

"argument for their assuming, with the benefits of freedom, 'the burdens of freedom also.' These sentiments found expression long before the Federation scheme was drawn up, and it is hardly probable that the failure of Federation will be regarded by England as an additional reason for defending these Colonies at the expense of British tax payers. We never thought that Federation could in any way add to our power of resistance, but we little doubt that its rejection will lead to a better defined relation between England and British America, than has existed since the introduction of Responsible Government. It is not likely that a scheme emanating from the leading statesmen of all the Provinces, and involving a reduced Colonial expenditure on England's part, will be utterly lost sight of by Her Majesty's Ministers:—for us, the most interesting part of the Federation question has yet to be worked out. It will be remembered, that the favorable allusions made to Canada in both Houses of the British Parliament, were grounded on the belief that Canada was prepared to fortify Montreal at her own expense, and it was in this belief that Mr. BENTINCK's amendment regarding the fortifications of Quebec was so signally defeated. But what, meanwhile, has been the policy of the Canadian Government? It refuses to vote one million dollars for the purpose of defence, unless it can obtain from England a guarantee for forty million dollars! In other words, Canadian statesmen are not unwilling to borrow eight millions sterling at 3 per cent, in order that they may invest the same at 6 per cent, and thus secure to the Canadian treasury a surplus revenue of \$240,000 per annum,—being only 24 per cent interest on the \$1,000,000, to be expended in proof of Canadian loyalty. The value of such disinterested loyalty on the part of a colony which shuts her markets against English manufacturers, will, we trust, be fully recognized by the mother country—if only to substantiate the somewhat startling assertion of Mr. ISAAC BUCHANAN, that—"Canada is not only necessary to Britain as an Empire, but even to its existence as a country 'as a first class power.'" Mr. ISAAC BUCHANAN (whose sentiments we copy from the *Hamilton Spectator*), doubtless spoke from the fulness of his heart, but we fancy the *Times* was nearer the truth, when it said that the anxiety of the British American Provinces to maintain the connexion with the mother country, was regarded by the British public "with a feeling of mingled pride and embarrassment." It must be apparent to all, that Canadian affairs have reached a certain crisis, upon the issue of which depends Canada's future—for better or for worse,—and it were the merest folly to suppose that the future of the maritime Provinces can be regarded as independent of that of Canada. It is just possible that Canada and the maritime Provinces may yet be united under one central government, but it is a possibility, to our thinking—far, very far, from being realized. We admit that the idea of a consolidated British Empire in America is a grand idea, as opposed to the MONROE doctrine, but, under existing circumstances, we see no likelihood of the idea being successfully carried out. The political ties which formerly bound these colonies to the mother country were long since severed at our own request. Having asserted the right to govern ourselves—and having exercised that right by continually "snubbing" Colonial Secretaries,—we placed ourselves in a false position. We demanded free government, and we obtained it,—but we have never sought to cultivate the true principle of freedom—self reliance. What Mr. ADDERLY formerly termed "the rottenness of our present connection" with England, must soon become apparent. In a letter to Mr. DISRAELI, published three years ago, Mr. ADDERLY said:—"Canada and England cannot long remain together on terms 'of disadvantage to either. If you wish for permanent friendship with anybody, its terms must be fair and equal on both sides. Romantic patronage on one side, and interested attachment on the other, is not friendship, but mutual deception."

"When we find out that we are paying too much for our price, or that they are receiving too little for their dependence, the rottenness of our present connexion will be detected. As I value Canada, I seek for the earliest possible exposure of her 'false friends who would cherish her present relations. Let 'not a free country like England dream of maintaining 'Colonies in equally free government with herself, by the 'bribe of undertaking their protection. Their freedom is 'corrupted, and its spirit dies, in the very act of receiving 'the boon; while its form mischievously remains, for we cannot recall their constitution. England undertakes a task of 'protection which she cannot always sustain, and saps the 'strength of freedom which would ordinarily sustain itself.' That, under existing circumstances, the form of freedom mischievously remains, independent of the spirit of freedom, is apparent from Mr. ANNAND's remarks in the House of Assembly:—"I hold that the British Government, as long as this Province remains a dependency, is the party to be charged with our defences." This theory we sincerely trust to see expunged from the minds of Colonists. These Provinces ceased to be "dependencies" of Great Britain when they obtained Responsible Government, but their people did not on that account become bona-fide British citizens, bearing their fair share of the burdens of the Empire. The present position of these Colonies is unfair, alike to themselves and to the mother country, and we trust the Federation movement may result in an entire change of a system so unreal, so unprecedented, and so disadvantageous to all concerned. As Mr. GLADSTONE well remarked—No community which is not primarily charged with the ordinary business of its own defence is really, or can be, in the full sense of the word, a free community. The privileges of freedom, and the burdens of freedom, are absolutely associated together: to bear the burdens is as necessary as to enjoy the privilege, in order to form that character, which is the great security of freedom itself.

[Since the above was in type, we have received our English papers and correspondence, and we cannot but call attention to the similarity of our views with those expressed by the *Spectator*—perhaps the most influential political weekly paper published in London. The article to which we refer will be found among our extracts.]

THE GAME LAWS—HOW CARRIED OUT.

The "River Fisheries and Game Protection Association" has been in existence since the end of last January, and its organization is such as to warrant its provisions being carried out—provided the laws of the Province are impartially administered. But without the active support of the law the efforts of the Association must be regarded as labour in vain. This Province was well nigh despoiled of salmon before the Legislature actively interfered, but we are happy to state that such interference has already done something towards restocking our rivers with a breed of fish, the value of which, regarded merely as an article of food, can hardly be over-rated. With reference to the "Game Protection Association," the *Bullfrog* of Feby. 4th, contained the following remarks:—"We confess that we 'have little hopes of seeing the law enforced with regard to the 'number of Moose, or Cariboo, killed by an individual, or by a 'party, in any one season. It will be rather by convictions 'for possession of their carcasses out of season that these animals 'can be best protected—and the same rule will apply to all 'other game.' Few persons, we fancy, would advocate a wanton destruction of animals fit for human food, whether such animals live within or without the pale of civilization. A large portion of this Province must for very many years remain untenanted,—a wild waste of gloomy forest, unreclaimed, if not irreclaimable. Such being unfortunately the case, it is surely

wise polic
preservin
a charm t
portions t
men, are
whose
When
limb, or p
bear is ar
his hams
voked y
Bruin be
it is not
inasmuch
interesti
should v
region tr
but, as I
Moose p
regulatio
individu
however
them ou
under w
entruste
totally
ments
upright
seeming
justice.
taind
having
six Mo
Mon
beyond
of Moo
addre
to rae
tion, w
They
mere
or two
"or b
benefi
ported
the se

TH
of th
whos
comp
cont
an, 2
relis
of or
City
publ
for
char
the
it is
men
mos
exa
fello
mid