

the exploded fallacy that it is possible for a Government, by imposing vexatious duties on all articles of import, to benefit all classes of its subjects, (a) show that they are imbued with, and know how to support, the principles of a more enlightened political economy (b).

(a) The demand for other than the "incidental protection," which may be necessary to raise revenue and satisfy the public creditor, implies conscious weakness—a feeling of which, with our climate, our soil, our geographical position, our wonderful resources, and the acknowledged energy of our constantly increasing population, we who dwell on this portion of the Western Hemisphere ought to be ashamed.

(b) Compare Mr. Galt's pamphlet on the Treaty, p. 23: "Much greater scope could be given to the Treaty, without compromising on the one hand the Revenue interests of the United States, or on the other the just claims to an equality in the Canadian market, which belongs both of right and duty to Great Britain. The abolition of the Coasting Laws of both countries on their inland waters, the free purchase and sale of vessels, and the removal of discrimination on the score of nationality, the extension of the privilege in both countries of buying foreign goods in bond, or by return of drawback, the addition to the free list of all wooden wares, agricultural implements, machinery, books, and many other articles peculiarly of American manufacture, and the assimilation of the Patent Laws—all these, and many other topics, naturally offer themselves for consideration."

To this succinct enumeration we can only add metals in pigs, and crude petroleum; but the Boards of Trade of both countries may be able to suggest other additions.

