

question; the further deferring of which would be its most unfortunate result. What then is to be done for the peace and good government of the Canadas?

The question is of a complex character, involving a subject of foreign relations as well as of internal legislation. For the former,—the wealth and power of Great Britain are too vast for any opportunity of her dismemberment to pass neglected. The rebellions and piracies perpetrated in Canada have undoubtedly received from foreign powers supplies of men, arms, and money. The source of the two former is notorious; but large pecuniary assistance would little suit the means and character of either the people or government of that country. Yet such assistance must have been given from some quarter, and not sparingly; otherwise those enterprises were too expensive to have been prepared, and too desperate to have been undertaken. Their plotters and contrivers must have made money, by so repeatedly sending others to a peril, ever considered too hopeless for themselves. Russia has been accused, and with too much reason, of interposing by pecuniary at least, if by no other, encouragement. The journalism of France has evidently discovered a disposition to interfere, restrained, however, by considerations of public right, and the improbability of success; considerations, which may not for ever prevail, against either her an-