

its favour, when they understood that instead of receiving *one third* of the duties collected at the port of Quebec, to which they were justly entitled by the quantity of goods consumed in their province, they received only *one fifth*, making a difference of as £10,000, is to £16,000, which enabled the inhabitants of the sister province to build a gaol and court house, without any assessment; whereas in Upper Canada the money for such purpose, and the current expenses of each district are raised by di-

proportion of at least one half from the Lower, and one half from the Upper province, whilst, before the unjust and impolitic fur-trade act, (for the North West furs being an article of traffic brought into Lower Canada by the merchants of Lower Canada; with which those of Upper Canada had nothing to do, belonged exclusively to the exports of the former province) those of Lower Canada infinitely exceeded those of the Upper province in value. But what kind of controul in the regulation of an export trade could Upper Canada either desire, or have a right to? If indeed a duty on exports was imposed by Lower Canada, or one upon the transit of produce through their country, (which last can not constitutionally take place,) the Upper Canadians might have cause to complain. But, as it is, they may as justly complain of their geographical situation; which must necessarily for ever render them, as to commercial matters, partially dependant on the country which is in possession of their outlet to the sea; and which has a right to avail, in a reasonable way, of the advantages which nature, and the metropolitan state have put into their hands. Were Lower and Upper Canada two distinct independent states, as they are separate provinces, there would be no manner of doubt as to the right Lower Canada would have to impose what restrictions she pleased upon the passage of goods to and from Upper Canada. If those restrictions were ever so unreasonable or oppressive that would not detract from the *abstract right*, but be only a subject of remonstrance; and, if not remedied, of an ultimate appeal to arms. so, even now, the geographical situation of Lower Canada, gives her the right of regulating all matters of trade that depend upon her locality, provided in so doing she does not infringe upon the conditions of the charter upon which that natural right is politically founded, or lay unreasonable burthens upon the other subjects of the same empire of which she herself forms a part.

\* By what possible arithmetical conjuration could Mr. Crooks calculate that 100,000 people (the outside of the estimated population of Upper Canada) consumed one third as much of imported articles, as 450,000, the lowest acknowledged population of Lower Canada? when, besides, it is most notorious