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sentiment. It may be romantic but it is to be honored in its possessors even by the utilitarian who in clearing his roadway for the march of events would sweep ^{aside} ~~away~~ all emblems and monuments of the past, however sacred.

As the antithesis of "no! never!" we hear continued utterances of "now or never" proceeding from the ever-impatient ~~subscribers~~ ^{directors} of trade who are ^{dealing in} ~~in possession of~~ some commodity on one side of the line that but for the line would command a higher price, on the other side, are unaltered by the sublime conception of eternal frailty to a power 3000 miles away of which we only have the shadow and see no reason why all considerations political or economic should not be set aside and "annexation" completed in a week by an interchange of letters or telegrams between your Secretary of State and Sir John A. Macdonald our Premier. But trade with all its present magnificence of development continues more cosmopolitan than patriotic and the irresistibly loyal though he may like Cicero allow that though even a Senator may condescend to speak to a man engaged in ^{grand} ~~foreign~~ ^{policy} ~~inlet~~.

The position of the great masses of the people is and will be indifferent to what is not now a factor in the common struggle for existence. They consider the "no or never" skinner's hen's tooth for nothing. Today has the care of to-day those of to-morrow only wait for to-morrow.

that he whose whole range of thought and interests is confined to the price of eggs or butter, is as a man contemptible and not to be counted in state affairs.

A few trumpeters make all the noise for a regiment. The whirr of the shuttle-cock battled between the two ~~parties~~ ^{opposing skirmishers} ~~parties~~ make at present all the noise of agnation. The "general public" like the "general public" throughout the world is sufficiently occupied with the daily struggle for existence, and besides our people instead of origin and deems it wisest that private opinion should remain private until the "convenient season" for

prudence
rather waits
the stirring
of the smelters
rather than
oppose its own
fringes to the
blundering
coals

agitation arrives; therefore "Amnemat-
ionist" is a designation to be now
abjured in Canada by every pub-
lic candidate in a contested elec-
tion or seeker for a public office
or conductor of a newspaper for
failure would be as certain as
when the candidate for a Presby-
terian pulpit breathes openly a
doubt on some hazy old point
of doctrine which ^{secretly} ~~secretly~~ the congregation disbelieves.

"Good" George III was the John Knox
of a creed expressing the sure
and certain hope that a colony
established ^{on the frontier fringe} between the northern
most limit of farm cultivation
and Polar ice would in the end

crush down those sacrilegious rebels
to the southward who imagined they
could form a "nation without a King"
Trustees of this faith have been
diligent ^{in its maintenance} and by our recent acquis-
ition of the great North-west have
excited a revival wherein new
converts with the common glowing
zeal of their class, see evidences of
realization and hurst at the nation
~~for~~ Athanasian errors ^{against}
all unbelievers.

The "National Anthem" with the
refrain "long to reign over us" contin-
ues to be repeated ^{with} ~~with~~ ^{stagnancy and hate of} enthusiasm
at every numerous ^{social} gathering as a
law for the multitude, but the
hymn ended quite too many of the
individuals present put on their
hats and cross the lines into the
United States as they yearly do by
thousands thus annexing them-
selves individually with their heirs
forever and casting off all "reigns"
of royalty as effectively as it could
be done by the most solemn treaty
between the United States, Great Britain
and Canada.

This might appear like the wicked
transgression of a legal obligation
but when we remember the many
beliefs we express openly by mouth
in Church which ^{even the dignitaries}
tell us we ~~would not believe~~ ^{may not believe} it is but
reasonable that there should be

charity in things political as in those
 that are religious
 No excuse for what would appear
 to a Vermont farmer as singular
 torpidity of 4,500,000 of people ~~xxx~~
 upon a question which may poss-
 ibly affect themselves and certainly
 will affect their successors, ~~xxx~~
 the Vermonters must remember
 that he was instructed in the rud-
 iments of politics by attending
 Town meetings to which fitted
 him for thought, action and res-
 ponsibility when he became a
 voter at the age of 21 since which
 his opinions had been consulted
 and his vote required upon every
 public question affecting his own
 locality up to a "constitutional
 amendment" affecting the destinies
 of 50,000,000 while his northern
 neighbor with faint idea of a
 government of the people by the
 people for the people or of consti-
 tutions declaring that all powers
 not therein conceded are reserved
 by the people, has been dragged
 into the theory that all powers
 not granted by the crown to the
 people in Acts of Parliament
 were reserved by the crown and
 until some forms of municipal
 institutions were in late years put
 in operation, his only voice in public
 affairs was a vote, provided he had

