

emigrate from England hither, and is now being agitated with extraordinary pertinacity, I may perhaps be excused if I should say something more expressly upon the subject.

It is said that the cessation of the defence of the colonies by the Imperial arms, is an opinion that is strongly advocated, and is likely to gain many favorers. That it will have many favorers, may be readily believed, since it involves the idea of relief, immediately, or more remotely, from a great expenditure—the sole argument that is necessary for the conviction of the large number of persons who judge of every public measure exclusively in an economical light. I suppose it must be with the public measures of a state, as it is with the management of their affairs by individuals. Saving is not always the greatest gain, and bread cast upon the waters may be found again after (not) many days, and that perhaps a hundredfold. The army is not always, what those persons suppose it, the consuming glory in which the national wealth is wasted; it is as often the salt that preserves it from corruption, and, in the present instance, will probably be found one of the conditions of the increase of their stores. However, this is not the point I desire to touch upon; neither is it the fitting time to speak of other misapprehensions of facts upon which conclusions favorable to the measure of separation are founded, and of opinions that bespeak utterly erroneous calculations of the tendencies of our relations internal and external, and of pernicious import, not only to Canadian inte-