

ties shall be retained against English manufacturers in favor of those of the United States, and this is the Death Warrant alike to Reciprocity and Colonists. The morality of this policy cannot be justified. If cane cultivation expires as it must, in failing to find a remunerative market, then England loses all the advantages of the past trade that must die with it; where then the virtue of refusing to Colonists the means of existence, by transferring to others the advantages that under any circumstances England must lose. The Board of Trade have declared the interest of the British consumer opposed to the interest of the Colonial Producer, they refuse to countervail Bounty-fed produce which is the canker worm of Tree Trade, and they now impose insuperable difficulties to the realization of the only hope left to her unfortunate Colonists. Jamaica enjoys exceptional advantages, and it remains to be seen whether those now at the helm of her affairs will lead her safety into the only Harbor of Refuge left open.

I am etc.,  
CHAS. LEVY.

6, LIME STREET SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.,  
29TH NOVEMBER, 1884.

*To the Editor of the Chronicle, Halifax.*

SIR,

As my motive in addressing you on the 24th Oct. last was clearly defined at the outset, it is greatly to be deplored that in discussing a project so replete with mutual advantages to both communities, a larger consideration has not been given to mutual sensibilities, and if as you have suggested my advocacy has been limited to the interests of Jamaica, I have tendered what I believe to be unanswerable reasons in favour of such course, which by no means infers a want of sympathy for the difficulties of the other British West India Colonies. On the other hand, if I have not from a Canadian stand-point, dwelt with equal force on the great benefits which would fall to the Dominion from this union, it was because those benefits were to my mind so obvious, that any attempt on my part to impress them, might have been regarded as interested, or have been resisted as an unwarranted suspicion of the reasonable discernment of her people.

Invited, however, by your comments in your editorial of the 7th inst., I think I may justly remark that, governed by this hesitation, I did in the fourth paragraph of my last letter, though without any expression of personal opinion, venture to refer in a brief but comprehensive form to the undoubted gains that would accumulate to the Dominion from a realization of the proposed confederation. Against the free entry of sugar, involving a loss of Dominion Revenue of about £200,000 annually, I set down the free entry into Jamaica of all Dominion products, which would deprive the Colon-