unconscience
 of personal
 the responsibility
 and

^{was trained to the people obligations of responsibility}
^{upon which all resp-}
^{responsibility rested}

a certain property qualification to determine whether Mr White or Mr Black should represent his County or town in Parliament. ^{to have} The British Government had ^{made a declaration} ~~decided~~ by Act of Parliament ^{affecting our concerns} ~~of~~ Provincial Parliaments ^{enact a law} ~~had~~ ^{taken the} ~~considered~~ details and the "subject" ^{had} ~~had~~ ^{no} ~~no~~ objection but to be content ^{ignoring} your principle that the people are the source of all legitimate power our people instead of originating forms of government have accepted what was forced upon them. In old Canada a military government established at the Cession in 1763 was superseded in 1774 by a petty despotism of Governor and Council appointed by the Crown ^{followed} in 1791 by a ^{British} ~~act~~ dividing the Old Province of Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada and providing a Parliamentary Government for each to be composed of the Governor sent from England, an Upper House or Legislative Council appointed by the Crown for life (a worse form for a second Chamber than exists anywhere else in the world though our present Senate are constituted upon the same principle) and a lower House composed of representatives elected by ~~the~~ people ^{having} ~~of~~ the property

qualification. By the same authority of ^{part} act of Parliament and a forced vote of the people under the ~~authority~~ ~~of another act of the British Parliament~~ after the discharge of a few fowling-pieces in 1837 the ^{of Upper and Lower Canada} ~~two~~ ^{under one} ~~Provinces~~ ^{Provinces} were reunited. ~~in~~ ^{another} ~~act of Parliament~~ in 1866 ^{of British America} ~~consolidated~~ ^{the} ~~Provinces~~ ^{into} what is called the Dominion of Canada ^{all} ~~being~~ ^{governed} ~~upon~~ ^{the} ~~old~~ ^{model}, the federal Government deriving its powers from the Crown and the Provincial Governments their powers from the ^{Legislature} ~~federal~~ which appoints the ^{Lieutenant} ~~Governors~~. All these measures have been carried by politicians without the sanction of a public vote. Had the question of annexation to old Canada or to the United States been left to the ^{free} ~~suffrages~~ ^{of the} ~~people~~ of the three Lower Provinces in 1866 a majority would have voted for the ~~with~~ ^{stars and stripes}. Our present ^{Constitution} ~~is~~ ^{to be found} in one sentence of a resolution passed in 1843 to affect that the government of the country should be conducted according to the well-understood wishes of the people which was interpreted to mean that it should be conducted in accordance with the present reading of the British Constitution that is no obedience to the votes of a ^{we} ~~have~~ ^{seen} ~~exhibited~~ ^{in all previous changes}

* Old Canada being again divided into the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

such a transition all requiring a long time is for one or more of the people they may be to declare annexation only the next move in a political game and the general public will assent to the change with the same docility

majority in the House of Commons whatever it might be, but restrained from the vagaries and excesses apparently insupportable, by a religious adherence to certain traditions or precedents, fictions and empty pomposities that serve as obstacles or brakes to unbridled impulses of ~~popular will~~ ^{a chance majority}.

The British flag still floats over Canada but there is no evidence of power except a small garrison of British troops at Halifax, and the use of the Port as a naval station.

We are not a nation to make foreign treaties but we are a nation perfectly free in matters of independent government including regulations of trade so far as to impose customs duties against Great Britain the same as against other countries all being included ^{by} like terms ^{of} our tariff. We acknowledge but one British appointment which is the Governor General to whom we pay \$50,000

with many extra and permit to exist among us as a ^{requiring without ruling} ~~pageant~~ and fix his sign-manual to prepared decrees, but without the power to interfere in any public matter whatever, all power being in reality in the leader of the House of Commons or Premier, who is for the time

All revenues are raised by ourselves and every cent expended by ourselves for ourselves

King absolute in all matters of appointment to office direction of public affairs and legislation. He commands the House of Commons through his majority as a Colonel commands a regiment and the Senate, which in theory is a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature, is ready to while adhering to forms to consider itself a novelty and only opposes the Premier when he wishes to do so by obstructing some measure that his usually obedient majority in the other House has adopted against his pleasure.

