

England and Canada, and could never be a matter of question. And this view was immediately admitted by the Canadian authorities to be correct. The delusion that Canada, a non-manufacturing country, might become a great market for our manufactures, was thus ruthlessly exploded at the very start. We could go there, to be sure, but only in unrestricted competition with English manufacturers, and with the advantage in their favor of long-established mercantile relations.

Nor was this the whole of it or the worst of it. The treaty only provided for the free introduction into the United States of articles of Canadian manufacture, a competition which our manufacturers did not much dread. But how to distinguish articles of British manufacture from articles of Canadian manufacture was seen to be a problem of no small difficulty, on a land frontier line of three thousand miles, and it was seen also that compound articles might be of Canadian manufacture within the true meaning of the treaty, although parts of these might be of British manufacture. It was seen, in short, that to admit articles of Canadian manufacture free of duty was an unpleasant approximation to a repeal of our tariff on the same articles of British manufacture.

If these discoveries were distasteful to the Senate of the United States, they were, in other respects, equally so to the Canadians. Instead of competition with the United States only, they saw that their ports were to be opened to English goods, to the ruin of their revenue and the destruction of their infant and struggling manufacturing industries. They had no opportunity to act on the treaty, as they were forestalled in that by its summary repudiation by the Senate of the United States, but it is to-day certain that no treaty containing any such application to American manufactures as is found in the fancy sketches of Gen. Ward, of New York, can be negotiated or ratified with them. It is as purely a thing of the imagination as his *zollverein* between Canada and the United States.

The country may be deluded into expressions favorable to reciprocity by hopes of opening Canada to American manufactures, but such hopes can never be realized so long as Canada retains its British connection, or, if realized, only at the peril of destroying our tariff on English manufactures, and multiplying the frauds and costs of the long line of custom-houses on our northern and eastern land frontier.

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