement should be tinged with the least essence of nationalism to bring these aged Europeans down upon it like so many hissing and hysterical ganders, as if it were a crime for people to put the social interests and the commercial welfare of their own country, whether it be their country by birth or adoption, above the social interests and the commercial welfare of a distant land, which would not hesitate twenty-four hours to cut the connection if it be found to be to its advantage so to do.

Leading British Statesmen favor Canadian Independence.—Mr. Huskisson, Colonial Secretary, said: “He thought the time had come for the separation of Canada from the Mother Country, and an assumption of an independent state.”

Lord Howick said: “There could be no doubt that in time all our foreign colonies would become independent of the Mother Country. Such an event was certain, and we ought in time to prepare for the separation, not by fortifying Canada, but by preparing her to become independent.”

Cobden said: “There will be no repetition on our part of the policy of 1776 to prevent our North American Colonies from pursuing their interests in their own way.” The Earl of Ellenborough said: “He hoped the Government would communicate with the North American Colonies with the view to separation.”

Lord Brougham: “He was one of those who desired