

a leaf from our federal book, and imposed taxes on imported manufactures, and other products, almost as heavy as our federal impositions. Hers average, according to Mr. TAYLOR, 16, while ours average 21 per cent., ours being still some 25 per cent. higher than hers. She has also copied another feature from our book, that of protection to domestic industry, to render herself independent of both Old and New England.

Of her *revenue* tariff, prompted by poverty, we have no right to complain. *Protection* is a problem for her to solve. Whether it is wise for a young people, like Canada, with illimitable forests, an ample and growing market at her door for her saved lumber, and an unlimited market across the Ocean for her squared timber, with a soil productive of bread, and in England and the Lower Colonies an ample market, whether it reaches them through the Hudson or the St. Lawrence ; with labor dear, and capital scarce ; whether it is wise for such a people to seek a change of industry by copying from Old or even New England, time must demonstrate.

Mr. HATCH not only charges the infraction of the Treaty upon this tariff, but represents it as a breach of faith, an act of ingratitude after receiving the benefits of the Treaty, and a great wrong inflicted upon us.

It should be recollected that Canada suddenly awoke from her splendid dream of monopoly, to find herself loaded with a debt of fifty million of dollars, sixteen of which was sunk in the crowning folly of the Grand Trunk Railway ; with an annual deficit of four millions of revenue. It matters little to us whether she imposes this deficit upon her consumption, including our manufactures and those of Great Britain, or whether she raises the required revenue by direct taxation, both impoverish her alike, and lessen her ability to purchase and consume our products. But Mr. HATCH presses this grievous wrong and imposition into his