

advantage of those markets? Is it just in England to expect it? We may admire, we may love England; but our people cannot starve for the honour of her protection. I have seen it stated, and I believe it was correctly stated, that the average product of an acre of land in Canada West, was 15 bushels of wheat, which at 3s. 9d., its highest market value in Toronto, gives 56s. 3d.—the same product in Rochester, realises to the farmers 22s. 6d. more, for Wheat sells there at 5s. 2d. For the produce of his acre the Canadian farmer can purchase 1 cwt. of sugar, and have 10s. or 11s. to carry home to his family, while the American farmer's just across the line, would buy the same quantity of sugar, and carry back \$10 to his family; sugar on one side of the line costing to the consumer \$5, on the other side \$9 or \$10 per cwt. This calculation was made for the meridian of Toronto, an equally striking difference exists on the immediate borders of Lower Canada. Here, it is the fashion to raise a revenue out of the pockets of the poorer classes—here we tax sugar, tea, coffee, rice and tobacco, from 25 to 75 or 90 per cent. The people of the United States pay no duty on those articles except on sugar, and that they raise at home—or if imported from a Foreign Land, a duty equal to 2s. 6d. on the cwt. of sugar only is levied; but here the impost is 11s. 3d. to 12s. 6d.—the poor man is taxed 80 per cent.—the rich man for his super-fine coat 12½ per cent. Another portion of our trade, and that a vast one, is languishing for Annexation. The hardy lumberman, goes hundreds of miles into the unhabited wilds and fells the tree, which is transported to Quebec, and sold in the shape of a square log for 3d. to 5d. a foot. It is sent to England at a cost of 9d. to 10d. a foot. Vast quantities of Lumber are requiring in the United States Markets, but to send it there the lumbermen must submit to 20 per cent tax. Were we annexed, England would continue to take our Timber, because she wants it; but we should have the New York Market also, and he would venture to assert that White Pine Timber would never again be purchased in Canada at 5d the foot, after Annexation. We are told that England will now urge upon the United States Government the granting to Canada of a Reciprocal Free Trade in the agricultural and mineral products of the Country. The United States Government two years ago, if the question had been zealously urged, might possibly have assented. That Government has, however, a desire to possess the Canadas, though she may not desire to war with England to obtain them; but the people see clearly, that the refusal of Reciprocal Free Trade with Canada, must render the people of Canada desirous of annexation, and finally, under any circumstances that must take place, the desire of the Republic will be gratified. Nature intended it; the interests of the people of Canada require it; and it must be. The result is simply, as our adversaries say, a question of time. But the American Legislature will never grant Reciprocity. It cannot, in my humble judgment, said Mr. H., be granted, without violating the 8th section of the first article of the Constitution of the U. S., which, among other things, provides "that all duties, imposts, and excise, shall be uniform throughout the United States." Can the American farmer on the Canada frontier, then, be subjected to a free trade competition, when the American farmers in Louisiana, or any other locality, where Canada products cannot reach, will be shielded by a protection of 20 per cent. Such an arrangement certainly would not be uniform. With what justice could the American farmer be left to compete with the Canadian farmer, while his neighbour, the mechanic or merchant, will have a protection on manufactures of 20 to 30 per cent. Free Trade, in the products of the farm, the forest, and the mine, will not enable us to become a manufacturing people. We should have but our own 1,500,000 to supply. We could not send the products of our industry into the United States—and without a more extensive demand than our own population will afford, manufactures could not flourish in Canada, and England will take especial care she does not encourage us to manufacture goods so long as we are a colony. It was said by William Pitt, the great Prime Minister of Britain, during the contest with the revolted colonies, now the United States, that they should not be allowed to make even a hob-nail. The same feeling is paramount still in England so far as her manufacturing interests are concerned. Manufactures in Colonies and Colonial dependence are incompatible. It costs no more to lay down a bale of raw cotton from its place of growth, in Sherbrooke than it does in Lowell. Our water privileges in Canada are far superior and ten times cheaper. We have an intelligent population seeking employment—and who will say the population of Canada is not intelligent? The farmer's daughter resorting to Lowell from the mountains of New Hampshire or Maine, secures at once 50c. per diem, for her labour: the Canadian female is glad to obtain work in the country at 12½ cents. Annexation would introduce American enterprise and American capital,