

tween the two countries can best be secured, and said commissioners shall report to the President, who shall lay the report before Congress."

It may be doubted if upon a dozen lines introduced into Congress ever depended consequences of more far reaching character than on these, should it find favor with that august body.

Some expectation is indulged in that by negotiation between the existing Canadian Tory government and the United States, a treaty of reciprocity may be reached. It is believed by some that by diplomatic action between Great Britain on the one hand, and the United States on the other, a better relation with Canada can be created. There is not much hope, however, in diplomacy, which, so far as Canada is concerned, must originate with Great Britain. It may be assumed that the latter country will not advise any discrimination against her own manufactures, and without a uniform tariff and a free admission of American goods, there is no hope of a reciprocity between the two countries. On the other hand, where diplomacy fails because it commences at the top, concurrent legislation will succeed, because it starts at the bottom, and emanates directly from the people. Action by the Congress of the United States, concurred in by the Parliament of Canada, is the only mode by which a permanent and satisfactory basis can be reached for an unrestricted relation between the two countries.

HOW GREAT BRITAIN IS AFFECTED.

This allusion to the attitude of Great Britain brings to mind the fact, that this Great Empire is the third party to a consideration of the relations existing between the two English speaking peoples on this continent. When