

from a monarchy to a republic in 1818, the new form of government was recognized, and when in 1852 that republic was converted into an empire, the change was at once ratified by England and the other cabinets of Europe. And so would it be with Canada, for when that colony becomes an independent kingdom she will be recognized by every court in Europe.

It has surprised many that the Monroe doctrine, which is inimicable to the monarchical form of government, should be so popular in America, but to those who know the facts of the case it creates no surprise. The Americans feel that their republican form of government is so weak that they are jealous of any better form of government being formed on their borders. That is the reason why President Monroe was so anxious to prevent the erection of monarchies on American soil.

The existence of the Monroe doctrine is the proof of the weakness of the republican system, for if that system was strong the Americans would have no fear of monarchies competing with republics. It is because of the weakness of the republican system and the strength of the monarchical system that the Monroe doctrine has any existence. It is only error that fears truth, and it is because republics are erroneous in principle that they fear monarchies. If the Americans really thought a republic the best they would only be too glad to be surrounded by monarchies, for that would give them an advantage over their neighbours.

I believe England and Canada were never before in such eminent peril of war and disaster as now. This is the time to arrange matters when Commissioners from the Canadian Parliament are in London. Let so good an opportunity pass and we shall find ourselves so far committed to war that it will be impossible afterwards to give up Canada however willing we might then be to do so. Every thing has its remedy if that is applied in time, but nothing can be remedied if the proper time for applying it is allowed to pass.

Now is the time for us to make up our minds to give up Canada, for that step will not only save us a world of money for the armaments which are now called for, but it will prevent the danger of war with the United States. To postpone the consideration of this important question until after we have spent our money, or until we have drifted so far into war that it is impossible to give up Canada consistent with honor would be the height of folly. I trust therefore that this important question will be taken up at once with a view to its immediate settlement.

Regrets have been expressed that the scheme of a confederacy of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick has fallen to the ground, but there is no occasion to regret that, for if the scheme had been carried it would only have served to make things worse than they are. We abolished the East India Company because of the double government which it involved. But with a Colonial confederation we should create a treble government in Canada.

There would be first, the parliament of the individual states, second the federal parliament, and third the colonial office in London, and I ask how so cumbrous and complicated a machine could be