

measure of prosperity only through free participation in its trade, its resources. and its commercial life? Does not this irresistible argument pierce the flimsy tissue of sophistry at every point? Where can be the wisdom of putting us, laboriously, and at the cost of immense sacrifices, on a track which no man of sense imagines that we can permanently pursue.

We are told that the abolition of the Customs line must be followed by Annexation. Would the abolition of the Customs line between France and Spain, between Holland and Belgium, be followed by any consequences of the kind? Did the Reciprocity Treaty, which was a partial abolition of the Customs line, produce any effect whatever on political relations? If Canada is drawn politically towards the Union, it is by the identity of the people, and of all their fundamental institutions in the two countries; by the interlacement of the territories and the absence of any natural boundary; and by the apparent advantages of a continental union which would give freedom of internal traffic, and immunity from war. Nothing can contend against the force of these attractions but nationality; and to kill nationality with poisoned weapons, if fair weapons would not do it, has been the special aim of those who now charge commercial unionists with plotting Annexation. The two nations are being actually fused by the constant flow of Canadian migration into the United States; and what causes that migration but the commercial atrophy to which the policy of Imperialism, extended to economical questions, condemn- this country?

America for the Americans.—Latest despatches indicate the possibility of complications between Great Britain and the United States, arising out of the claims made by the latter in conformity to the provisions of the Monroe doctrine. The following resolution has been introduced in the United States House of Representatives, and referred to the Committee on the Inter-Oceanic Canal:—"Whereas a Special House