

this great country will draw from that Colony, before the expiration of the charter, a sum not less than £1,800,000 sterling, and the country will *then* be just as good a "breakwater" against American rivalry (the only purpose for which we want to hold it) as it *now* is: "giving useful shelter to our commerce in times of peace, and necessary refuge in times of war": with this advantage, that countries which cannot manufacture "hob-nails" are easily governed.

His Lordship, in conclusion, would just state, that he felt no apprehension that this "cardinal point in their policy" would be disturbed by the Colonial Government, whatever changes might take place in respect to individuals in office, and the opinions they might express as to benefits conferred upon the Colony by the introduction of Responsible Government and Free Trade. One thing he was authorized to state, that whatever party was in power, the "Firm" whose office was at 52, Old Broad-street, would not be damaged. Whether Mr. Johnston or Mr. Uniacke was Attorney-General, or whether Mr. Howe or Mr. Almon was Provincial Secretary, were matters of no consequence to the "General Mining Association." The former were *both* the standing Solicitors of the Company; and, as for the present Provincial Secretary, some sixteen years ago, while he was driving piles to build his present official habitation upon, he lent the use of his engine (the press) to consolidate the claims of Rundell, Bridge and Rundell to the ground which the General Mining Association now occupy as monopolists, and assignees of the late Duke of York's creditors. Mr. Almon was bound, under the principles of free trade, to award them his countenance (he would not say protection: that was an obsolete expression), under the consideration of *losing his per centage* upon the goods given in lieu of money, for wages, at the "Albion Mines."

Here, then, are *features and facts* deserving attention from the people inhabiting the British North American Colonies, as they are deeply connected with the prosperity of the country, and the spurious free trade and sham responsibility forced upon the Colonies. But the very natural question will, no doubt, be asked: If the Imperial Government—the manufacturing capitalists of England—and the Colonial Governments are leagued together to hold the vast mineral resources of these Colonies in abeyance, to forward the interests of a grinding monopoly, how are the people of these Colonies to obtain their rights, when opposed by such powerful influences? The answer to this important inquiry has been given by Lord John Russell in the very speech upon which we are now animadverting. The noble Premier seemed anxious to impress the House with the belief, that the principles of free trade sought to invest the Colonies with every immunity they could enjoy as subjects of Great Britain living within the United Kingdom. To establish this *debatable* position, the Premier quotes from the charter granted by Charles II. in 1672, to the Earl of Carlisle, to settle Barbadoes, which ordains "that every subject of ours brought within the said Province, with all their