

but this is not so, her duties are levied at equal rates upon the goods of Great Britain as upon those of the United States.

The Committee on Commerce having divided their Report into several heads, it may be convenient to follow their sub-division in such remarks as appear called for.

Under the title of "Natural Characteristics of Northern Nations, and the necessary principle of our Policy," it is stated that "sure and safe guides in the application of political economy and to our own prosperity, are to be found in the simple principles of morality and justice, because they alone are true alike in minute and great affairs, at all times and in every place. They imply freedom for ourselves and those rules of fraternity or equality, which enjoin us to regard our neighbours as ourselves. We can trust in no other policy."

It is gratifying to learn that the Committee on Commerce inculcate such liberal views. Considering the wide field possessed by the United States for the exercise of true political economy, it may well be hoped their views may meet with acceptance with the American people, whose policy has thus far been generally regarded as exclusive and strictly national.

The policy of the United States of protection to home industry, through the apparent prosperity which is attributed to it—whether erroneously or not, need not now be considered—has made many converts in Canada, and it certainly has been a subject of some surprise, that a country having protection as its own commercial policy should feel so much aggrieved at the supposed application in part, however small, of its own doctrines. It would certainly seem that the Committee on Commerce do not believe in the American policy, or that they wish to deprive Canada of the opportunity of becoming great and independent by preventing her adoption of it. The undersigned desires expressly to deny that the policy of Canada, so far as directed by him, has been based upon other than free trade principles, modified to suit the circumstances of the country; but in discussing this question with the Committee on Commerce, it may be necessary occasionally to argue from the protectionist point of view of the United States, especially as it will be his duty hereafter to point out, that their doctrine of Free Trade with Canada, really means the adoption of a more exclusive policy towards Great Britain and the rest of the world.

On pages 6 and 7 of the Report, the most liberal sentiments are quoted from eminent statesmen of the United States, advocating "fair reciprocity and equal competition" with the British Provinces. But the undersigned regrets to be compelled to observe that these liberal sentiments have not governed the policy of the United States. Canada admits the registration of foreign vessels without charge—the United States do not. Canada has for years tried to have the Great Lakes made free to vessels of both countries for coasting purposes, but without success. Canada allows American craft to pass through her whole system of canals to the ocean, free of toll or charge of any description; but no Canadian boat is allowed