

pete; oppressed with the burden of debt which, from the peculiar construction of her confederated agreement and the equally peculiar habits of her politicians, she can neither easily carry nor put a stop to its further increase; remain subject to unfortunate conditions, and ever opposed to the pressures of an uncertain if not a perilous future; or she can, impelled by the necessity of bettering her condition, seek and obtain release, as she probably could, from imperial connection, and out of the chrysalis of colonialism burst into the winged embodiment of independency. This possibility has its attractions to all generous minds. The birth of a new nationality, if it be a happy one, coming in the fullness of time, and having adequate heroic causes for its parentage, is a result upon which the good wishes of mankind are sure to be showered; and such a birth, so caused in the case of Canada, would be hailed as an event of prime magnitude by all members of the English speaking race. If Canada should become a Republic, the natural instincts of all Americans would prompt them to give her a noble and generous recognition. Regarded only from a sentimental point of view we should all contemplate her nationalization with pride and satisfaction. She would surely receive from us all both official and sympathetic recognition. But I fail to see how, beyond this point of personal good will, she could receive from us of the Republic, either the practical assistance she needs, or the commercial connection on which, and on which alone she can base her future industrial expansion. For we of the Republic believe in the Monroe Doctrine, not applied to our sea line, and the parts of the