

interests to perfect with the least possible delay the necessary arrangements for developing to the utmost the full capabilities of our artificial and natural waterways. There are two facts in connection with this which the Canadian people should make the subject of careful study—the first is, the trade of the Western States seeks a market at Montreal instead of New York; secondly, our own North Western territory is far richer than any dozen States of the Union, its capabilities demand development, and it is our duty to meet both requirements. Our political economists fear that we will incur pecuniary liabilities beyond our means, but they never pause to consider that the resources of this country have multiplied with unexampled rapidity, and the expenditure of money encourages immigration, and that population implies surplus labor savings, which is always the true basis of taxation.

WHATEVER may be the result of the deliberations of the Joint High Commission, and with such an able statesman as Sir J. A. Macdonald, one of its most prominent members, we are warranted in believing that our rights will be carefully conserved. It behooves the Canadian people to remember that they occupy the vantage ground in the contest, and that they do not allow that position to be endangered by side issues, and it is from their own political divisions that danger will arise. The desire to get a paltry advantage, work a traverse on an opponent, or thwart the measures of the party in power, is frequently too much for individual patriotism, and irreparable mischief has been the result. The Canadian people will do well to watch the movements of political leaders and promptly check any tendency to throw away positive advantages for mere party triumphs. What the opinions of the Press and people of the United States respecting ourselves and surroundings the following extract from the *New York Tribune* will show:

"It remains true that England cares little or nothing for Canada as a part of the Empire, and that she will be very glad to sever the connection when Canada herself intimates a wish to go. But it is certain that she will not cede Canada to us against the wishes of the Canadian people, and that anything like menace or even impatience on our part will be resented, and will postpone the possibility of acquiring Canada otherwise than by war. Those of our people, therefore, who hanker after British territory on the American continent ought to make up their minds in 'ho light of facts clearly before them. Two, and only two, courses are left open to us: We can wait till Canada wants to come to us, and so receive her with a friendly God speed from England; or we can decide that we will annex Canada by force, without regard either to the wishes of her people or the will of the English nation; in which case we shall, I don't doubt, possess ourselves of the territory and hold it—at the price of the most dreadful war we have ever waged. Between these two there is no middle course, and none can be made for us by resolutions in one House or away

ger in the other. So far as the latter have any influence whatever, they tend directly to war. If that is what the authors of them want, they will keep on in that line, though it might be a question whether a more dignified path, and a shorter one, could not be found leading to the same end. Meantime it will not be difficult for the American people to understand that, to those who pursue such a policy, Canada is only a pretext, and war the true object."

It is like all documents of its class, false in two particulars, and it tells the truth plainly in the remainder. First, it is untrue that "England cares little or nothing for Canada as a part of the Empire."—Second, it is utterly false that the United States could in any case "possess itself of the territory and hold it." It argues great stupidity on the part of the writers of the *Tribune* that they are not aware of the efforts made by the United States, by fraud or force to possess this "territory," and how ignominiously they failed. It is within Mr. Greeley's recollection, at all events, that the burning of Newark (Niagara) brought a British army to Washington, and the result of that operation was the canting Yankees were obliged to rebuild it. There were no *Alabama* claims in those days. An attempt to possess the territory might result in a similar operation—because if the States have multiplied their population *five* times since 1812, we have done it *eight* times, and our resources in a corresponding degree.

We defended Canada in that contest with Canadian militia, badly organized, badly armed, and worse provided, never at any time numbering *five thousand* men. Detroit, River aux Raisins, Queenston heights, Chrysler's Farm, Chateauguay, and Lundy's Lane will remind the braggarts of the present day that the lion's cub can bite. And it is not many years since there was a convention of the "Veterans of 1812" held at Rochester, on which occasion the *Tribune* was sarcastically severe. In an article ridiculing their pretensions, said to have been written by Mr. Greeley, among other things it was stated that "the heroes of 1812 had been so badly beaten by the Canadian militia, and had run away in such a hurry that they would have been running since if they had not brought up at the Treasury at Washington." The writer of the article is right in stating that those who wish to annex Canada *want war*—that is the simple issue, and it is as well the people of the United States distinctly understood the issues. If they wait till they acquire Canada by any peaceable means, they will live to see the *Greek Calends*. It would be a pity to spoil sport, our population have a large Irish admixture, and are willing at any time to accommodate our neighbors. If they must have war as the readiest solution of their difficulties the Canadian people are constitutionally disposed to resort to the arbitrament of the sword." It is, after all, an easy way of adjusting quarrels arising out of bullyism, and the people of the United States may rest assured it would be popular in Canada,

The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of the Department of Public Works, which will be found in our issue to-day. It announces that transportation from Toronto to Fort Garry will be provided after 15th June next, for the sum of \$30 for each adult, and half price for children under twelve years of age; 150 lbs. of luggage will be allowed to each person. The route will be from Toronto to Collingwood, 90 miles by railway; thence to Fort William, 532 miles by steamboat; thence to Shebandowan Lake, 45 miles by waggon road; and thence to North West angle of Lake of the Woods, 310 miles by broken navigation; after which a journey of 95 miles by waggon road places the emigrant at Fort Garry. Huts and tents for shelter will be provided. Emigrants should provide their own supplies, but in order to provide against accidents or negligence in this respect, provisions will be furnished at cost price, at Shebandowan Lake, Fort Francis and the North West Angle.

Extra luggage (beyond 150 lbs. each emigrant) will be charged \$1.50 per hundred pounds. No horses, oxen, waggons or heavy farming implements can be taken.

Such of our Volunteer friends as are desirous of seeking a home in Manitoba had better try this route, as it will be in all likelihood the cheapest. There is another by way of Duluth, St. Paul, Fort Abercrombie and by steamer on Red River to Fort Garry, Hill, Griggs & Co., St. Paul, are the forwarders on this line.

LIEUT.-COLONEL SHAW, late Brigado Major of No 3 Military District, but now Emigrant Agent for the Dominion Government in Scotland, has been delivering a series of lectures with very considerable effect in that kingdom—one of the most note-worthy has been delivered at Paisley on the 16th February, of which a very complimentary and extended notice appears in the *Renfrewshire Independent* of 4th March last. The gallant Colonel has done good service to this country while a resident in Canada, but we question under any circumstances whether better service in the cause of Emigration has ever been done by any individual, or more intelligent means taken to bring the people of the ancient kingdom to a more lucid knowledge of the geography and resources of the Dominion of Canada.

A few more lectures of the same description will show good Scotsmen that Canada is not "awa doon by New Orleans," but that it comprises *three fifths* of the North American continent, could easily support *thirty* times the population of "bonnie Scotland," and is in immediate need of the stalwart arms, the clear heads and brave hearts of her surplus people.

Lieut. Colonel Shaw's method of illustration is the very best ever devised, and we hope with the *Renfrewshire Independent* that "this lecture will be repeated in every town in Scotland."