

ment that those Colonies form no small part of that Common wealth whose general welfare is committed to their care.

The ship-owners are also deeply interested in this matter. Their two thousand sail which have enjoyed our trade without a rival, must, if any unfavorable alteration be made for the Colonies, go to meet competitors in the Baltic, and formidable ones too, as it is well known that foreign vessels, from lower wages, and many other causes are able to carry at cheaper rates than British merchantmen.

So far as I can understand the doctrine of free trade, it is an attempt to reduce to one simple principle, that variety of system which has hitherto been found necessary for the various cases and situations of mercantile nations. If Dr. Sangrado had succeeded, he would have reduced the science of medicine to the most beautiful simplicity, but it was found upon trial, that one mode of treatment, simple as it was, would not exactly suit every case—no doubt the Doctor, like many other projectors, would not admit, that the disastrous consequences which followed, were attributable to any fault in his system, but to deficiency in its application. Universal equality is also a very simple principle, but if put in practice might act very differently on different individuals—some it would raise—others it would depress. Is there no danger of universal free trade operating in a similar manner ?

“ with respect to trade would render it totally useless for the purposes which were originally contemplated, no commodities such as the Canal was intended to convey would now be required from Canada !” Mr. Warburton is a very honest politician. When pleading a bad cause, he does not attempt to gloss it. In this instance he not only admits, but describes in plain language, the pernicious effects, which would be produced, by the very measure he is striving to carry.