

what is there to meet the expenses of the Provincial Government? They reply—raise the revenue, for defraying the entire expenses of Government, by tolls on the Canals, the very means of transit by cheapening which they hope to compete with the Americans in the carrying trade! What! tolls upon the canals? Their Finance has destroyed their Economy and their arguments are extinguished. If the present commerce is destroyed without the establishment of a transit trade to replace it, what trade can the country obtain? The answer is obviously none. In the supply of provisions, climate, soil and position render competition with the States impossible. Canada presents a vast extent of fertile soil, the Eastern Townships are superior in natural advantages to the adjoining portions of the Northern States, an enormous tract, considerably larger than the whole State of New York to the North of the St. Lawrence, is described as generally level, well watered and capable of supplying the necessaries of life. From its geographical position it could not at any time or under any circumstances form an exporting country. Upper Canada cannot compete with the Western States, Lower Canada cannot compete with the Eastern, then what can Canada give to England? Nothing. Is that any reason that she should find a market in the Union? The Union does not want her timber; for provisions, it will undersell her all over the world. Then what can she give the Union? Without exports there can be no imports, Canada cannot have a foreign market, then she must find a home market.—Countries with a scanty population and an extended territory are not fitted for manufacturing. True, but they cannot have agriculture without consuming manufactures, and if they cannot import they must produce them. What makes the adjoining portion of the neighbouring Republic more wealthy than Lower Canada? The manufacturing industry of a portion of New England which by affording an immediate market, causes agriculture to be followed where otherwise it would not be, and places that under tillage, which would otherwise be forest. The inference is evident—if Canada be not supplied by an external trade, she must supply herself; she must have internal trade to remunerate agriculture—to encourage emigration and meet the wants of her popu-