

asked. The Americans entered our canals, though we were excluded from theirs, and we had no further favour to grant. He knew there would be a great deal of boasting and loud talking on the other side, about building another canal, but he had investigated the whole subject, and he was certain they could not do so. He was perfectly confident that his policy would be successful. He knew he incurred a deep responsibility. He knew his political reputation was staked on this amendment, but he only asked what all American statesmen always obtained, that unanimous support, which was too often wanting in Canada and England, as was shown in the latter country on the Fishery question. If his policy failed his hon. friend should have all the triumph; but if successful, he should claim the credit for the government.

On the 28th October Mr. Young introduced into the House of Assembly the following series of resolutions respecting the Commercial Policy of the Country, embodying the views expressed by him in his explanations of the 20th September:

1. That the rapid advance of this Province in population and wealth, and the prosperity witnessed in all branches of industry, are highly satisfactory; that the Commercial policy pursued during the last few years has greatly contributed to that prosperity; and that it would be unwise to adopt any new policy, which, on the mere hope of securing a prospective advantage, would coerce a change in the present currents of Trade, and might be attended with serious mercantile embarrassment.
2. That the only true policy of Canada is to simplify the machinery of Government, and reduce the public expenditure as far as can be done with due regard to efficiency; to remove all restrictions on Trade and Commerce, not rendered necessary for revenue purposes; and to use the great natural capacities of our Country, as shall best advance our own interests—without regard to the policy of other Nations.
3. That it is highly expedient to place the internal water communication of the Province in the best possible condition, without unnecessary delay. That with this view, Ship Canals to connect the waters of the River St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain, and Lake Superior with Lake Huron, should be forthwith undertaken as Public Works; that the Navigation of the St. Lawrence below Quebec should be improved by the construction of Light Houses; and, that every other means should be taken to lower the price of freight on Canadian waters between the far West and the Atlantic.
4. That it is inexpedient to impose higher Tolls on Foreign Vessels passing through the Canals than are charged on Canadian Craft.
5. That it is highly inexpedient, and would be most unjust to the consumers of Canada, to impose heavier Customs duties on Foreign Merchandise imported inland, than when imported by the St. Lawrence.
6. That it is expedient that raw materials required for manufacturing purposes should be admitted into Canada free of Customs duties.
7. That it is desirable that the full control over the Navigation of the St. Lawrence and other internal waters of Canada, should be transferred from the Imperial Parliament to the Provincial Legislature.
8. That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, based on the first six Resolutions.
9. That an humble Address be presented to Her most Gracious Majesty, based on the seventh foregoing Resolution.