

foreign country, he is totally lost to her, financially and otherwise, a good subject is converted into a bad enemy, and the actual loss may be at once realized. In Canada each head of population consumes per annum British manufactured goods to the amount of *thirty shillings* sterling,—in the United States only *ten shillings* per head is consumed, and every effort is making to reduce that amount.

No tax beyond the mere necessities of government is levied in Canada on British manufactures; every year the tendency to total abolition becomes greater—the exact contrary rule holds good in the States. British manufactured goods are taxed to the utmost possible extent, and an effort to exclude them altogether would be made if it were not for fear of the inhabitants of the Western States, who are agriculturalists, and must have goods from the best and cheapest markets. It is evident then that the interests of Great Britain and her Colonies will be served by a closer union, in which the latter will take their proper places, not as auxiliaries but as component parts of the same empire, by an intimate legislative union and bound together by the tie of a constitutional monarchy, whose powers, prerogatives, and position have been defined by immemorial usage, and whose functions are not the prize of political turpitude, but the rights of descent, hallowed by the associations of over ten centuries.

As Englishmen, having a common interest in all those glories, we cannot stand idly by and see our rights jeopardized by mere theorists. It is manifestly our interest to prevent the spread of English radicalism and confine it to the British Isles, where it can be rendered harmless by leaving it to the local legislature. We have in a corner of the Dominion 243,000,000 acres of the finest land in the world—we want a population. Great Britain, with a little over one-fourth of that area, has, through the blessing of Whig-Radical rule, *one million* of paupers, probably *two millions* verging on pauperism and two more who are kept down by the burdens they have to bear, in other words, *low wages* from the same cause.

To look for a solution of the difficulty from English statesmanship as to what we want and they want is simply absurd, and its only solution is to be found in admitting Colonial statesmen to a participation in the councils and legislation of the empire.

We only use the case of Canada as the readiest means of illustration. The sister Colonies are in the same position—wanting labor—and unable to obtain intelligent legislation from the British Parliament towards that object, or action on the part of British statesmen when their *foreign interests* are involved.

It would be too much to expect that party exigencies would be waived to secure the interests of a distant Colony, and therefore it is the duty of the dependency to see that

those interests are not lightly dealt with, and that duty can only be discharged by representation in the great council of the empire. This is decidedly the most interesting political problem of the present day. There are statesmen in the Colonies capable of dealing with it, and our confederation is a proof of that; but it is very much to be doubted whether such men are to be found in the present British House of Commons—they most assuredly are not in the administration.

The social polity of the United States demands careful consideration, as it is composed of those elements which, sooner or later, will involve it in another internecine quarrel, far worse than the late contest with the Southern States. The most powerful party at present is composed largely of manufacturers from the Eastern and Middle States, with commercial men, including railway corporations, forwarders, and monopolists—those form two of the elements described,—the third consists of the by far more numerous class of agriculturalists, on which the others live, and out of which they make their profits. Owing to the peculiar beauties of the *American system* the latter class is practically unrepresented. It is true they send members to Congress, and manage their own local affairs, but the tone of political morality under the Democratic regime has been so lowered that manufacturers and monopolists find no difficulty, by a judicious diffusion of *dollars*, to secure votes on any measure, so that practically the government of the States is in their hands.

The policy pursued hitherto has been to tax the agriculturalist to the utmost possible extent, as the *Toronto Telegraph* wittily observes:—"A man gets up from his bed taxed 85 per cent., puts on his clothes taxed all round at 59 per cent., eats his meals off a plate taxed 48 per cent., with a knife and fork taxed 129 per cent., on a table groaning under victuals taxed 95 per cent., whose life is an abomination of taxation, and who is allowed to rest from his labor only on condition of paying 103 per cent. on his coffin, 73 per cent. on his shroud, and 28 per cent. on the spade that digs his grave." And this not the worst; our contemporary shows that, as a system, it has extended to all classes of the society of the United States, and that there is no country in the world so trampled down or suffers so much from the rascality of the few. The *Telegraph* says:

"That in Canada, while we will—after the 1st of April—pay no duty on salt, the American tax on that article alone, takes \$6,000,000 a year out of the people's pockets, a beggerly contribution which is all that finds its way into the national treasury. Our coal will be free after the same day, while the American duty costs our neighbors not less than \$20,000,000 a year; and yet, with all their boasted progression and superiority over us, the bill to repeal the duty on those two articles lies dead in the Senate Chamber,

choked by corruption and the influence of rings.

We have had occasion to animadvert on the fallacies put forth respecting our present and future by the *New York Tribune*, the organ of the manufacturers and monopolists. In another column will be found an article from the *Chicago Tribune*, which may be styled the representative of the agricultural interest. The writer deals very fairly with the subject on which he treats, which is principally the facilities to be afforded to Western produce in its passage to the seaboard, through Canada, while the modest proposition is made that we should enlarge the canals at our own expense for the doubtful advantage of seeing this trade pass through them in United States vessels. What is offered in exchange for this and our fisheries is simply the right to exchange our products duty free with the people of the United States, but that would be no fair equivalent. If Canada ever concedes those privileges it will be because the United States will have thrown open all her ports, internal waters, rivers and canals to British vessels, abrogate their coasting laws, and admit British vessels to register on the same terms as we admit their vessels. In all these negotiations Canada occupies the vantage ground, and as preliminary, should insist on the settlement of all outstanding differences existing between the empire and the States—notably the San Juan dispute—which will affect our immediate relations with the Pacific, and is a standing menace to our population on its shores. An arrangement of the description sketched out, based on the principle of full equivalents and perfect equality in trade will do more to benefit the farmers of the Western States in one year, than the plottings of all rings, monopolists and manufacturers at Washington could effect in one hundred.

It is truly enough stated that we command the outlet to the seaboard, but some of our own territory is shut out by portions of the Western States. England and Canada have good cause to curse the memory of the factious diplomatists, whose efforts swindled them out of their just rights in defining the boundaries of the thirteen rebellious Colonies. But it is a crime for which we must find a cure, and this involves the consideration of our communications with the Pacific. The adoption of the Resolutions accepting the conditions on which British Columbia becomes annexed to Canada, on the 30th of March, will form an area in the history of British America not inferior to the confederation of the first four Provinces. One of its provisions are that our Government construct a railway to the Pacific through British Territory within *ten years*—this will open to us the resources of a vast area; but it must be preceded by measures for opening water communication by way of *Hudson's Bay* by Lake Superior, and the chain of waters flowing to Lake Winnipeg. It will follow that a large trade will centre at Lake Superior, and that it will be our own