With the working of this system ^{for 40 years} so much better than anything that preceded it ~~for nearly forty years~~ ^{over} the people are for the present content and where dissatisfied with the climate for agriculture or the want of work ~~or~~ ^{for} mechanics or failure in business or incapacity for any usefulness whatever they can pack up and in a few hours make each his own emigration by simply purchasing a railroad ticket ^{or} for the south ^{or west} which need not be a return ticket.

George III only added one more to his many blunders by retaining ~~the~~ the northern portion of his North American possessions when he surrendered the southern portion to the

Note -
 While the British people and the British newspapers have for a century kept alive the ridiculous idea that the retained Provinces were and were to be a home for the surplus population of the British Isles and a broad furnish to their ill-fed millions this surplus has been pouring into the United States and from there has gone the food supply. Perhaps no other sham has lasted so long as this.

triumphant rebels for it has only been
 bothered on and bill of expenses to
 Britain with no benefit to no the
 inhabitants but the decision was
 for you most providential the
 menace of British power along
 your northern frontiers ^{promptly seized by hot-headed} ~~ruined~~
 the old Colonies into union with
 the declaration of E pluribus unum
 and adoption of the constitution
 the confirmation of ill
 blood brought on the war of 1812
 which consolidated the States
 into a nation followed by the
 grand conception of a protective
 tariff which completed your
 freedom by liberating you
 from the workshops of Europe
 and led to that magnificent pro-
 sperity that makes you the people
 you now are higher in the world's
 estimation than any nation ever
 was before and daily growing higher
 by the ^{successful} working out of political
 the grand idea that man in the
 full enjoyment of the rights of
 man will conduct them in all
 things to their right and end.

Had the division line in the East
 been drawn about one degree
 lower, that is from Portsmouth
 New Hampshire to Oswego on Lake
 Ontario or had the British Diplo-
 mat at the Treaty of Paris in 1763
 maintained his pretension that
 the Ohio should be the southern

limit of Canada west of the Alleghenies from which he was scared by the pretensions of Spain, a British state might have been created to which all the Tories of the old Colonies might have emigrated and formed a rival nation to the United States but by drawing the line on the 45th parallel ^{to the St Lawrence} and following the water-course to the end of Lake Superior which carried it to the 49th parallel, left only a thin strip backed by uninhabitable regions repulsive to all but the most necessitous or over-hot of Toryism and thus made the building up of a ^{from the beginning} national nationality an impossibility and annihilation to the surrendered territory merely a question of time requisite to fully demonstrate the inevitable. Nor has the extension of territory ^{across half the continent} ~~from Lake Lake Superior~~ to the Pacific with the division line on the 49th parallel changed the position.

There is undoubtedly a magnificent future for our North-west dependent on the filling up of your North-western frontiers by a drift of population which will spread to the Saskatchewan and the southern point of Alaska, the old line of "54°40' or fight" treading down in its march all traces of a ^{national} boundary.

When debt has accumulated, with ~~small~~ returns for the enormous expenditures in public works, and vast regions remain uninhabited, and when no other remedy ^{can} could be applied to a multitude of grievances and grumblings of the dissatisfied population remains as a final resort and men upon examination of physical geography will see that the idea of a north-south division ~~as~~ opposed to a southern one on this continent with the line dividing where politics have placed it ^{from the outset} has been an idle fancy ~~from the outset~~.

They will see first Cape Breton an Island of 3120 square miles and 31,258 inhabitants attached to Nova Scotia which is a peninsula of 15,627 sq. miles and a population (including Cape Breton) of 440,572, cut off by the Bay of Fundy from New Brunswick. Prince Edward is an island ^{north of New Brunswick} of about 3,000 square miles and 108,891 inhabitants. ~~with~~ New Brunswick ~~which~~ contains a fairly-shaped area of 27,700 sq. miles and a population of 321,233. Then comes the Prov. of Quebec with a coast-line of settlements of some 500 miles extending around from the bottom of the Baie de Chaleur to Gulet on the St. Lawrence ^{forming a} popul-

