liberality, and with a spirit of the most complete justice and impartiality. - (Hear, hear.) They were sent out, no doubt, to represent the interests of their constituents, but they had still higher and nobler functions to fulfil. They had to legislate for a great empire, whose interests were deeply affected by the trade regulations which they had laid down, and it was important that the empire should know the spirit in which they legislated for it; that it was not by a feeling of narrow jealousy, watching only the peculiar interests of those whom they represented that they were actuated, but that they were led by a wide and comprehensive desire to do good, above all for the benefit of the parties concerned.—(Hear, hear.) He could not forget that it was by a perseverance in a system of monopoly and exclusion that other great colonial empires had fallen. A

great colonial empire was indeed glorious, but it was at least uncertain, and the only way in which colonial possessions were to be kept together, was by acting towards them all in & spirit of equal and impartial justice, treating them all with impartial kindness, not allowing any favourite in the family,-(Hear, hear.)and considering their greatness to be our greatness, and their prosperity and happiness our prosperity and happiness.—(Hear, hear.) There were three classes of articles, each comprising a great number of goods, bearing duty in the West Indes and North America, to the amount of 30, 20, and 15 per cent. respectively. These duties Mr. Labouchere proposed to equalize, fixing them at 10 per cent. The following table of the chief articles subject to these duties is given-

ARTICLES.	Present ad v for every £1	alorem duties	
Clocks, watches, leather, and linen manufactures, musical instruments, wires of all kinds, and books, papers, and silks, &c		30	£10 Together with any duty levied at the same time upon similar
Glass and cotton manufactures, soap, sugar-candy, and manufactured tobe Goods, wares, and merchandize, not of charged with duty, and not declared	acco, &c. £	20	articles, the produce of or imported from the United Kingdom, or other British posses
duty by the 3rd and 4th Wil. IV, c.		15	sions.

which the duty was 7½ per cent. he should leave untouched. The duties thus imposed or retained would be in addition to any internal duties imposed by the colonies themselves. But the most important class of duties in the West Indies was that of special duties: those upon

A fourth and very numerous class, upon wheat flour, salt beef and pork, shingles, oak staves and lumber, varied from 20 to 40 per cent. He should reduce all these considerably substituting another scale equivalent to duties of 12 or 15 per cent., according to the following

ARTICLES.	Present specific duties.			Proposed specific duties.		
		g.	d.	£	8.	d.
Wheat flour (except into Canada, which is free), the barrel	• 0	5		0	2 4	0
Beef and Pork, salted, the cwt			0	0	4	0
Shingles the 1,000, of 12 inchabove 12 inch	. 0	7 14	0 }	0	3	6
Oak Staves and headings the 1,000 { Red White Wood hoops the 1,000	0	15 12	0 {	0	7	0
	• 0 e	5	3 ′	0	2	6
	1	1	0	0	10	6
Now prohibited, but the prohibition where on is to cease:						
Fish, dry or salted, the cwt					2	6
pickled, the barrel	• • • • • • • • • • •	•••	• • • • •	0	5	0