

at a loss to conceive on what facts this complaint of President Grant is based ; and we would rather not say much more about it, because we desire to treat the statements of the Executive of the United States with all possible respect. As to friendliness, the less said by American statesmen on that subject the better. Just look at the contrast. American canal boats, in competition with our own, navigate our Ottawa and St. Lawrence canals and rivers, and can go without breaking bulk to Whitehall or New York ; but so soon as a British canal boat reaches the American frontier she is stopped, and is not permitted by the restrictive policy of American navigation laws to go any further. We cannot imagine what the President means by talking about the Rhine and the Danube. The St. Lawrence navigation is a navigation by canals supplementing the river, and our canals are freely used. Really, sir, there is no more to be said on this head.

HERALD COMMISSIONER.—How do you think all these things bear upon the great question of the unification of the Continent—upon the consummation of the "America for Americans" doctrine, which we have so much at heart in the States ?

DOMINION STATESMAN.—Why, we do not believe that there is in the Dominion at present any party whatever that desires any organic or revolutionary change in that direction. And we are quite certain that the growth of such a party is impeded or indefinitely postponed by a policy towards us which we can only regard as one of punishing us or starving us into annexation. But really this is the most mistaken policy in the world, both morally and fiscally. We are not badly off as it is ; on the contrary, Canada and the Dominion never before were so flourishing. Our tonnage increases enormously, though the United States preclude us from American registry ; our revenue is abundant, our taxation moderate. We know nothing on this side the border of Erie rings or unchaste courts of justice. American greatness attracts us, but the practical working of American institutions repels. And we do not like being threatened, and are very sure that neither Great Britain nor ourselves can be dragged into separation or independence or annexation. This is a very great matter, but it does not seem to us to be handled by the President in a great spirit. When the President threatens "to suspend the bonding system and exclude the vessels of the Dominion from United States waters," he ought to know that, so far as the first of these measures is concerned, he would do much more harm to the commerce of the United States than to ours. Our merchants now buy

about \$16,000,000 worth of foreign goods in bond from the merchants of New York, Boston, Portland and other Atlantic cities. American merchants buy from us and carry annually over our canals \$15,000,000 worth of lumber alone, which they largely reship out of bond to the West Indies, Brazil and other southern markets. I assure you, sir, that American policy is putting all that trade in peril. We did not ship a single cargo to South America : your merchants shipped our lumber to that market and took the profit. This year our own people, as the result of your high tariff policy, have shipped direct on their own account \$3,000,000 worth of it. Before long, if things go on as at present, all the trade we do at present through you will be entirely diverted to the St. Lawrence route and ourselves. It seems to us that it would be well for the whole position to be reconsidered. The experience of the last four years show us that we can do without the States if they can do without us. They seem to wish for us though. But they are taking strange means to get us. We do not know how the policy of excluding British vessels from American ports could be carried out. We are aware that a leading political person on your side has lately advocated complete severance from the British empire unless the United States have their own way in the questions under discussion between the Crown and the Republic. And President Grant would appear to have been taking lessons in that school lately. It is quite sufficient for us when we think of such threats to remember that the United States is peopled by forty millions of just and generous men, who know as well as any people on which side their bread is buttered. But we are not a little astonished to find your Chief Magistrate using such language for all that. How could you turn the great Republic of the West into a great Japan ?

The Yankee Side of the Question.

From the New York Herald Correspondence.

GLOUCESTER, MASS., Dec. 31, 1870.

"Well, I guess you'll find out if you stay in town long." This was the emphatic reply I got when, upon arriving the other evening, I asked a citizen how the fishermen felt about the trouble the Dominion of Canada had been making them. I thus found out at the very start that I had anticipated rightly when I surmised that there might be a good deal of excitement here over the matter. I remembered what I had read of local history in Massachusetts, and therefore knew that