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After the Treaty of 1763 we were much of a slave state. In fact the treaty which was negotiated by Lord Bute with Francis Pickens as the Prime Minister, related to immovable property. Ten years afterwards the treaty was amended and a high protective tariff substituted for it. At that time, the Canadian fathers did they hesitate? Were they forced to change relations with the United States? Did they seek a union in political union? No, in the face of that action they conceived and organized the Canadian confederation.

The treaty of 1854 was negotiated by Lord Elgin, whom, as I have said, he had as his first Minister William Mackenzie. It was ratified in 1854 by the first Liberal-Conservative administration that we had. That is a high tradition was preserved ever by that branch at least Tory, our Allan Menzies and one of its members was the young man John A. Macdonald. Did Sir Allan Menzies, or did John A. Macdonald, father Did they say to Lord Elgin that they would not ratify the ratification of the treaty for fear that, if it was afterwards annulled, the Canadian people would be forced into close relations with the United States? On the contrary, their advice to Lord Elgin was to ratify the treaty. It never occurred to them that, even if the treaty could be repealed as it was repealed ten years later, there would be a single Canadian who would be led by the direction of trade to seek to change his country's allegiance. But suppose what would have been the calamity had we not had the aid his advisers, if, instead of being advised by such men

And still, for the purpose of
it that we should be, for example, I
am disappointed in it. It is a new
thing, in a situation not a doubt be
fore it, for both of it the French king
the European brotherage, others and
in what it is to follow the system
of a new principle but of a different
system to me there are as before and a
fact that is now entering upon a new
era in our relations with our neighbors.
But we are already whispering of the
brightening dawn of a brighter day, and
this is a certain and thing cannot be doubted
that the relations which have existed be-
tween the two countries for the last fifty
years, especially for the last twenty years,
will serve for the last twelve years, and
which almost came to a crisis a year ago—
a crisis that have been a blot upon the
reputation of the two countries. It is
impossible practically to a people, any of
the universal interests between the two
countries, so far as resolution could bring
is about. Another thing cannot be denied
that the man who raised the conservative
party to the highest pitch of power and in-
fluence, the man whose name is still re-
vered, though his example is not followed
by John A. Macdonald, deplorable and
wreaked that situation. He did all that
any could do to enlarge it and improve it
and that end he made many sacrifices and
that end he made the last appeal to the
Canadian people.

One other thing cannot be denied, that at this moment amongst the thoughtful men of the American nation the feeling is growing up that the policy which they have pursued towards us for the last fifty years has been wrong, that it has been injurious to themselves as well as to us, that it is selfish and narrow, and they are prepared to retract their steps and to enter with us into a mutually profitable commercial intercourse. Now, when we reach that stage, it is inevitable that we in Canada should be told that this retrograde policy, long followed by the United States and which they are now on the eve of abandoning, should likewise be abandoned by us, and that we should follow a policy of non-com-