

herself bound in honour and justice, to grant us the honor of doing so if we please. It is strange to find Canadian Journals throwing obstacles in the way. It would be easy to demonstrate that so far from the revenue being reduced by the proposed changes, it might be materially improved without injuring the consumer in the slightest degree. Let us illustrate this by reference to the leading articles of tea and sugar, both of which are subject to differential duties. Tea imported from the United States pays 2d. sterling duty, and by the river 1d. In 1845 the quantity imported by inland ports was 1,908,329 lbs.; at Quebec and Montreal 770,615 lbs. Now, if the latter had been subjected to the same duty as the former, very nearly £4000, currency, would have been added to the revenue without an increase in price to the consumers, because the price was regulated by that which paid the highest duty. Again, foreign Sugar pays a duty of 5s. and 7s. 6d. sterling—British muscovado and bastard 7s. 6d. only. If 12s. 6d. was charged on the whole, the latter would either be thrown out of consumption, or would have to compete on the same terms with the foreign article. In this case, as in that of tea, the great proportion of the sugars imported pays the high duty, while a smaller quantity is admitted at a lower rate, thus benefitting British sugar refiners, at the expense of our revenue or our consumers.

1st October, 1846.

"We copy below Sir Robert Peel's answer to the congratulatory address of the inhabitants of Elbing in Prussia. Sir Robert's brief and decisive rationale of "protection," as the "*sustaining of certain branches of trade at the expense of the public finances.*" His exposure of the wasteful absurdity of "*nations purchasing at a dear rate articles of an inferior value,*" when they might have superior articles at a cheap rate; his boldly avowed reliance on the eventual adoption by other countries of a policy which Great Britain is seen to have espoused without any "negotiation or barter of reciprocal concessions," but simply because she finds it useful for her own purposes; his confident appeal to the financial responsibilities of statesmen, and the growing intelligence of nations, to overcome the resistance of "*isolated interests,*" and powerful parties in Legislative Assemblies."

29th October, 1846.

It is clear that the Cobourg *Star* has given no attention whatever to the subject of the imperial duties, and that he does not comprehend the views of the free traders. Their demand is, that goods coming from the United States and other foreign countries, whether of British or foreign manufacture, shall be admitted on the same terms as those coming from Great Britain or her possessions. All this is very simple, but the opponents