

the Imperial Acts of late years, that heavy duties shall be charged on the importation of those foreign articles which we require but do not produce, while the importation of the staple commodities of the neighboring Republic, being the same as ours, shall be duty free.

England claims an exclusive monopoly in our markets; she allows us none in hers; [*See Note to page 49.*] Our beef and pork are prohibited in her home dominions, and our pot and pearl ashes subject to the same rates of duty at London or Liverpool as the pot and pearl ashes of the south shores of Erie and Ontario. The shipping of Great Britain, at Quebec, give no preference to timber, live stock, flour, beef and pork, brought from Upper Canada, over the same articles brought from the United States:—if we sell cheapest they buy from us, not otherwise.*

By the ninth section of an Act of the Imperial Parliament, passed on the 28th of August, 1833, which has not been placed on our Statute book,† and which, it is probable, that not one in a hundred of our population ever heard of (the 3rd and 4th of Wm. the 4th, chap. 59,) it is enacted, that United States wheat, wheat flour, beef and pork, may be imported into the Canadas either by sea or inland navigation, free of duty; as also, that the wheat, wheat flour, beef and pork, thus brought into competition with ours, may be shipped at Quebec, in *British ships only*, to any part of the British West Indies, there to be admitted on the same terms as the like produce of Upper Canada is admitted. United States flour may be sent to Halifax or St. Johns in British ships; there it is warehoused duty free for exportation to the Brit-

* See Appendix, pages 16, 45, 62, &c.

† The 50th Chapter of the Statute Wm. 4, 3rd and 4th years, has not been published in this country, nor has the 59th Chapter.