

“ for agricultural productions, the markets of the continent, and that the duty remitted on Canadian products was a saving to the pockets of our people ; but the products of Canada and our relative position and requirements are such, that the United States possess, to some extent, a monopoly of the Canadian market, as purchasers of the products of the field. For cattle, sheep, swine, the coarse grains, and certain kinds of lumber, we constitute for Canada the only market worthy of naming ; and the wheat of Canada, from its peculiar adaptation to our uses, was largely sold to us before the Treaty. Of the large amount of wheat received at Toronto, the Metropolis of Upper Canada, in 1859, the last year of which we possess any authentic statistics on the subject, which have been published, only two per cent. were sent *via* the St. Lawrence, the rest having been received at Oswego and other American ports ; * and that the duties (of 20 per cent.) were, in effect, paid by the Canadians prior to the treaty, is incontrovertibly established by the Report of the Select Committee on Commerce, appointed by the Legislative Assembly of Canada, in 1858, testifying that the effect of the repeal of discriminating duties on grain imported into Great Britain, was ‘ to depreciate the value of all articles grown or produced in Canada, 20 per cent. under the value of like articles grown or produced in the United States, and this difference in value continued up to the year 1854, (the year of the treaty,) a period of nearly nine years.’ ”

The Committee must certainly have felt their argument to be essentially faulty, when they feel it necessary to claim for America a special and exclusive application of the laws of political economy, contrary to those which govern the rest of the world. And the undersigned considers it quite needless, in addressing Your Excellency, to enter upon any argument upon a subject upon which all writers are now agreed. It is, however, true, that for certain articles, such as cattle, horses, and coarse grains, the New England States form the market ; and the demand there regulates the price. And it is abundantly evident, that if, by artificial burdens, the supply from Canada is excluded, the price must rise, either till it reaches a rate that will permit importation, or till the higher price attracts, at greater cost, an increased supply from more remote regions of the Union. The consumers being the intelligent manufacturers and commercial men of New England, are to well skilled in political economy, not to know that this rise of price, thus artificially created, does not affect only the quantity supplied from Canada, but attaches itself to the whole consumption. The law of political economy, which fixes the value or price of the home produced article, at that at which the deficiency in it can be supplied from elsewhere, applies quite as strongly to New England as to Great Britain ; and though the United States might undoubtedly affect the value of those articles of Canadian produce, for which it may be said New England affords the market, yet the burthen would in reality fall upon Americans, to an extent vastly beyond the injury inflicted upon Canadians.

It may, however, not be amiss to point out how small a proportion of the exports from Canada to the United States are governed by this market ; wheat, flour, corn, peas and lumber would not be sensibly affected by any