

afraid of the States and do not like to boast, but history records the fact that when the disparity between the people and resources of the two countries were greater than it is now, the Americans on two occasions tried to take Canada and went away without it. Our people have not degenerated, and are quite prepared for any contingency, willing to live in peace or equally willing to fight if necessary; but fully determined to meet bullying with open defiance.

The Honorable John Young, President of the Montreal Board of Trade, has addressed circulars to the various Boards of Trade in the Dominion relative to the formation of a "National Board of Trade," an object not only necessary as regards the commercial interests of the country, but important as regards its fiscal and political management. We publish this circular in the present issue along with the reply of the Ottawa Board of Trade, in which the general object is approved of, the formation of a Dominion Board of Trade concurred in as necessary, but the important modification of the Hon. John Young's scheme is found in the paragraph which insists on the Board so formed meeting at the Capital for the transaction of business, and being recognized by the Government in a semi-official capacity. The plan proposed by the Ottawa Board is to have the proposed organisation elected annually, the Minister of Finance having the power to select a President from the whole of the members; that the Government should appoint and pay a Secretary, and that the whole body should be affiliated to one of the Departments. As their services would be rarely required except while Parliament was in session the capital would be the best and most proper place to meet at. The Ottawa Board of Trade expresses regret that one of the Departments had not been organised as a Board of Trade similar to that in the Imperial Executive. It might be asked, what's in a name? a rose undoubtedly by any other designation would smell as sweet, but, politically, a name means a great deal, and we object to the constant parading of that term "national" in connection with anything Canadian. It smells too much of the revolutionary machinery. As British subjects we belong to none of the proudest nationalities on the face of the earth. We don't want to set up a separate existence; when it is forced on us we will adopt the style and title, but until then it is best to use the least ambiguous title. The Ottawa Board of Trade seems to be of our opinion, as they have quietly ignored the *national*. The formation of such a body would be a most desirable thing for Canada, because in their hands the advocacy of our great canal and railway projects would become a matter of practical application, which would soon bear fruits, and we hope to see it organized with the energetic and tenacious President of the Montreal Board at its head.

The process by which the English Whig-Radicals mean to reduce the British Dominion to its original dimensions are aptly illustrated by the recent treatment of the British Colony on the river Gambia in Africa, and as it was composed wholly of negroes the advocates of liberty in England bargained for their transfer to France with as little compunction as a Sussex farmer might transfer a lot of bad South Downs to a butcher. Here is the whole story as detailed by the *London Times*.

"This distant settlement has been peopled mainly by liberated slaves and discharged soldiers from the West Indies, and has been a crown colony for upwards of fifty years. Living under English laws and protection, the people of the settlement have brought up their families in feelings of loyalty to England and affection for her sovereign and institutions. They have quietly and steadily followed industrious pursuits, thus setting a good example to the surrounding natives, and many of them have at various times rendered great service to the English during the native wars. In addition to the black population many white merchants have settled in the colony, and by their capital and enterprise have largely developed trade. Having no reason to believe that the Imperial Government desired to throw them off, the surprise of these people may be imagined when a French gunboat lately sailed into the harbor of their chief town with French officials on board and they learnt for the first time that arrangements were nearly completed for their transfer to the French government. This intelligence was confirmed on the arrival soon afterwards of Sir Sir Arthur Kennedy, the Governor-in-Chief of the British Colonies on the west coast. The news caused great consternation. An intense feeling was at once stirred up against the contemplated transfer, and the people were loud in their protestations of a desire to live under the British flag and no other. Immediately after the landing of the Governor he was waited upon by the leading black people and the English merchants, who warmly urged that they had always been loyal subjects of the Queen, had lived all their lives under English laws, which they esteemed, and that therefore they did not wish to be handed over to another power whose institutions differ so much from those of Great Britain. These remonstrances had little effect upon Sir Arthur, who, no doubt, was acting under instructions from the Colonial Office. He made light of their objections, said they were "mere sentiment," and would not be taken into account for a moment. There were political reasons for their transfer to French rule, against which their 'sentiments' would not be allowed to weigh. He added, however, that if the entire feeling of the place was against the transfer, and if the people would consent to maintain at their own cost a largely increased defensive force, they might perhaps be left to themselves—the Imperial government, at the same time entirely repudiating any responsibility on their account. It is hardly credible that an English Governor would return this cruel answer to the warm declarations of loyalty made by a people anxious not to be violently served from a connection which they cherished, and the policy which would require him to do it can only be pronounced callous and cold hearted. The Colonists of Gambia, like the people of most British colonies, would submit almost to any sacrifice, cheerfully bear the heaviest load of taxation, rather than be deprived of

their standing as British subjects; and yet here they are coldly handed over against their will to the tender mercies of the French, with the alternative equally uninviting, of trying to gain a doubtful position for themselves in the world. A petition in course of preparation to be sent to England embodying their views, and an earnest attempt is to be made to influence the Imperial Parliament against their being turned over like a flock of sheep to a foreign nation. The whole case is a sad commentary upon Earl Grenville's wretched policy on colonial affairs—a policy which, we regret to see, meets with far less resistance and censure in England than it ought to receive.

The *Toronto Telegraph* is accountable for the following—on what authority it is hard to say—that the Honorable Mr. Campbell may be charged with the mission of which this extract is a rather bold utterance may be true enough, and that he will use his best powers towards rectifying the unsatisfactory relations with Great Britain is beyond a doubt, but the concluding paragraph is premature. If the Whig Radical Government refuse to do their duty by Canada there is all England to appeal to. Till that appeal is made and the decision thereon given the people of this country will make no movement or pass any judgment, least of all they will not indulge in threats. The unanimous wishes of the Canadians, their hopes and aspirations are all directed to maintaining British connection and to cling to the old flag; and if it must be altered the only addition to St. George's ensign will be the Canadian Beaver:

"Though the actual instructions issued to Mr. Campbell have not been made known sufficient has come to light to indicate their nature and importance. Before the Fenian raid occurred, the Canadian and Imperial Governments were in correspondence respecting the Fishery question. This matter Mr. Campbell is now authorized to arrange, if possible. The inshore fisheries Canada will herself protect; but it is desirable that there should be a fleet on the high seas beyond our boundary line, for the purpose of pursuing and punishing such violators of our law as may elude the vigilance of our gunboats. This duty England must undertake. She has a fleet in those waters now; but as it might be withdrawn at any moment, Mr. Campbell is instructed to have some permanent arrangement made.

"Another point of Mr. Campbell's instructions relates to the garrisons and fortifications of the Dominion, nearly all of which belong to the Imperial authorities. Many of the old forts and barracks which were formerly occupied by troops, are now deserted and are rapidly becoming useless. There are no men to look after or occupy them, and they are therefore falling to pieces from sheer neglect. The withdrawal of the few troops now here would leave the whole of this valuable property unprotected. If the Imperial Government will not take care of themselves, they should, at the very least, hand it over to our government. Our Commissioner is instructed to do what he can in this matter.

"The instructions Mr. Campbell has received with respect to the Fenian raids are fully in accordance with the feelings and views of the Canadian people. He has been directed to place before Mr. Gladstone's