

England at large—a sufficient proof that it would not injure our manufactures, but would inure to their benefit. The close contiguity of New England on her northern and eastern boundaries to Canada gives her people ample opportunities for judging accurately as to the practical effect of reciprocal trade; and the intelligence and habits of shrewd and careful calculation prevalent in New England give assurance that her chief men of business are reliable authorities on this subject. Their views, as presented by one of the leading members of the Boston Board of Trade and in substance applicable to nearly all the Northern States, are unequivocally that New England is greatly interested in the question of reciprocity. Her people depend largely for their success and subsistence upon being able to manufacture as cheaply as they can. They think, and none can contradict them, that the prime necessities of life, fuel and food, should be supplied to their laboring-men at the lowest practicable cost.

IN NEW ENGLAND.

The citizens of New England, knowing that between them and the Canadians there are no barriers except those of an artificial nature, regard their neighbors in the provinces as their natural or legitimate customers. The representatives of the Boston Board of Trade assert that the people of Massachusetts are deeply impressed, as many others are in all parts of our country, with the fact that difficulties and deprecia-tion are besetting every branch of industry. These formidable disasters are not confined to their great cities, but even in the small manufacturing towns also are found people seeking for work, and the general cry is, "It is our trade relations that are wrong and unsound; what have you to suggest to lift us out of this slough of despond?" The most obvious remedy for all this distress is to increase the sales of manufactures to our neighbors and the supply of raw materials from them.

IN NEW YORK.

The chief commercial associations in the city and State of New York substantially and emphatically concur in the views presented by the board of trade. The people of that State, like those of every other commercial and manufacturing part of the Union, suffer by the exclusion of Canadian products from our markets and the restrictions upon the exportation of our manufactured articles of foreign origin to Canada. Through duties on Canadian grain, we cut off an enormous trade which would naturally and with mutual benefit to the people of both countries pass through our territory, paying freight to owners of our railroads and canals and giving work and wages to vast multitudes of men now in need, and adding to the profits of our shippers and merchants, besides, through increased employment, enlarging the demand for the agricultural and other products of the regions through which they pass. What in these respects is true of the city