

implements, and other productions, our workshops would be kept busy, and, with renewed employment, prosperity would once more dwell amongst us. The Government have undoubtedly given artificial life to our manufactures by an increase in the tariff, thus stimulating over-production. But when we have opened new factories, and doubled our products, how will these goods be disposed of, if we have no foreign market to receive them, if Canada alone, with a population of 4,000,000, is bound to consume them? The difficulty now is that our factories are not able to dispose of their products, how much more will that not be the case when protection will have induced new parties to rush into manufactures?

The Press on Independence.—The Canadians can pursue any experiment of independence they may want to try without the slightest apprehension of unfriendly feeling from their big neighbor. In fact, their relations with the United States as an independent nation would be more cordial than they are now, because we should respect them more if they had the manliness to let go of the apron-strings of the Mother Country, and we should settle our little diplomatic difficulties in the generous spirit which a great country can afford to show toward a little one.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

It is not difficult to make a pretty shrewd guess as to what the English journals will say, the upshot of which will probably be that, if Canada desires to set up business on her own hook, she is quite welcome to do so, and that the maternal blessing is ready. Not very long ago Sir George Campbell, a member of the British House of Commons, said it was humiliating to England to maintain the connection with a country that showed its gratitude for Imperial protection by imposing high duties against British goods—as if Canada's first consideration should be the interests of the iron-workers of Sheffield, or the cotton-workers of Manchester, rather than the interests of her own people.—*Toronto Telegram.*