

part of the United States, of the amicable relations existing with the British Government, or of the law of nations.

Proposed. The peaceful annexation of Canada to the United States, with the consent of the British Government and of the people of Canada, and upon just and honorable terms, is an object in the highest degree desirable to the people of the United States. It would open a wide and fertile field to the enterprise and the industry of the American people; it would extend the boundaries and increase the power of our country; it would enlist a brave, industrious and intelligent people under the flag of our nation, it would spread wide the liberal principles of republican government, and promote the preponderance of free institutions in this Union. We therefore trust that our national government, in the spirit of peace and of courtesy to both the British Government and the people of Canada, will adopt all proper and honorable means to secure the annexation of Canada to the United States.

We were always persuaded that the People of Great Britain would consent to allow the separation which we desired,—without which consent we would consider it neither practicable nor desirable—provided that separation were demanded by the majority of the People of Canada; but we know that many of our fellow Colonists thought otherwise, and were therefore waiting for the judgment of the People of Great Britain before committing themselves to our movement. We can now confidently call on such persons to dismiss all considerations of that nature, and to apply themselves only to the comparison of our present position, with that which we must expect to occupy as a sovereign State of the North American Union. If the change be beneficial, nothing prevents its accomplishment. *YOU HAVE ONLY TO WILL IT.* Motives for the change were set forth in considerable detail in the original Address to the People of Canada. Nothing has since occurred to make that statement less true. After all the vain attempts to show that a few expressions were exaggerated, or to disprove some isolated assertions, that representation of our condition remains unshaken. The belief in the more rapid progress of the United States than of Canada, does not, indeed, depend upon the evidences of any body of men who may address you to-day. The contrast is matter of daily, and to us of mortifying, observation. It has been related and deplored by every British traveller who has compared the two borders. All well informed men, even in England, have repeatedly heard it, and read of it. It is past all honest doubt or denial. We here adduce the evidence, of some witnesses—of men uninfluenced by prejudice except what is in favour of British Rule.

From the London Daily News.

To all who are acquainted with Canada, or have read the publications respecting it which have appeared for a series of years back, this (the Manifesto) is quite intelligible. The contrast between the United States side of the boundary line and the Canadian has been the subject of frequent remark. A cool and dispassionate

man of business, who visited Canada about a month ago, expresses himself, on this subject, in a letter that now lies before us, as follows:

"I had often read of the contrast presented between the American and Canadian shores [of the St. Lawrence], but I could not have comprehended it in all its fulness unless I had witnessed it with my own eyes. On the one side all is life, activity, and prosperity; on the other it is like the stillness of death. Montreal is a very fine city, more like a European town than anything I have yet seen on the American Continent; but there the universal complaint is, that their trade is gone. The mercantile classes seemed to me to be unanimous in favour of annexation; and one cannot wonder at it, when you find a merely nominal line separating them from the prosperity of their neighbours."

(From Lord Durham's Report.)

Under such circumstances, there is little stimulus to industry or enterprise, and their effect is aggravated by the striking contrast presented by such of the United States as border upon this Province, where all is activity and progress. * * * * * I allude to the striking contrast which is presented by the American and British sides of the frontier line, in respect of every sign of productive industry, increasing wealth, and progressive civilization. By describing one side and reversing the picture the other would also be described. On the American side all is activity and bustle. * * * * * On the British side of the line, with the exception of a few favoured spots, where some approach to American prosperity is apparent, all seems waste and desolate. * * * * * Throughout the course of these pages, I have constantly had occasion to refer to this contrast. I have not hesitated to do so, though no man's just pride in his country, and firm attachment to its institutions, can be more deeply shocked by the mortifying admission of inferiority. * * * * * The contrast which I have described is the theme of every traveller who visits these countries, and who observes on one side of the line the abundance, and on the other the scarcity of every sign of material prosperity, which thriving agriculture and flourishing cities indicate, and of that civilization which schools and churches testify even to the outward senses.

From Dr. Dixon's Tour in America.

I found the country full of complaints and dissatisfaction from one end to the other. The people everywhere, and of all shades of politics, spoke the same language. Their fortunes were wrecked, their commerce destroyed; their agriculture, the sinews of the colony, enfeebled, ruined. * * * * *

On the enactment of Lord Stanley's bill respecting the admission of Canada flour into this country, a vast outlay in building mills took place which mills had just begun to work profitably; but the new policy effectually crushed this trade. I myself saw one of these mills, belonging to one of our friends,—a new building of great size, and which must have cost many thousand pounds in its erection,—standing still. This I understood was generally the case. * * * * * In the present state of things, cast off by the mother country, and left to their own resources, with the United States just by their side, possessing vast political power and influence; a growing credit, and monetary resources; a prodigious mercantile and commercial navy; an active, industrious and virtuous people; a government capable, in all respects, and equally disposed, to foster, pro-