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Tariff become law, it is impossible to doubt. It is not to be supposed that Upper Canada will submit quietly to such a piece of injustice, and it is only to be hoped that the chances of exciting an unfavorable outburst of sectional feeling will yet be avoided by changing the resolutions, and according to Upper Canada the same privileges as are conferred upon the lower section. It is only by the ties of commerce and by the maintenance of one identical interest, as far as possible, in the two sections, that they can ever be bound firmly and faithfully together; and it is only by such a union that Canada can ever hope to be prosperous and sound in her commercial affairs. It is, therefore, much to be regretted, that of all questions of issue one of a commercial character should be thrust in between them, to destroy that harmony that it must be the desire of every one to see maintained and strengthened.

The hostile tendency of such a policy will not be confined to Canada alone. In the United States the feeling will be stronger even than it is here. It will be regarded as a direct blow aimed at the trade of New York, and an immediate interference with the working of the Reciprocity Treaty will be the natural retaliation. It may be said that the Treaty cannot be substantially interfered with; but it will be found out, when too late, that in this estimation of the resources of our neighbours in protecting their own interests, we have reckoned without our host. We have already had an earnest of what can be done by way of checks and restrictions, and if no other way were open, this could be rendered sufficiently effective to destroy all the advantage of the Treaty to Canadian commerce. That such a measure will be had recourse to, if the proposed Tariff becomes law, is as certain as is the injustice of the measure that would give occasion for it.

As far as the remedies are concerned, there are but two that present themselves: either that the goods should be entered for duty at the cost at place of growth, or that the present system of specific duties should be retained. The former method is very simple, would be easily worked, and being entirely fair to all parties, could not fail to give general satisfaction. The second works very well at present, and must always be certain with respect to revenue. It matters little which of these is adopted, so that the proposed injustice to Upper Canada, involved in the new Tariff, is not carried into effect.