

and defy contradiction, that both political parties in the United States, Republican and Democratic, are one in sentiment on this question. Reciprocity will follow Independence, but will never precede it.

They can not afford to build up, on their northern frontier, a foreign European power, hostile to their institutions, whose presence here can to-morrow embroil the whole North American continent in a most disastrous war, and imperil the very existence of the Republic.

The Americans, who are a practical people, will allow Europe, with her eight millions of armed men, to have all the fighting they wish among themselves, but they are determined not to allow the brute force intervention policy to invade this continent. They are a peace-loving and industrious community, with a great future before them, and with the sole ambition of developing the boundless resources of their vast territory. They are now head and shoulders above other nations in everything that contributes to the general comfort and welfare of a highly progressive people. What the American Republic will be in twenty years, with her teeming millions and rival industries, surpasses all calculations.

Is it not distressing, then, when the whole world is in loud-spoken admiration and bewilderment at the astounding progress of the American nation, that we should find, in Sir Francis Hincks, a close neighbour to the United States, the embodiment of those sentiments of jealousy, prejudice, and rancour, which are the distinguishing characteristics of the fossilised colonist. Without regard to the injured feelings of a proud people, he hurls at us what he thinks a most opprobrious epithet, that of "Annexationist."

Well, even at the risk of displeasing Sir Francis, we must declare, with every intelligent man not blinded by ignorance or prejudice, our profound admiration and respect for the American Republic. May we say that we have met many of our citizens abroad, who proudly introduced themselves as citizens of the United