ation of 125365 with vacant ground
 behind extending to the State of
 Maine which by a prolonged
 promontory pushes northward
 to within ^{about} 30 miles of the St Law-
 rence. West of this there is a triangle
 the promontory forming one
 side and the boundary line on
 the 45th parallel another with
 the St Lawrence as the hypotenuse
 270 miles containing about 16000
 square miles and 576,935 in-
 habitants. These constitute all
 there is of Canada South of the
 river and Gulf of St Lawrence. On
 the north shore commencing at
 Belle Isle ^{Lat 52} there is the Labrador Coast
 of some 400 miles south to the
 entrance of the river ^{St Lawrence Lat 49}
 by a few small fishing stations
^{Arctic policy not settled}
 with very few inhabitants;
 from the entrance of the River
 to Quebec ^{Lat 47} come 250 miles settle-
 ments commence about the
 Saguenay (about half-way up)
 and continue ^{mostly} only on the
 water-line detached one from
 another with a population of
 829, ^{including Islands of Orleans} from Quebec to Montreal
 and thence up the Ottawa making
 an entire north shore river-line
 of some 500 miles the population
 including 63,000 in the City of
 Quebec is 358,351 of whom 130,000
 are within a radius of 50 miles.

of Montreal. This line may claim a depth of a single farm ^{or} from 10 to 50 miles ^{where widest} ~~inward~~ or northward of it the whole Country ^{has} ~~been~~ for bidding that it has not been deemed necessary to fix any northern limit to the Province. The Island of Montreal contains about 2000 square miles and including the city (43,000) 195,171 inhabitants. South of the Ottawa, Quebec possesses only a small area near the junction with the St Lawrence containing 22,703 inhabitants. Ontario, east of Lake Huron is a wedge between New York, Michigan and ^{the front line} Erie running along the Coast of the St Lawrence, Lakes Ontario and Erie, from a point on the St Lawrence ^{latitude north of lat 45° to Detroit lat 42°} to the Ottawa ^{the river} ~~to some undefined point~~ ~~down~~ to lat 42° at the southern point of the wedge of ~~the~~ Detroit with a western boundary so far as concerns value for habitation of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay. This wedge so limited westward contains south of the 45th parallel an area of about 50,000 square miles being about the size and shape of the State of New York and containing nearly 2,000,000 of inhabitants or about four tenths of the population of

* then extending north-westerly along the water line to the west end of Lake Superior its northern boundary being a line from the point first named

the Dominion

It is the only part of the Dominion south of the 45th parallel and the southern portion of it alone is the only part of the Dominion that comes within the line of latitude deemed desirable for habitation, humanitarian considerations all farther north only indurable.

Between Georgian Bay and the western end of Lake Superior ^{Ontario has} there are 600 miles of broken country mostly the inhospitable north shore ^{of the lake, and unimproving country behind,} portions of which will find occupants when there is no place elsewhere. West of Lake Superior there comes 450 miles of rocky marshy and undesirable country extending to ^{near} the Red River of which 100,000 sq. miles are claimed by Ontario and will probably be so adjudged. From the Red River and City of Winnipeg to the summit of the Rocky Mountains at Calgary 841 miles there exists a plain broken by few elevations about 300 miles broad between the 49th parallel and the Saskatchewan River making more than 200,000 sq. miles or ^{something less than} ~~three-fourths~~ of the State of Texas or an area of ^{forest} ~~fair-sized~~ ^{reported to be exceeding} ~~Provinces~~ ~~all parts of the world~~ ~~fertile and wheat~~ ~~growing and no doubt comprising in~~ ~~reality~~ ^{as large a proportion of} ~~as much~~ ~~desirable~~ ~~farming land~~ ~~between~~ ~~gravelly~~ ~~stretches~~ ~~and~~ ~~at~~ ~~Kalid~~ ~~as~~ ~~might~~ ~~be~~ ~~expected~~ ^{upon} ~~about~~ ^{water-shed} ~~The~~ ~~highland~~

pop by
last Census
122,400

which forms the dividing ridge between waters flowing into the Pacific or Gulf of Mexico and those flowing to Hudson's Bay ^{and Arctic Ocean} with a climate averaging that of Quebec. Further west is a pass of 410 miles through the Rocky Mountains from Calgary to Kamloops ^{through which the Rail} a road ^{carries} to Port Moody on Burrard Inlet ^{the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway some 216 miles} some 216 miles north of the American boundary. British Columbia has a coast line of some 400 miles between the 49th parallel and 54° 40' ^{backed by the Rocky Mountains} the southern point of Alaska, with the addition of Vancouver's Island ^(total population 9,991) ~~the~~ ^{the} Canadian Pacific Railroad commencing at Montreal half a degree north of 45° and running in the centre to Winnipeg within one degree of the line terminates on the Pacific near the line as at ^{the beginning} ~~Montreal~~. This road and your Northern Pacific commencing near the same point on the ^{western coast} Pacific and running parallel on distant lines across the Continent will when a line is completed from St Pauls ^{eastward} to the St Mary's River form a junction there. A link of sausages bought upon the market might not reach home if carried by a hold on each end and will consequently be folded into a shape portable and could the disjointed line of 4000 miles from Cape Breton to Vancouver be folded up into a square or oblong of convenient

