

the Government of Canada has adopted towards the Province of Ontario, it would be held guilty of a gross breach of the—of dishonorable conduct which would lead to an immediate discontinuance of all diplomatic relations.

AS AN ONTARIO ISSUE,

the boundary question concerns every man within its borders. It is not merely whether that Province shall be ruled by one party or another, but whether she shall be despoiled of half her territory--of a country rich in mineral and forest wealth, which may be to her Government a source of revenue for all time. That is a large consideration to pay for the doubtful gain of defeating Mr. Mowat's Government, and gratifying the hatred of Sir John Macdonald and his Quebec allies. Every Ontario man who voted for Mr. Plumb's motion should be a marked man in his constituency; he should be regarded as an enemy of his Province, and he should receive at the hands of the people an enemy's reward.

The Right of Canada to make her own Treaties.

On the 21st of April, 1882, Mr. Blake moved the resolution in the House of Commons, which is given below. In the course of an eloquent and convincing speech, he pointed out the following as reasons for presenting the resolution, and asking the House to affirm the principle embodied in it.

That the drift of events in all British Colonies was towards the Federative system, with constantly enlarging powers of self government, and that Canada, was the most advanced of any colony in political development, in familiarity with the principles and practice of self government, in self reliance, and ability to manage her own affairs, and that she possessed a vast area; and resources of enormous extent.

That our position as the neighbor of a powerful and kindred people, with 3,000 miles of conterminous boundary, necessarily brought us into the most intimate relations with the United States, and that in all matters pertaining to those relations we were the best judges of what we wanted.

That our maritime interests, and our manufacturing, lumbering, agricultural,

and fishing interests are largely developed; that we now control our own trade, and impose such duties as we please, and practically control our own trade relations; the direct and immediate control of which should be assumed by us.

That our manufacturers in many things already supply the home market to the full, and that for these articles we require larger markets; for which we ourselves know best how to seek.

That we have, and must continue to have high tariff rates, and as England's object, in all trade negotiations, is to persuade nations to abolish tariffs, and accept the principle of free trade, our position is antagonistic to hers, and that in dealing with a protectionist nation we should be able to meet them upon equal ground, and divested of the English prejudices that will almost always prove an obstacle to successful negotiation.

That in making treaties England has regard as a rule only to the interests of her own trade, and that treaties involving our interests have to pass through the Foreign Office, where comparative ignorance of our wants and situation prevails, and where procrastination and delay are liable to prove fatal to the realization of our desires.

That the record of England's domestic management of Canadian interests, furnishes a history of blunders, errors and concession, often involving us in difficulties, and that the power to manage our own negotiations, and make our own treaties, would not prevent our seeking England's aid when it would be of advantage.

That in case the power to make her own commercial treaties were possessed by Canada, England's interest would be amply secured by the power of disallowance which she possesses by virtue of the British North American Act.

The motion submitted by Mr. Blake upon motion by Sir Leonard Tilley to go into Committee of Supply, was as follows:

Mr. BLAKE moved in amendment, that Mr. Speaker do not now leave the chair, but that it be Resolved, That Canada no longer occupies the position of an ordinary dependency of the Crown; she numbers four millions of freemen trained in the principles of constitutional Government; she comprises one half of the North American continent, including seven Provinces federally united under an Imperial Charter, which recites that her constitution is to be similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom: and that she possesses executive and legislative authority over vast areas in the North-West, out of which one Province has already been created, and in time others will be formed.

That special and increasing responsibilities devolve upon the Government and