

Canadian territory handed over to the United States was that they (speaking of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, etc.), were "back lands of Canada hardly worth anything and of no importance." The result was, quoting from the book before us, that "Lord Shelburne's Government, to the astonishment of the European allies of the United States, surrendered to every demand, abandoned the Loyalists, and, after losing thirteen British colonies, in a fit of unintelligible, and—as Great Britain subsequently realized — unappreciated benevolence, gratuitously made the Thirteen United States a gigantic present of sufficient British and Canadian territory, which British arms had won from France, out of which to create nine additional States; thus endowing the revolted and lost colonies with an additional territorial empire of about 415,000 square miles, about equal to the present combined area of Germany and France; and thereby alienizing the British inhabitants who had their homes within its boundaries."

Lord Ashburton in 1842, by careless and criminal neglect of his diplomatic duty and ordinary watchfulness, permitted the American Government to capture more than four million acres lying between Connecticut and St. Lawrence rivers which, beyond question, belonged to Canada, among other things allowing himself to be deceived by the non-production of a map known as "Franklin's Red Line Map" (the existence of which was known to the American Government) which would have shewn the falsity of their position, and as to which Mr. Webster said: "I must confess that I did not think it a very urgent duty on my part to go to Lord Ashburton and tell him that I had found a bit of doubtful evidence in Paris out of which he might perhaps make something to the prejudice of our claims and from which he could set up higher claims for himself." A somewhat similar instance of "craft and dissimulation" (as characterised by John Adams, who, however, thought such things allowable), occurred recently in connection with documents produced as evidence by the representatives of the American Government before the Behring Sea Arbitration in Paris, the documents being subsequently withdrawn with apologies to the Commissioners when it was shewn they had been falsified, as they said, by some "faithless official" at Washington, but who was not dismissed from their public service.

Great Britain's diplomatic policy towards the United States has always been one of conciliation and generosity, but always at the expense of Canada. No one can read the State papers and treaties set forth by Mr. Hodgins without being impressed with the truth of this statement. In every case, with scarcely an exception, England has given away, without cause or equivalent, rights and territories most valuable to Canada and to the Empire, and it is only by the exertions of Canadian statesmen in recent days that further concessions have not been made. But we need not go further into details. The subject is not a pleasant one, and we can only hope that the time for these unnecessary, and to Canada, unjust concessions has gone by. We have still a vast territory; more than enough, perhaps, to govern well and wisely. We own the largest part of the North