road is now
 By the syndicate of which Messrs Stephens & President and of this syndicate it may be said that no similar association ever carried on a great work like that of our great through Rail roads with greater energy and good management

measurements the dream of a Canadian
 nation might ^{still} be realized but with
^{the} United States on one side frosty
 barrenness on the other nearly severed
 in many places of its length by the
 Bay of Fundy the Baie of Chaleur
 the State of Maine, Lake Superior
 and the Rocky mountains the ultimate
 will be determined not by wishes or
 sentiment but by the inexorable of
 physical geography. We may hear
 of England's new transit-line across
 this continent from Asia but what-
 ever may be her supremacy at sea
 her inland use would depend on
 the forbearance of the United States

Nor is a population along a line ^{of 2000 miles}
 which is at every step contiguous and
 identical in interest with the people
 of the United States and ~~for every~~ ^{into the present} ~~divi-~~
~~sion of miles~~ more distant from fellow-
 subjects than from them, more prom-
 ising in political geography for a fut-
 ure empire than the physical geography
 displayed by a single glance at the
 map.

Thus the inevitable must soon be plain
 to the people of Canada. The "no never"
 folks will discover that annexation
 does not mean subjugation to a Govern-
 ment at Washington but an equal
 co-partnership at no cost with the
 richest joint-stock company in the
 world in which we shall have an equal
 voice with our co-partners and ^{the ambition of} our

Leading men whose ~~ambitions~~ ^{now} lim-
 ited to first places in what are comp-
 aratively mere parish-matters, will ex-
 panded into the glories of ^{foreign ambassa-} seats in a sen-
~~admirships and~~ are now admitted to be the foremost
 second Chamber Legislative body in
 the world, ^{upon to} ~~control~~ the destinies
 of 10,000,000 people ~~and foreign~~
~~ambassadors ships.~~

Should the pro-
 ject of Imperial
 federation ever
 be a reality
 Canada
 instead of
 confederating
 with the
 old half of
 the British
 family, scatter-
 ed around the
 world, would
 confederate with
 the young half
 to which she
 is dovetailed
 the advantages
 of a Compact
 Nationality
 would be visible
 and the certainty
 of ~~the value~~
 of every inch of
 ground possessed
 by us would be
 a heavy weight
 against all
 light aims of
 aggrandizement.
 But all argument
 may be dismissed
 the United States
 would never
 permit Canada
 to join in any
 war. It has really
 not exceeded an
 average of 8000
 14000
 If really only
 represents an
 annual average
 of 14000
 to make confederation
 with England
 would never

Were our present population of
 4,321,812 marshalled in "single
 file" from Cape Breton to Vancouver
 they would form a ^{but one} ~~single~~ line so
 far apart that it would require an
 equal number to make this one
 line compact. It is thus divided
 by the census of 1881. Natives of
 England and Wales 1,695,504. Ireland
 1,855,226, Scotland 1,150,622, ^{United States} Canada 777,553.
 Germans 253,328. All others 361,455. Of
 these 1,791,982 are Roman Catholics
 and 2,529,830 of all other denomina-
 tions. Of the Catholics 1,170,718 are
 in the Prov. of Quebec out of a pop-
 ulation of 1,359,027. The total num-
 ber of natives from the British
 Isles is 4,700,922 being the product
 of ^{sixty} ~~eighty~~ years ^{of} ~~immigration~~ ^{and} ~~squalling~~
 only two-thirds of the whole mig-
 ration at the port of New York in
^{our} ~~any~~ year ^{and} showing that notwithstand-
 ing all the loud talk of a past
 century Canada has out-offered her
 enticements to migrating ^{and} ~~and~~
 Increase of population has been

