

butary position of consumers, not producers, of British fabrics.

Thus, this great Dominion of Canada, with its vast natural resources, railways, canals, extensive manufactures and commerce, intelligent population, local and federal parliaments, lieutenant-governors and mighty ministers, is only, after all, a dependency of the people of England, with no power whatever to remove the differential prohibitory duties now paralyzing her industries and commerce, with none of the most valued liberties and privileges of a free people. In fact, we are only subjects, not citizens, of Great Britain, and the Privy Council of this grand Dominion has no more right to settle our commercial policy or foreign trade than so many savages, in council assembled, in some Crown colony of the coast of Africa or Fiji Islands.

The Montreal Post on Independence.—"Canadian Emancipation" is the name of a new magazine or review which we received yesterday from the publishers, Messrs. J. X. Perrault & Company. It is, as its name indicates, devoted to the independence of Canada, and is certainly well worthy of perusal both by those in favor of such a scheme and those against it. It bristles with facts, figures and statistics, wherein the matter is entirely original, it is singularly lucid in the premises it advances, and forcible in the deductions drawn from them.

There is no use in disguising the matter. The time has come, if not for Canadian independence, at least for full and free discussion on a subject fraught with so much that is important to Canada. It cannot be frowned down; its advocates must be heard, and heard with the same amount of attention bestowed on the statesmen who, in their generation, were instrumental in bringing about such changes as those involved in the abolition of the Seigniorial tenure, secularization of the Clergy Reserves, Confederation and the National Policy.

If leading journals such as the *London Times*,