

For instance, his firm had had two ships coming from China and one from Brazil, and he did not know what the duty would be on the tea or the coffee in them. At the time of the last change, he had had two vessels at sea, and the difference in the duties, sprung suddenly upon them by the Government, was upwards of \$60,000 ! [Sensation.] The whole thing was a troubled dream. All our great interests were in nightmare, the Government sitting on the chest of our prosperity. [Laughter.] He had already alluded to the proposed invasion by Mr. Holton of our manufacturing interest, which was fast becoming entitled to the name of a great interest, so much so, indeed, that at this moment the manufacturing political influence in Montreal and other large places is more than the commercial. [Hear, hear.] And one Minister, at least, Mr. Howland, (for whom he had a great respect) was aware of the fact that one result of our patriotic legislation since 1858 when Parliament sat in Toronto, was the existence in Canada of over a thousand tanneries. [Hear, hear.] The manufacture of paper, of wool, of wooden ware and agricultural implements has equally increased. [Hear, hear.] By manufacturing the articles mentioned we save the necessity of sending out of the Province at least two millions of dollars in cash per annum, and a few years hence the money required to be sent abroad for these great articles of necessity, not to talk of the innumerable other articles now being manufactured in the Province, would have been double that amount. [Hear, hear.] By manufacturing these articles we not only cause an immensely increased employment for our own population that are not fit for other sorts of labour, but we retain in the Province the money for the use of the farming and other interests, thus not only increasing our supply of capital in the Province, but reducing the rate of interest at which it can be borrowed. [Cheers.] Free-traders will say, you pay more for the articles you manufacture than if you imported them. Now I deny that this is the case. Every article, I believe without exception, that we now manufacture is furnished to the people at a lower price than it was sold for before 1858. But even supposing that we did pay a higher price by the amount of the customs duty, this would not be injuring the people. It would only be making them pay the tax indirectly, instead of directly. It is obvious that the great fact of our being in