involve hum-
iliation by
attempting to
hold what
she had not
power to keep

It shows it was 17 p. c. for the last
decade. ~~But~~^{it} to be supposed that
escape from the rule of Kings which
has been ~~the~~^{one} great instance of European
immigration during time past
will be ~~ex~~ changed in the future.
Annexation has been staved off
by a sequence of considerations
always sufficient for the hour.
The invasion of ~~the~~ Arnold and
Montgomery in 1775 found in this
Province a people more terrified at
the appearance of their old enemies
the New Englanders than pleased
with a prospect of British expulsion.
The promises of George III after
the war and the New Englanders wish-
ed no union with Roman Catholics.
High hopes of a northern empire were
raised by the proclamations of George
III after the war. The irritations of
1810 and 1811 were soothed down by
Sir George Prevost at the commencement
of the second war. The ~~revolt~~^{agitation} brought
on by a continuance of abuses were
~~ended~~^{silenced} in the 1840's* by the pleasant
recognition of the rights of the people
to self-government. When a few
years later the Tories joined in an
annexation manifesto the Liberals
who had got control of government
and were carrying all things in their
own way stamped out a movement
which would have been their own
had the Tories conquered in the

* after England
had become stilled
by the discharge
of the few political
pieces

recent struggle for power. The bonding system removed our disadvantage in being separated from the sea in winter and the Reciprocity Treaty which continued ten years from 1855-65 gave us every advantage so far as concerns natural products in your home market and one may say all the advantages of being a portion of the Union without paying our cent for it. This Reciprocity all one-sided, though a commercial convenience along the line was to your people a national wrong which no resolutions of Commission merchants and schooner-owners on the frontier will cause to be enacted. ^{re} (see Note page 21) As the halcyon days of reciprocity approached their termination there was another tub for the Colonial whals in the project of confederating the Provinces in 1867 which led to the acquisition by purchase of the territorial rights of the Hudson's Bay company and the gift by England of what might be claimed by the crown through which we became possessors of a ~~narrow~~ ^{western} strip of habitable land. These are the cards that have been played for a century against annexation and there is no card left to play against our future discomforts but "annexation" itself. Allow one interpolation at this place. Our Dominion is asserted to contain only 3,000,000 square miles or about the area of the United States. This is too modest. In addition to the ^{front} ~~strip~~ ^{which is a rim containing stores} strip running from ocean to ocean we have ^{fringe} ^{north of it} all the barren land, rocks, ice and of immense wealth that like value in any other rim cannot be fairly known until it is

Note

joined to that for which it is intended

BROWN

21

PAPERS

A policy of the
 United States
 which would
 give to Canada
 through reciprocity
 or any regulation
 of trade free of
 all charge, all
 the advantages
 of free connection
 with 60,000,000
 of people without
 the responsibility
 upon an appreciable
 consideration
 whatever, when
 the magnitude
 of the gift is com-
 pared with
 the insignificance
 of the gain, would
 be that of a man
 who intending
 to buy his neighbor's
 poor farm
 should first by
 improved cultivation
 bring it up to
 the standard
 of his own and
 then pay not
 only for the
 changed value
 but the costs of
 improvements
 made by himself

water extending to the North Pole prob-
 ably including Greenland making
 a territory twice ^{or perhaps three times} the size of the U.S.
 and for proof that all of it is fitted
 for the habitation of man we find
 Eskimo scattered everywhere and
 Lieutenant Greely had three years ex-
 perience in Smith's Sound
 of the possibility of life
 The people of the Lower Provinces are
 homogenous with those of New Eng-
 land by reason of similar condition
 in their early settlement and their
 increase from native birth rather
 than from foreign immigration. The
 French Canadians of this Province
 have learned that the "Bostonians"
 by emigration to New England
 that the "Bostonians" whom they
 once supposed were a banditti emp-
 loyed by England to aid the Indians
 in their raids on Canada, are their
 best friends among whom they have
 prospered as they never prospered
 before ^{and this} which provides
 a flag which gives such happiness to
 those who go abroad to live under it
 would bring with it the same
 happiness if it were ^{carried} over "the old
 folks at home" There is another point
 The autonomy of the French race
 in the Province of Quebec which is
 to them the dearest of all things is
 menaced and endangered so long
 as there remains a British Province

be securely established ~~would remain unquestioned and secure~~
 under the constitution of an American State

Ontario great ~~and~~ happy ^{and contented} as it would be a power in the Union which may soon be visible to the people and enticing to their ambition. The drift that hereafter must spread sparsely for some years between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains with no attraction on the north will naturally lean in the opposite direction and as to British Columbia wedged on the Pacific between Alaska and Washington Territory, it naturally forms part of one coast-line. For you there is no economic advantage in annexation. The million of square miles between your southern border and the city of Mexico which people crowding to the south may overrun and occupy whenever they please is worth many millions of acres square miles in the far north. But there is a bother in an open frontier of 2000 miles which may be shut off as by a gate ^{with} a short chain across the river at Quebec; no enemy can approach you from the north. As to England ^{Should we decide on separation} she would rejoice and be glad in peaceful riddance of what has been, now is and ever would be an incubus.

