

duty imposed by the United States. The disturbance of trade would, doubtless, for a time affect their price in Canada, but this would not be permanent. In the article of lumber objection may be taken to this statement; but it is admitted now that the United States do not produce any thing approaching their consumption and must import from Canada, the duty would, therefore, necessarily be paid by the consumer; the following Table illustrates the state of trade in Free Goods for the last three years:

STATEMENT shewing the Total Value of the undermentioned Articles exported to all Countries and to the United States, during the years 1859, 1860 & 1861.

	1859.		1860.		1861.	
	Total Amount.	United States.	Total Amount.	United States.	Total Amount.	United States.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Wheat, Flour and Corn...	4,342,291	3,584,031	9,564,484	6,483,994	14,560,111	6,566,582
Other Agricultural products.	2,997,507	2,694,320	4,694,741	3,529,805	3,684,520	2,137,554
Timber and Lumber. ....	8,556,691	3,301,819	10,051,147	3,846,611	5,693,638	2,065,870
Animals. ....	2,014,833	2,014,203	2,048,005	2,047,745	1,397,034	1,396,994
All other Articles. ....	5,191,056	2,327,941	6,003,083	2,519,813	6,381,945	2,219,427
Totals. ....	23,102,378	13,922,314	32,361,460	18,427,965	34,717,248	14,386,427

The Committee attach weight to a statement, that of wheat, received at Toronto in 1859, only 2 per cent. went *via* the St. Lawrence. The undersigned doubts the accuracy of this statement, especially as large quantities went eastward by the Grand Trunk Railway; but whether correct or not as regards a single port, the real state of the case can only be ascertained by a comparison of the whole exports by the St. Lawrence and by American channels, which as shewn above, gives the larger quantity to the St. Lawrence.

The undersigned finds the following observations under the head of "Canadian Minister of Finance officially avows a policy adverse to Reciprocity with the United States."

"It was indeed expected, when the treaty was made, that Canada would continue to impose moderate duties upon American manufactures; but if at that time she had announced a determination to enact laws *especially discriminating against all forms of our industry*, except those which are nominated in the bond, the benefits we have conferred upon her would never have been granted, nor can she expect their continuance beyond the time required by the treaty.—Yet this tendency and intention to isolate herself and exclude us, except so far as we may be purchasers of her products, was not only commonly proclaimed by a large party in the Province, but was officially avowed by the Canadian Minister of Finance, and various alterations have been made in the *method of levying duties*, on merchandise of foreign origin, for the avowed purpose of checking the trade of New York and Boston."