

ico from all those parts of the Union which are northwest of it. What commercial advantages would not each State lose if Georgia, the Carolinas, Virginia, and Pennsylvania were thus widely separated from Mississippi, Missouri, and all that part of the United States west of them, and deprived of full and free commercial intercourse with the intervening region? The country thus separating these various States, if commercially isolated as far as Canada now is, would not only cease to be so vast a source of permanent and honorable profit to the other parts of the Union, but would itself, by its isolation, suffer in a greater proportion than the others. Such is the mutual injury continually inflicted on the people of both countries by the obstacles to the free exchange of the products of industry in the United States and Canada. Its bad effects would be more conspicuous than those of the imaginary condition I have endeavored to describe if the benefits of untrammelled commercial intercourse had ever been enjoyed. If to that part of Canada which alone I have brought under consideration we add the important maritime provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and Manitoba and the immense territory of the northwest interior, and on the Pacific coast, the loss mutually sustained is seen to be yet more vast and to be continually increasing.

NATURAL INTERDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Many considerations demonstrate the importance of the freest possible imports, exports, and transit between the United States and Canada. Not only does our warmer climate enable us to produce many articles not easily or profitably grown in Canada, yet necessary for the comfort of her people and for which she can give us valuable exchanges needed in the daily life of our citizens and as material for the manufactures we export, but our rivers, railroads, and canals are the only direct means she has of communicating with southern regions, while unfettered transit through her territory and the perpetually free navigation of the Saint Lawrence are conspicuous wants of the Western and Eastern States. The people of Canada, sprung from the same nations of western Europe as those whence we derive our origin, have all the characteristics of a commercial, enterprising, and progressive nation, however its manifestations may have been retarded by isolation from the remainder of the continent, and, favored by the resources of a new and broad territory, their products and exports are of greater value than those of a population of equal number but of any other race in the world. Already, though with inhabitants numbering less than one-twentieth part of those of Russia, Canada, yet a colony or possession of Great Britain, occupies the fourth if not the third rank among the nations of the world in the magnitude of her commercial marine. In the general education of the people modern Canada is unsurpassed. Separated as they are by