That veteran member of the British House of Commons, John Arthur Roebuck

whose long experience in Colonial
 questions and continued relations
 for half a century with leading
 men of all parties made him a
 high authority, said to me in London
 seven years ago ^{see page 10} "I ^{was} English ^{and} continue our ^{trade}
^{ional} admigration of ^{Europe} ^{and} wish not their ^{dismantling}
 any British statesman would object
 to the separation of Canada from
 Great Britain and union with the
 United States." Mr Roebuck empha-
 sized the word "statesman" to
 intimate signify that he did not mean
 a man who makes speeches on a
 platform or "after dinner" ^{to suit the idios-}
^{yncrasies of his audience} ^{cras} who dismisses a craving dep-
 utation by a diplomatic vague echo
 of their own words, but the man
 who remembers the past, who ^{knows} sees the
 present, and upon these data foresees
 the inevitable. Such a man knows
 that the United States must remain
 an unfriendly nation so long as the
 British flag floats across the contin-
 ent for no purpose but as a menace
 and that it keeps alive a memory
^{still} read by every child of "British atrocities"
 during the Revolution of "British atroci-
 ties" during the last war of British
 "instigation" that encouraged and main-
 tained Indian depredations ^{and massacres in}
^{the south} ^{in 1783} that Bolles planned in the
 Bahamas his expeditions into Florida
 that kept up hostilities on the
 Southern frontier until Jackson
 hanged Ambruster and Arbuthnot in

Note

1818, and in the North-west were terrible
 to the settlers from ^{the Alleghenies to the Mississippi} their first ~~settlement~~
~~beginning~~ beginning in what are
 now great States down to the last
 war. ^{of 1812} He knows too of an event
 still rankling in the American
 mind allayed by Lincoln at the time
 when he said that "one war at a
 time was enough" and the affront
 might be laid ^{where it still} on the shelf. He knows
 that such things ^{lie ready to be taken down at any moment} maintain a con-
 tinued animosity in the American
 mind. ^{ready to explode upon the slightest provocation} He knows that three-fourths
 of the ^{the} emigration from the British
 Isles during the present century
 has been ^{direct} to the United States
 Canada ^{having} been only a back-stair ^{entrance}.
 He knows that ^{as an appropriate that} ~~more~~ ^{one} half
 of the entire British and ^{in origin and descent} such race
 now inhabit members of the American
 Union. He remembers that the great
 Duke of Wellington ^{reprimanded} told the "Lord-
 ships" in 1837 ^{to consider} that "Eng-
 land was spread all over the world
 and weak at every point." He knows
 that there are in India within the
 British lines some fifty independ-
 ent native rulers ^{over} with an agg-
 regate population of 50,000,000,
^{with} cannon-foundries and small
 arm manufactories and an aggregate
 standing army of 380,000 men
 or double the British Indian army
 native and European ^{combined}.
 He sees round the borders of the

Indian Empire offensive weapons
 glittering everywhere and he sees in
 support of them the continued for-
 ward movement of a northern
 bear which like ~~the bear~~ has
~~never~~ learnt the art of walking
 backwards. He knows that though
 Britain's ~~ironclads~~, those bull-dogs
 of the sea, can suddenly place a
 strong force at ~~any~~ ^{any one} given ^{point} place
 they cannot be everywhere. He knows
 that in addition to complications
 upon coast-lines and frontiers
 unlimited in their extent, there are
 European complications which may
 at any time keep England's hands
 full when it would be somewhat
 inconvenient to be on unfriendly
 terms with one-half of her own
 race who would not fail to profit by

^ He knows
 that stouter
 French war-
 dogs may at
 any time
 bite at us
 for a fight

Alaska. If the opportunity to pay off old scores
 had enough
 frontier
 where England
 might profit by
 the lesson.

to the damage of England's power or
 prestige Russia wise in her generation got rid of
 That nothing moves of itself is as true to-day
 as when first recorded in the speech of

* If a ~~Heb~~ Mardouin to Terres ~~Ameyakora~~ is not
 racism may
 be excused
 annihilation
 though daily
 the lips of
 thousands to
 quiet

now moving nor will it move until
 the slides are prepared that will launch
 Canada into the American Union. When
 you hear the driving of the wedges that
 raise the big hulk of a ship upon the
 "waves" you know that a slight touch
 on a small key will transfer her forever
 from the land to the Ocean and so
 with annihilation when all things are

in readiness at a day near by or distant
the launch will be graceful and
there will be great cheering on all
sides.

Everything happens except what is expected
and such for a time may be the fate of
amercement. When the skirmishes of
small considerations are called in
and thought commences its march
in ~~small~~ ^{solid} column nothing will be
deemed more reasonable than ab-
solutely the whole of North America
for the outspreading of the younger
half of the great British ^{the west side of the} family ~~on~~
~~attacked~~ while all the rest of the world is
left for the outpouring of the older
half of the British family on the
eastern side or to such portion as does
not wish to write its destinies with
the younger. Whether the day be or
be not distant the conditions of
union between Canada and the
United States may be now formul-
ated. The constituted Provinces would
be admitted as States ^{without disturbance of their internal laws} all territory
outside being the property of the Union
The general government would as-
sume the entire debt of the Dominion
and of the Provinces and assume
the property of all Dominion works
In compensation for the ^{customs} revenues now
collected by Canada there would be
allowed ^{to each province} for a fixed number of years
a sum per capita ^{at least} equal to what
is now received from the Dominion

Changing
the metaphors
from naval
to military

* which is not
the admission of
a territory to become
a State but a
thing of bargaining
and adjustment
between separate
people

The admission of Canada into the Union is not the admission of a territory to become a State but a thing of bargain and adjustment between separate people. ~~To ease~~ To ease the friction of new machinery you would be required to assume our entire public debt ^{of} Federal and Provincial, to exact no general government tax for a given number of years. Each constituted Province to come into the Union as a State retaining its laws and institutions its public works and lands, all ^{precisely as they now are} ~~public works~~ ^{territory} outside to belong to the Union upon the conditions of your present public lands. The separate Provinces on becoming States to receive from the general government out of the inland revenues and customs duties for a fixed number of years a per capita allowance such as now received from our federal government. The St Lawrence Canals and all Dominion property to become the property of the general Government. But one simple principle is to be followed. The people of Canada when making the change must be compensated for every ^{reasonable} ~~inconvenience~~ ^{discomfort}. This compensation must be just and to be just it must be so full and complete that no man has any cause for complaint.

~~with~~ such other financial and social advantages as may be expected from the generosity of a rich nation when negotiating with a poor one.

To conclude. He who reads this article ~~with~~ ^{with} smiles or frowns must remember that all discussion of annexation on the lines of argument ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~foreused~~ ^{is} ~~are~~ ^{is} ~~mere~~ ^{is} small talk when ~~estimated~~ ^{is} ~~by~~ ^{is} the great consideration ~~which~~ ^{is} ~~is~~ ^{is} not what is pleasurable or displeasurable to the fancy or frenzy of a few thousands on either side of an imaginary line across the continent, but the one thing ~~needed~~ ^{needed} ~~and~~ ^{and} which is perpetual peace and amity between the old family and the young now in numbers approaching 100,000,000 of the most vigorous people upon the surface of the earth ~~and~~ ^{and} only kept asunder by ~~one~~ ^{one} political rankling that may be easily terminated. Is not the "whole land" of the globe before them and with this abundance of space for separate working why should they herdsmen of both be anywhere so stationed as to make strife between them always imminent?

The time ~~has~~ ^{is} fast coming when the last act for the independence of the ~~entire~~ ^{entire} American continent from all the governments of the old world must be consummated and it would be wise

for the people of the United States to fix their
attention upon a consummation so devoutly
to be wished for and formulate conclusions
preparatory to the end, the great end being
union of soul in the whole Anglo Saxon
race wherever upon the surface of the earth
it may be found.

The reader of this article whether he
smiles or frowns may be reminded that
all discussion on these points in times
past present or future whether pleasurable
or unpleasant to the fancies or the fren-
zies of a few thousand people occupying
either side of an invisible line across the
continent passes into insignificance
when arrayed against the grand con-
ception of perpetual peace and undisturbed harmony
between two great divisions of brethren already num-
bering when combined 100,000,000. Pro unum est
necessarium. The one thing needful is union
of soul and nominal sovereignty of the Old
world ^{over the frozen or frigid mind of this youth} remains the only obstacle to a consum-
mation devoutly to be wished.